

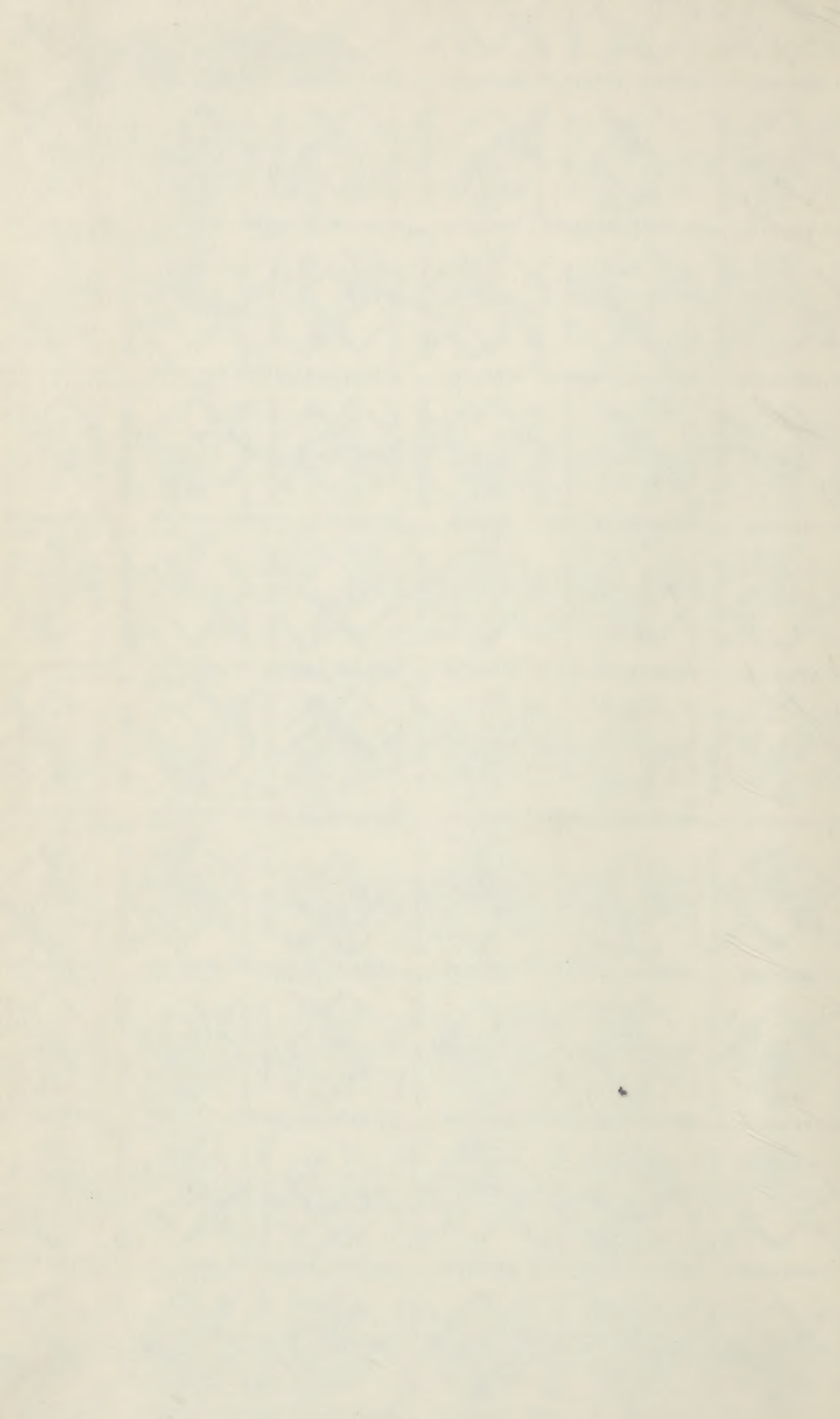
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REPORT

OF THE

Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association,

OF

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

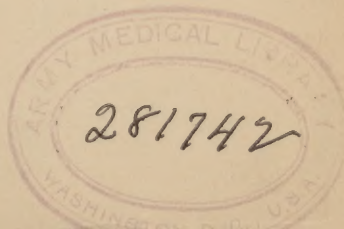
COVERING THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION DURING
THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC, 1888.

EDITED BY

CHARLES S. ADAMS.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.:
TIMES-UNION PRINT.
1889.



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AS THE CONDITION OF THIS VOLUME
WOULD NOT PERMIT SEWING, IT WAS
TREATED WITH A STRONG, DURABLE
ADHESIVE ESPECIALLY APPLIED TO
ASSURE HARD WEAR AND USE.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN presenting this report of the Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association to the public, a few words of introduction are permissible and necessary.

The report is mainly a history of the work of the Association; incidentally, it touches upon the relations of the Association with the recognized authorities and their labors during the recent yellow fever epidemic.

The early formation of the Association was the result of a belief existing in the minds of its founders that it was necessary for the citizens to organize with the authorities and meet the crisis as a unit. Experience had shown that the local authorities, and more especially the health authorities of the county and city, were hampered by the freely expressed criticisms of citizens who exercised their inalienable rights of free speech without restraint, and quite frequently upon unreliable information and a partial or entire misunderstanding of the situation. And by this we do not mean that the authorities were always right and the citizens wrong, but only that right or wrong, there was no united action based on equal information, actuated by like motives, adapted to effect the same result by similar means.

It was to effect such a union, desirable at all times, imperatively necessary when the announcement was made that yellow fever actually existed in Jacksonville, that the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association was formed. The authorities welcomed the new organization heartily, as they at once perceived the advantage to be derived from crystallizing public sentiment, and the relations of the Association and its Executive Committee to the authorities during its existence have always been cordial. It was frequently the case that a difference of opinion existed, but the Executive Committee, while it frankly expressed the views of its members, consistently regarded its auxiliary character and carefully avoided any action that might seem to infringe upon the official rights and duties of the other organizations.

The Association was democratic in its membership, the fees were nominal, and all interested in relief and sanitary work were invited to join, but its organizers believed in centralizing its power, and the Articles of Association show this view was carried out in the provisions adopted for its official machinery. The Executive Committee was given abundant power—too much, some of the members

of the Association thought—and the Association was rarely called together as a body. While it is not advisable to discuss here the expediency of such a centralization of power in the hands of a few, it may be said that the Executive Committee held over one hundred meetings, during the period of the time between the 11th of August and the same day in December, and in all cases with the quorum required by its Articles of Association. Twice the Committee adjourned without a quorum, and once held a meeting without a quorum, the action of the members present being properly ratified on the next day. During the same period the Duval County Board of Health was frequently without a quorum for the transaction of business, and the City Council was similarly handicapped during most of the epidemic.

Whether the work of the Executive Committee for the Association has been conscientiously and ably performed or not, is for the public to judge. The facts are given here upon which to base a decision. It is hardly worth while to say the work of the Executive Committee has been subject to all sorts of criticism—kind, severe, malicious—that was to be expected. The members gratuitously gave their time and labor to the public, without expectation of reward or gratitude.

It is a matter of regret that more time and care cannot be given to the preparation of this report, in order to afford a clearer comprehension of the difficulties which had to be met, the methods adopted to that end, and the actual results attained. None can realize more fully than the members of the Executive Committee that some mistakes were made. Generally, there were no precedents to act upon. There was little time for debate: action, immediate and decisive, was necessary; words, except as a means for the comparison of ideas to arrive at a decision, were worthless.

It may be said here that the action of the Executive Committee on all matters of importance during its active labors, was unanimous, notwithstanding its individual members differed materially in matters pertaining to religion, politics and society. Not merely was this a formal result, to look well on the minutes, but it is the fact, and is stated simply to illustrate the perfect harmony and unity of its deliberations. Much of this harmony was due to the influence of Col. J. J. DANIEL, the revered President of the Association, during his lifetime, and to his memory after death. The personnel of the Executive and other committees was the result, in great measure, of his judgment and selection. The machinery of the Association was designed by him, and its work likewise outlined upon a broad, comprehensive scale. After his loss, irreparable to the whole community, the Executive Committee firmly, if tacitly, resolved to carry out the unfinished work upon the principles already established

by him, and did so thereafter as consistently as circumstances permitted. So, too, was there harmony at all times between the Executive Committee and the standing and special committees. The Executive Committee exercised a supervision over the work of all other committees, which reported progress daily to it, and in this way was enabled at all times to know just what was being done in the different departments. By such supervision and scrutiny, the Executive Committee was able to promptly relieve overburdened departments by enlarging the machinery of the Association, and providing new committees to handle part of their work. In this way the scope of the Association enlarged, and its work constantly increased and has greatly exceeded the earlier expectations of its members.

As before said, the preparation of this report has been hurried, in order to satisfy the natural curiosity of the friends of the Association at home as well as abroad. At first it was proposed to present only a financial statement to the public. It was found that such a statement would be necessarily delayed by reason of the unfinished settlement of accounts with the Government, resulting from advances made by the Association to meet the expenses of disinfection (which was only begun at the close of the epidemic), and from other causes; and, upon consideration, it was believed that during the final winding up of the affairs, and the completion of the financial statement, it would prove of general interest if a more comprehensive report could be prepared. The work of the Association itself would have been greatly facilitated had there been available a report of the practical methods of a similar organization during a similar emergency, and it is hoped that an outline of its work may be of future assistance to others. There were reports of other epidemics in existence, it is true, but they were generally written from a medical or sanitary standpoint, and gave little information to laymen and to organizations formed for relief purposes. It was the wish of the Executive Committee, as indicated in another place, to add to this report a paper on the epidemic, prepared from a medical standpoint, but the idea had to be abandoned, after some preliminary expense and labor.

This pamphlet is, then, intended to present a full financial statement of the receipts and disbursements of the organization, and also, an outline of the work attempted and executed by its different committees. The reader will observe that care has been taken to eliminate mention of individuals in the way of personal praise or criticism. Space would not permit, were such matter desirable, and the work of the several committees shows for itself by the facts presented here, better than mere words, the work of the several committees collectively, as well as the labors of their individual members. The report is intended to be a plain, matter-of-fact history of

facts, arranged, so far as practicable, upon a definite plan, in order that the casual reader may gain a general idea of the work, as a whole, without too great loss of time; and the person interested in a particular branch, may satisfy his curiosity as to that, briefly, but in detail.

The greatest labor involved, on the part of the editor, has been to select from the mass of matter on file, such portion as would illustrate and represent the whole. The difficulty encountered was the abundance, not the scarcity of material, and but for the early care taken to preserve the documentary matter which came into the possession of the Association in form for easy reference, it would have been almost an impossibility to handle it within the limited time to any degree of satisfaction. The reader must, to be fair, in criticising the correspondence which has been freely quoted, be charitable, and remember that most of it was hurriedly written amidst the greatest pressure of important duties. It is *not* given publication here as a model of English, but is offered, as it exists, to evidence the motives of the writers and their advisers. Much of general interest has been omitted; some has been included that will interest only local readers; but it is a fact that many residents of Jacksonville, who are members of the Association itself, and who remained here during the epidemic, have as little real knowledge of the scope of the work done by the Executive Committee, as any one of our generous contributors included in the list given in the Appendix. Constant attendance upon the meetings was necessary to intelligently comprehend the changing situation, and although the meetings were open to the public, few could spare the time necessary for such attendance.

In the plan of the book, space has been given to each committee of the Association, except to the Executive Committee. The work of the latter committee has been outlined in the first chapter, which presents an abstract from the minutes of the Executive Committee and the Association, just as they stand, together with such items of general news from day to day as were deemed of interest and of use in showing a brief but comprehensive chronological history of the epidemic. The work of the Executive Committee was so intimately connected with that of the other committees that a chapter devoted to it would contain mainly a repetition of facts scattered throughout the rest of the pamphlet.

A careful reading of the report will demonstrate the fact that the Association pursued new methods to cope with the epidemic; that it refused to accept the magnificent charity of a nation freely offered, until compelled to do so; and that it expended the funds once received, liberally, but with care to guard against imposition.

The successful attempt to oblige all able-bodied men to earn their bread instead of feeding them in idleness, is worthy of attention.

The financial report indicates the boundless generosity of the American people. The total sum of money expended by the Association is large, and in excess of the funds used in many other similar epidemics, but while there were undoubtedly some instances of waste and needless expense, the facts given here are, we think, sufficient to show a sincere endeavor to economize. It must be remembered, in considering expenditures, that besides the sick, there was a population of some 16,000 souls left in the city, 14,000 of whom were without resources and without employment, by reason of the utter demoralization of business and the flight of employers, and that this population had to be provided for. The good order preserved in the city during the long weeks of the fever by the laboring classes is due undoubtedly to the money expended in providing work for those able to labor, and food for the rest. Besides the expense for relief and labor, the funds expended in caring for the sick, in furnishing hospitals and physicians and nurses, in providing drugs and nourishment, and in burying the dead, were considerable. The percentage of deaths, according to the published bulletins, was about 9.1-6 per cent., and was unusually small. This result was due, in a great measure, to the mildness of the fever, but to the care taken of the sick, including the daily inspection of houses, much credit should be given, as the fatality among the earlier cases, before such help was offered, clearly shows, and the character of sanitary work undertaken in cleaning up the city, many think, also assisted in this result.

Enough has been said to indicate the attempt to present to the public abundant facts to enable each individual, in the calm of his leisure hours, to comprehend something of the nature of the sudden demands of the crisis upon the citizens who were hurriedly selected to face it, without experience or preparation, and to judge of the success or failure of their efforts.

A glance at the list of members composing the committees of the Association shows too plainly the effects of the struggle. Of the seven members of the Executive Committee and the two secretaries who met together for four months every day, sometimes twice a day, frequently on Sundays, four are gone. The pen falters and the ink dries as the memories of their presence spring up at nearly every step in the preparation of this report. God knows we desire to cherish them, but it is yet too early to calmly write of those who, a few weeks since, were by our side, intelligently planning and actively executing the details of the work we are now finishing without their aid.

If it is difficult to express grief, it is quite as hard to indicate the feeling of gratitude on the part of each member of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association to the men, women and children all over our common country who gave freely, gladly, munificently from their treasures, not merely of money, but of sympathy, of pity, and of cheer, to our assistance. In another place may be found resolutions of thanks. If the time shall come when Jacksonville can show more substantially than in mere words the depth of her gratitude, her citizens will, we think, respond in a satisfactory and substantial manner.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF MINUTES AND NEWS ITEMS.

The first authentic case of yellow fever in Jacksonville was that of R. D. McCormick, who came here from Tampa in the latter part of July, and was reported sick July 28th. He was taken from the Grand Union Hotel to the Sand Hills Hospital. The announcement of this case caused alarm, but the assurance of the Board of Health that it was, in their opinion, simply a sporadic case, calmed all excitement. August 8th the following cases were found by the Board of Health authorities: W. H. Blake, J. C. Mumart, J. W. Saunders and J. J. Perkins. At midnight they were all carried to the Sand Hills except Perkins, who was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. The publication of these new cases created a wide-spread panic, and several hundred people left the city. On the 9th, five cases were reported, as follows: F. Davis, C. Gonzalez, W. Freudenthal, Magdalen Spoon and Miss F. B. Moore. The Board of Health held several meetings in the afternoon, and were in session up to midnight.

On the morning of the 10th, the Board of Health issued a proclamation announcing that the fever was prevalent in the city, and that it was tending to assume an epidemic form. This, for the purposes of this report, is really the beginning of the epidemic.

At noon, a joint meeting of the Board of Trade, Board of Health, City Council and County Commissioners was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, with Acting-Mayor Archibald in the Chair, to devise measures to meet the emergency. A committee of the joint meeting was appointed to form a plan for organizing the citizens as an auxiliary committee to the recognized authorities, to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Board of Trade Rooms the next day.

The publication of the proclamation by the Board of Health started anew the panic, and during the day two deaths, J. J. Perkins, at St. Luke's Hospital, and Capt. L. R. Tuttle, at Pablo Beach, intensified the alarm, and all outgoing trains and boats were crowded to their full capacity. The Board of Health was requested to condemn and have burned the "Mayflower House," formerly known as the old Lund house, which request they granted, and it was destroyed on the same day under their instructions. On the evening of that day the Board of Health issued strict orders to the physicians of the city that all suspicious cases of fever must be reported at once at headquarters.

Surgeon Urquhart was ordered to Wacacross by the Government authorities, to open a station for the fumigation of mail and baggage. By this time nearly the whole State of Florida and also Savannah, Mobile, Charleston and a number of other Northern and Western cities, had quarantined against Jacksonville. Those going from the city encountered great hardships in passing the quarantine stations, and many delicate women and children were subjected to a great deal of unnecessary exposure and trouble by the arbitrary rules of the different Boards of Health. An exception to the action of quarantine authorities generally, was the invitation of Atlanta to refugees to come to that city.

A bill was introduced in the United States Senate to appropriate \$200,000 to assist in eradicating the fever. The report of this action in the papers at Jacksonville was soon felt in relief measures by its influence upon the ignorant population who believed the amount of money named had been appropriated for their use.

August 11th, Colonel J. J. Daniel, Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Organization, submitted to an adjourned meeting of citizens a report containing the Articles of Association of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, which provided for the enrollment of members upon the payment of a nominal initiation fee, the election of officers, and the ordinary machinery of the Association. The Articles were adopted by the citizens present as the temporary organization of the Association, whose labors continued throughout the epidemic. It was deemed wise to centralize the power of the Association in a great measure, in the hands of the Executive Committee, and the Articles of the Association so provided. The President was, however, given power to appoint as standing committees—

1. A Committee on Finance.
2. A Committee on Conference with City and County Authorities and Board of Health.
3. A Committee on Relief.
4. A Committee on Sanitation.

A temporary Executive Committee, consisting of Colonel J. J. Daniel, H. A. L'Engle, Dr. H. R. Stout, P. E. McMurray and Dr. J. M. Fairlie, was appointed, and was instructed to confer with the city and county authorities.

At a joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the authorities, it was determined to try the concussion theory, and also to thoroughly cleanse the city, under the direction of the Committee on Sanitation, by the organization of squads of laborers, and proper measures were taken to carry out the necessary details. It was decided to employ fifty men and twenty teams. The city was divided into five districts, with a foreman in charge of each, who was fur-

nished with full and definite instructions for the proper performance of his duty. On the advice of a number of physicians and others, huge fires of pine and tar were kindled in various portions of the city at night, to purify the air. The Board of Health appointed three residents of Pablo Beach Sanitary Inspectors, with power to make and enforce sanitary regulations and do sanitary work at that place.

A special invitation was received from the city of Macon, stating that refugees from Jacksonville would be received within her gates.

August 12—The sanitary work was commenced on Sunday. It was necessary to pay laborers a large price, but a great deal of good work was done, and preparations were made for enlarging the force and pushing the sanitary measures the next day. A special was received from St. Augustine saying that the people there were greatly alarmed over Jacksonville's fever, and that nearly two thousand people had left that city in the three days previous.

August 13—The permanent organization of the Association was effected by the election of the following officers:

President—Colonel J. J. Daniel.

Vice-President—P. McQuaid.

Secretary—Charles S. Adams.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. J. M. Fairlie.

Treasurer—Henry A. L'Engle.

Chairman Committee on Conference—P. McQuaid.

Chairman Committee on Finance—James M. Schumacher.

Chairman Committee on Relief—W. A. Macduff.

Chairman Committee on Sanitation—H. A. L'Engle.

Other members were soon named on the several committees. The first contributions received by the Association for use in the existing emergency, were made by the donation of \$100, by Mr. H. A. L'Engle, for the State Bank of Florida, and the donation of 1,000 pounds of beef from Messrs. Adams & Smith.

All places of business were requested to be closed at five o'clock p. m., and the Mayor was asked to order crowds on the streets to be dispersed.

The officials of the "Clyde Line" stated that it would not be advisable to bring the vessels of that company to the city, but that they had arranged to bring freight to Jacksonville via Fernandina.

A conference was held, in pursuance of adjournment, by the representatives of the City Council and the Conference Committee of the Association, in which the matter of finances was discussed. It appeared that there would be sufficient funds for the present purposes, and an expression of self-reliance and dependence upon local

resources was expressed, so long as such resources should suffice for actual necessities.

Dr. D. Echemendia, a well-known Cuban physician, was appointed by the Board of Health to direct the work of disinfection. A large force of men was put to work in various portions of the city connected with this work, cleaning the streets and yards, and scattering lime and other disinfectants.

During the afternoon the exodus was increased by the news of the fourth death which had so far occurred, that of Thomas Gelder, a restaurateur on Ocean Street. Wilson's Battery held a meeting and volunteered its services in carrying out the concussion experiment. The Savannah, Florida and Western Railway officials and employees, in the city, formed a relief association. On account of the closing of a large number of restaurants and hotels, great difficulty was experienced by those who remained in the city in getting proper meals. Many of the men remaining formed themselves into clubs, hired stewards, and set up their own restaurants. The markets were also, to a great extent, bare of vegetables, as farmers and truck growers were afraid to come to the city.

August 14—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Auxiliary Association at noon, a comprehensive plan for the work of the Committee on Sanitation was formulated to include South Jacksonville, LaVilla, Hansontown, East Jacksonville, and all other suburbs. The force was increased from seventy-five to over three hundred men, with a corresponding number of teams. Dr. James M. Fairlie was appointed to take charge of the relief headquarters at the Board of Trade rooms. Col. J. J. Daniel, President of the Association, formulated and published the following address to the people regarding the work of the Association, asking the hearty co-operation of the citizens, and advising all to keep quiet and avoid worry :

TO THE PEOPLE.

I have been charged by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Auxiliary Association to address you briefly in support of their efforts in your behalf.

The Committee ask the earnest and cheerful co-operation of all persons remaining in the city and its vicinity. You can aid them by being calm and sustained yourself, and by using your influence to prevent all undue excitement in others.

Fortunately, a very large proportion of the helpless and excitable have left the city. There are others whom it would be well to encourage and aid to leave. Those who remain should realize that each one has a duty to discharge, and resolve to do it. The Committee has determined to spare neither effort nor expense to stay the infection, and has confidence that it will succeed.

The few cases of fever which have occurred are not of a malignant type, and most of them have been easily managed.

The authorities are working in thorough harmony with each other and with this Association. Vigorous measures have been adopted and are now being carried out for the absolute cleansing of the city from center to circumference. Arrangements have been made by which all focal points of infection will be promptly and vigorously handled, and no effort will be spared to exterminate the disease.

The Committee is thoroughly organized and prepared and determined to do its part. We need your help in many ways. Pursue your customary business and encourage others to pursue theirs, unless you can be usefully employed in helping others. Give employment to the unemployed whenever you can do so. The best aid which can be given is to offer to those who can work the opportunity to earn food for themselves and their families. Discourage idle rumors and avail yourself of every opportunity to cheer your neighbor and quiet and strengthen the public mind.

The calmer you are the better you can help this Committee to execute its plans for your relief.

Keep your houses and your premises absolutely clean. Use lime, copperas and other disinfectants freely. If you are not able to supply yourselves they will be furnished on application to this Committee.

Avoid infected places and persons, unless you can be of use in some way. The prime object now is to stop the disease. We believe we can do this if we are properly supported.

If relief is needed report to the Chairman of the Relief Committee, at the Board of Trade rooms, or to the Chairman of the Committee in your Ward or District.

It is the earnest desire of the Committee that, so far as possible, we should bear our own burdens. The county and city authorities will provide as they are able. Those of our citizens who have the ability must, however, in this emergency, do their part. To them an appeal will be made by the Finance Committee of this Association, to which I earnestly ask the attention of those to whom it is addressed.

If we but do our duty, in humble reliance on God's help, the clouds will ere long pass over, and the sunshine of prosperity again beam upon our fair city.

Faithfully your fellow-citizen,

J. J. DANIEL, Chairman.

The County Commissioners appropriated \$3,000 for the use of the Association. In the morning, Dr. Neal Mitchell received a telegram from Surgeon-General Hamilton stating that Governor Perry had approved the establishment of the refugee camp at Boulogne, (afterwards called Camp Perry), and that Dr. Guiteras had been assigned to take charge of the same.

As an instance of the work of the Committee on Sanitation, a report was made of a place at the corner of Church and Clay streets. On a lot 210 by 105 feet in dimensions were ten small huts (one-story tenement houses), eight being occupied. In these resided fifty-one persons, mainly colored men, women and children. Most of the inhabitants took in washing, which occupation kept the ground

and filth swept out of the houses constantly wet, and this in dry as well as wet weather, emitted a sickening stench. The tenants had their water supplied from a surface well not more than four or five feet deep; along the rear fence was a row of cheap earth closets, some of them in a filthy condition. Under instructions of the Committee on Sanitation the low places were all filled in, the lot thoroughly disinfected, and suitable outhouses erected.

At seven o'clock in the evening, the first experiment in concussion was begun. Three guns were used and fifty rounds of ammunition fired. The Knights of Honor and the American Legion of Honor formed a Joint Relief Committee, with Jacob Huff as chairman. A Masonic Relief Committee was formed by that fraternity in this city. Dr. Sollace Mitchell, who was taking a vacation in Maine when the fever was announced, arrived in the afternoon, and tendered his services to the Board of Health. B. F. Dillon, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was taken sick at noon. The service was very much demoralized on account of a number of the telegraph operators having left town.

August 15.—At the Executive Committee meeting several responses were received from the appeal which was sent out to the citizens of Jacksonville for aid. Dr. Gee. W. Davis, of South Jacksonville, and Messrs. S. B. Hubbard & Co. sending \$50 each. J. M. Solomons, President of the Benevolent Association of Savannah, telegraphed they had \$1,000 subject to draft for the benefit of the Association, whenever needed. A number of other telegrams were received from Savannah, Hendersonville, N. C., Mont Eagle, Tenn., and other places, offering aid and homes for the refugees. Judge Loton M. Jones was appointed chairman of the Committee on Relief, and published, the same day, the list of sub-committees, covering all parts of the city; and, also, by direction of the Executive Committee, the following notice:

For the information of the people generally, I desire to say that the Committee on Relief will not aid, at any time, any people who are not at this time *bona fide* residents of Jacksonville. No money will be furnished under any circumstances, and no assistance will be granted, unless cases have been personally examined and reported upon by the members of the various sub-committees.

The question of quarantining South Florida was agitated by the Executive Committee, the Board of Health, and many prominent citizens, as a means of keeping out tramps, and others, from coming to the city for the purpose of soliciting relief. The Duval County Board of Health issued a circular giving directions for the care of the sick, and recommendations for disinfectants, and other sanitary measures. The Knights of Pythias formed a Relief Committee, with

M. M. Belisario as chairman. The Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company began building a refugee camp, six miles west of the city, for their employees. Notices were published by the Jacksonville and Duval Building and Loan Associations suspending their regular dues until the fever subsided. A large number of stores on Bay street were closed, which gave a very dismal look to the street. Bishop E. G. Weed, who was in Charleston when the fever broke out, arrived on the afternoon train and volunteered his services.

The following was quoted by a merchant as coming from his brother in Saratoga:

"DEAR JOHN—Keep cool. Don't worry. Trust in Providence. Keep taking pills, and you will pull through all right."

August 16—At the meeting of the Executive Committee, the Committee on Finance reported that \$875 had been received to date as contributions and membership fees of the Association. A large amount of routine work was gone through, and reports were read from all the committees. The Committee on Conference reported that the Board of Health had determined that all infected houses should thereafter be designated by a yellow flag until they were reported by the authorities as properly disinfected. Nurses of yellow fever patients were not to be allowed on the streets at all, and a guard was to be placed by the city authorities at each house where there was a case of fever, to segregate the inmates. The street cars were also directed to be thoroughly fumigated daily. President Daniel read a letter from Governor E. A. Perry, suggesting the wisdom of making camps for the reception of such of the surplus population as could not be utilized in sanitary work, and offering to send necessary tents. The suggestion was adopted, and the Governor was asked to send the tents at once. Dupont, Ga., and Mont Eagle, Tenn., offered a refuge for the Jacksonville people. Telegrams were read from Senators Call and Pasco, and Representative Dougherty, assuring the Association that the Florida delegation was at work to secure a speedy passage of the Relief Bill. The chairman of the Committee on Relief reported to the Executive Committee that he had hired a store in Thomas McMurray's block, on Newnan street, as central headquarters. Dr. Kenworthy, City Health Officer, reported that he had received one hundred pounds of bi-chloride of mercury, and was distributing the same about the city by means of the watering carts. Mr. McQuaid, on behalf of the Special Committee on Quarantine, reported the receipt of a letter from Superintendent Moran, of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway, about quarantine matters. President Daniel was requested to communicate with the authorities of Putnam and St. Johns counties, and arrange for a conference. The President reported his communication with owners of mills, and endeavors to remove the difficulties in the way

of starting up work and employing the usual number of men. The Committee on Sanitation reported from two hundred and fifty to three hundred men at work, and announced the appointment which had been made for superintendents for the city in various districts. Instructions were published by the chairman of the Committee on Sanitation for the guidance of superintendents and foremen engaged in the work of disinfection and cleansing, the same instructions having been given orally.

The Board of Health decided to postpone quarantine against other points in South Florida, because it believed that the quarantine restrictions in other places would prevent any persons from infected points coming into Jacksonville, and that persons coming into the city from other points to obtain relief would soon learn that none other than residents might expect assistance, and that the city authorities would be able to prevent depredations by such intruders. The Board of Health acceded to the request of the Executive Committee, and notified them it would have a representative present each day at their meeting.

By this time the general topic of conversation on the streets and at the firesides was regarding the results of the concussion theory: what the microbes were, and how they were killed. On Wednesday night a detachment of Wilson's Battery had one of its cannon out in front of the battery, pointing up the street. A colored man was walking down the street at the time, but he failed to see the gun until within about thirty feet of it. It was suddenly discharged, throwing a shower of sand in his face, when he was heard to exclaim: "Great Lord, how thick they falls!"

August 17—At the Executive Committee meeting the receipt of \$730 was acknowledged. Postmaster Clark reported that steps had been taken to have the mails thoroughly fumigated here, and that he hoped this would be done at once and in a manner to avoid the delay and trouble then experienced. Some discussion ensued regarding St. Luke's Hospital, and Dr. R. P. Daniel said that the hospital directors had consented to turn the hospital over to the Association, and that it could be made available at an hour's notice, but that patients there must be protected from the infection of yellow fever patients. It was reported that the hospital at the Sand-Hills had been put in charge of Dr. Sollace Mitchell; that great improvements had been made, and that for ordinary emergencies it was sufficient. Reports were presented regarding the Grand Union hotel, and some members urged that it be condemned and burned. Several other places in Brooklyn, and the city proper, were likewise mentioned in the same connection. President Daniel was requested to correspond with the Representatives in Washington, and request their assistance in an attempt to remedy the evils of the present sys-

tem of fumigation of mails and to secure a more efficient postal service for the State. The Committee on Relief reported considerable trouble made by imposters. Many asked for aid who were well able to sustain themselves. To illustrate: a well-dressed white woman called on Chairman Jones of the Committee on Relief for aid. She stated that while she was not in need of rations, she was boarding in Brooklyn and wanted money with which to pay her board. Judge Jones was not very favorably impressed with the woman, and told her that they were not engaged in distributing money, but provisions, which she would have to take, or nothing. This she indignantly refused, and, walking out of the office, she stepped into a carriage and was driven away.

A committee, consisting of Col. J. J. Daniel, Mr. P. McQuaid, and Dr. R. P. Daniel, went up to Green Cove Springs, by request of the Executive Committee of the Association, to confer with the Board of Health of Putnam county with regard to the stringent quarantines against Jacksonville, then existing. Very little good was accomplished by the conference, as the representatives of Putnam county were not in a position to make the concessions asked by the Jacksonville committee. Arrangements were made for a joint conference later on.

J. W. Archibald, Acting Mayor. Dr. Neal Mitchell, President Duval County Board of Health. Col. J. J. Daniel, President Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, and Edwin Martin, Editor of the Florida Times-Union, the committee appointed to draft an address to the citizens of the United States in regard to the situation in Jacksonville, to refute sensational reports, issued an address which was sent out by the Associated Press, giving the status of the fever, at that time, the number of cases and deaths, and the measures that were being taken to stamp out the epidemic, concluding with the words:

"While generous offers of aid have been tendered from different quarters, the authorities and citizens feel that for the present they are able and prefer to rely upon their own resources."

The "City of Jacksonville" brought down four cannon from Toccoi, which had been sent there from St. Augustine, with a large amount of powder and blank cartridges. This made seven pieces of artillery in the city, but for want of experienced men, only five were in daily use. Two hundred shots were fired on the evening of the 17th, the cannonading being confined to the eastern portions of the city.

August 18—At the Executive Committee meeting, the Committee on Finance reported the receipt of \$3,460.25. Many proffers of assistance, and letters of sympathy, from prominent railroad officials of New York and other places were read. A resolution was adopted

to the effect that, while the Executive Committee did not feel it necessary to appeal to the charity of the public at large, at the time, for pecuniary assistance, yet, as it might be necessary to condemn and destroy buildings which had become foci of infection, and undertake works of a public nature, to remove all possible danger, the Government should be asked for assistance. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitation reported that the whole territory of the city had been thoroughly covered by the laborers employed, and the following week a new force of men would be employed, with foremen selected because of their special qualifications for the work. For the week ending the 18th, the Association paid out in drafts \$2,717.72 for sanitary work and other matters.

For the same week, the City Sexton reported twelve deaths in the city proper, only three being from yellow fever. The fumigating mail car was tested and found to work very satisfactorily.

August 19—Sunday. This was one of the dreariest days, so far, of the epidemic. The weather was very warm, and the atmosphere damp. The streets were almost entirely deserted, and the city seemed like a "deserted village." It was noticeable that more colored people were leaving the city than at any previous time. Up to this period, they had felt little alarm, but when one Matthews, a colored man, was taken down the day before, they realized that their turn was coming, and acted accordingly. During the day Dr. Kenworthy sent around to the various colored ministers, advising them to discontinue their services, especially at night, in view of the impending danger to the colored population. It was a dreary Sabbath day all through, and all were heartily glad when night approached and the day had passed away.

August 20—At the meeting of the Executive Committee, the Committee on Finance reported the receipt of about \$325. Several reports were made regarding the proposed conferences, but as the different counties were not acting in unison, no progress seemed to have been made. The chairman of the Committee on Relief reported that the Committee was overburdened with from two to five hundred applications for assistance, the greater part of which were thought to be undeserved, and he offered a resolution as to the object of the Committee on Relief, which was adopted and ordered published. In order to facilitate business, and secure a proper record, the chairman of the Relief Committee was empowered to organize a commissary department, with provision for supplying the sanitary guards and nurses, and fumigating staff, with proper food and attention. It was also made the duty of this department to make arrangements for promptly furnishing families, detained under quarantine, with desired supplies at their own expense. Dr. R. P. Daniel stated that the Board of Health heartily approved the suggestion that the Asso-

ciation should form a new committee, which should take cognizance of sanitary police matters; and, on motion, the Constitution of the Association was amended by having added to it a provision for a standing Committee on Sanitary Police. Dr. Daniel stated that, in the opinion of the Board of Health, the time had come to make St. Luke's Hospital available for the sick, and upon motion, the chairman of the Committee on Conference was authorized to report that, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, the Board of Health was the proper party to officially take charge of St. Luke's Hospital, receipt for its contents, and organize the hospital staff. It was found necessary to introduce a resolution that all complaints and resolutions offered to the Executive Committee must be in writing. A resolution of thanks was passed to Postmaster H. W. Clark for his energetic services in establishing the fumigating station at LaVilla Junction. The Executive Committee cordially invited the attendance of newspaper men, and correspondents, at the meetings of that body, and the Secretary was requested to furnish all the information in his power of the actual work before the committee, in order to prevent sensational reports being published.

At the meeting of the Board of Health the question of having the Grand Union hotel condemned and burned was taken up and considered at great length. No positive action was taken, but the opinion was that the house should be ordered vacated at once. Charges that physicians failed to report suspicious cases of fever were discussed, and it was urged that stringent measures should be taken to compel all physicians to report their cases promptly. Reports from the Sand-Hills were to the effect that the patients there were all in a fair way to recover. A pavilion, forty feet long, with a double row of beds, was begun, and two other buildings were soon to be erected. The Sisters of Charity had volunteered their services to take care of the female ward of this hospital, and nurse the sick; and for their accommodation a comfortable house, adjoining the hospital, was ordered to be erected at once. Two large, floored tents, for suspects, were also ordered, as well as a building for the use of the physician in charge, where he could change his clothing and take disinfecting baths after his rounds through the hospital.

Trouble was anticipated from some of the unruly colored people, who, induced by reports circulated that the United States Government had sent \$200,000 for their support during the summer threatened to have the money, or rations. Although not a cent of any such fund had been received in Jacksonville, it was found impossible to convince all of that fact. Hundreds of colored people, from various places, were drawn to the city by these extravagant stories of free rations and money, and among them some desperate characters, whose talk and action influenced, somewhat, the

resident colored population. The office of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company was closed, Mr. Parkhill taking charge of the ticket office at the depot. All the employees slept at Dinsmore, which is six miles out, leaving the city on the evening train, and returning in the morning, the company paying all expenses with the exception of the meals.

August 21—At the meeting of the Executive Committee, steps were taken to prepare a circular letter to be sent to all absent Jacksonville people for the purpose of asking their financial assistance. The receipt of about \$55 was acknowledged.

The Committee on Relief reported that it had organized a commissary department, with J. W. Saunders in charge, and that all arrangements would be made for feeding the fumigating staff, sanitary police, nurses, and needy persons who were isolated and quarantined. The Committee on Relief recommended that a camp be established, near Monerief Creek, for the reception and care of needy persons, with W. A. Macduff in charge. The Committee on Sanitation presented the report of H. E. Lee, who had been employed under the instructions of the Executive Committee, to personally examine the floors of all the stores on Bay street. The report was referred to the Committee on Conference, with instructions to request that immediate action be taken to improve the sanitary condition of certain stores indicated in the report as being in a bad condition. Dr. Daniel reported that the Board of Health had adopted the suggestion of the Executive Committee, and had taken charge of St. Luke's Hospital, and was organizing the hospital staff.

The Board of Health issued a proclamation to the public, giving a brief resume of the fever's work, so far; what had been done to stamp it out, and making an earnest appeal to those who were inclined to belittle the work of the Association, and to antagonize it, to desist, and, instead, give their earnest and hearty support to the authorities of the city and county, as men who have their life interest centered around them here. It was more especially directed to those who professed to make light of the fever epidemic, and who had been decrying the efforts of the Board of Health. It was well received and had a good effect. Several cases were reported to the Board of Health where the sick had been neglected. Such individual cases were found to be unavoidable, on account of the Committee on Relief not being in perfect working order, and having so much to do. One trouble that met the Board of Health was the difficulty of isolating patients, and preventing the spread of the infection. The guards were found untrustworthy, and suspects at many times escaped.

At the meeting of the City Council, ordinances were passed empowering the Mayor to appoint sanitary guards; and also, author-

izing the Board of Police Commissioners to appoint additional police, upon the recommendation of the Association and the action of the Board of Health. A strong resolution was passed that it was the sense of the Council that a strict quarantine should be maintained against all infected points, and that the question should be referred to the County Board of Health for its decision.

Up to 6 o'clock p. m. there had been forty-five cases since the beginning of the epidemic, with eight deaths. But one death occurred, that of Edward K. Wanklyn. The case was reported only the afternoon previous, and death ensued in less than twenty-four hours. Three firemen, from the Central Fire Station, were sent out to the suspect camp, as they were expected to come down with the fever within two days. Attention was frequently called to the fact that most of the deaths, so far, had been those of hard drinkers.

August 22—At the meeting of the Executive Committee, the receipt of about \$718 was acknowledged. Captain Shaw, of the "City of Jacksonville," detailed to the Association his attempt to maintain water communication with Volusia and Orange counties. He told of the exaggerated accounts of the situation which prevailed in the interior of the State, and urged that a conference be arranged with Volusia, Orange, Marion, Polk, Lake and St. Johns counties at the same time, in order to effect a permanent arrangement and understanding in regard to freights. The fact was cited that several firemen had been taken sick, and the suggestion made that the matter be called to the attention of the health authorities, with a view of affording relief to the department, and also protecting the city in case of fire. The question of quarantine against South Florida was brought up, and it was finally resolved that the Board of Health be again requested to immediately institute a system of surveillance on each road and railway leading into Jacksonville, so as to prevent the entrance of any parties from infected places, and to prevent any and all tramps and indigent persons from coming into the city. President Daniel was requested to investigate the complaints of exorbitant charges, made against undertakers, with power to take action which should bring about more satisfactory work on their part.

The Articles of Association were amended by the addition of a provision for a new standing Committee on Claims. The special committee heretofore appointed, consisting of Messrs. P. E. McMurray, C. G. Elliott and W. A. Macduff, was continued as the standing committee. The Board of Health gave notice that it had assumed control of St. Luke's Hospital, with Dr. J. D. Fernandez in charge, and Dr. P. J. Stollenwerck as assistant. Work in the city was resumed this morning with increased force. Lime was again sprinkled throughout the city, under the direction of Councilman Wiggins, while Councilman Boyd had charge of the whitewash gang.

Every tree trunk, post, hydrant, curbing and sidewalk edge was given a thick coat of lime, to which some of the bichloride of mercury was added.

Nine new cases were reported at night, but a more cheerful feeling was evinced, as it was hoped that the existing system of isolation, with the improved sanitary condition of the city, and the free use of powerful disinfectants, would have a good effect in restricting the fever. The weather, during the day, was very hot, though cloudy in the forenoon. The steamer "City of Jacksonville," which was expected during the afternoon, did not arrive. She was tied up to the DeBary dock at Enterprise, as, on account of the Orange county quarantine, she could not run any longer. No other steamers were running for up-river points.

August 23—At a meeting of the Executive Committee the receipt of about \$320 was acknowledged.

The Committee on Conference reported to the Association that the Board of Health had declared a quarantine against all infected points in South Florida, and a proclamation was ordered to be formulated and published, with a preamble stating the grounds upon which such action was deemed justifiable. The President, on behalf of the Committee on Quarantine, reported that he had communicated with the Boards of Health of Volusia, Clay, Putnam, Marion, Orange and Osceola counties, with a view to obtain a conference and mutual agreement concerning quarantine matters. Acting Mayor Archibald read a notice of quarantine by the authorities of Monticello and Gadsden county, and a communication from Agent Stephens, of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, giving notice that no trains would stop, going or coming, at Blackshear, Ga., on account of quarantine. The chairman of the Committee on Relief called attention to the fact that the people locked up and quarantined in the Grand Union Hotel were in a destitute condition, and were constantly exposed to infection, and urged that immediate relief be given them. Postmaster Clark again explained the work at the fumigating station, and stated that no mail was detained for fumigation over twenty-four hours. He reported that much of the delay that had heretofore arisen had been caused by the fact that mails from Southern Georgia had been turned back to Waycross for fumigation, because of the scare of the people in that State, and had accumulated at Waycross to such an extent as to delay the fumigation. Application was made to the authorities of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company in order to obtain a change of schedule so that letters deposited the night before, and the morning papers, could be fumigated and promptly forwarded.

At a meeting of the Board of Health it was decided to condemn the old Grand Union Hotel and remove all its occupants to the

suspect camp at the Sand-Hills. When this should be done, it ordered that the hotel be fumigated as thoroughly as possible, nailed up, and no one be allowed to enter it. The work of removing the prisoners was begun at once. Surgeon-General Hamilton telegraphed Dr. Neal Mitchell, from Camp St. Mary, as follows:

"The camp is in good condition, a healthy, nice place, with ample accommodations. All persons coming here on their way North must bring your certificate or else bring their own provisions. This regulation is a safeguard against tramps. In ten days they will be free to go to any point."

Captain J. H. Stephens, Agent of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, received orders to accept no freight for points North via Savannah or Albany. That Company reduced its train service to the minimum, there being but one train each way daily. The weather was very unfavorable; the morning being quite cool; at noon it was hot and damp, while in the evening heavy rains, accompanied by high winds, prevailed. The number of cases reported was the largest of any single day since the fever broke out. Besides the cases in the city proper, two cases were announced at Greenland, Fla., on the line of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railway, and it was reported that considerable suffering had been caused there for want of attention. There was much complaint regarding the supply of vegetables, which were limited in quantity and inferior in quality.

August 24—At the meeting of the Executive Committee, President Daniel reported that a conference had finally been arranged with the authorities of various counties, to be held Saturday at Orange Park. Upon consultation, President Daniel and Messrs. McQuaid and McMurray were requested to represent the Association, and Acting Mayor Archibald, and a representative of the Board of Health were also invited to attend. President Daniel stated that the Committee on Sanitary Police was organized, and had put men on duty Thursday for the first time, and that headquarters and a secure guard room had been selected.

Considerable excitement was caused on the street in the morning by the announcement that the Board of Health had decided not to give out the names of the sick for publication. As soon as the news was sent on the wires to the refugees outside, the Board of Health was deluged with telegrams criticising their action, and urging the Board most persistently to reconsider the same.

August 25—At the meeting of the Executive Committee President Daniel reported that the conference arranged for that day had been postponed until Tuesday. Superintendent B. F. Dillon, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, tendered, on behalf of said

Company, the free use of its wires for the Association. This was most gratefully accepted by the officers of the Association.

At the meeting of the Board of Health in the afternoon, the action taken in refusing to publish the names of new cases was rescinded, and the Board decided to give full information daily. This was done after an expression of opinion by the Executive Committee, and in consideration of the strong public feeling in regard to the matter, as absent friends had no way of knowing when their acquaintances and relatives were taken sick, save by the daily reports sent out by the correspondents. Up to six o'clock there had been ninety-two cases since the beginning of the epidemic, with twelve deaths; twenty were discharged, and sixty were then under treatment.

One of the most pitiable instances of the epidemic occurred in the morning, on Forsyth street, when William Craugh was found sick in the middle of the street, in the last stages of the fever. He was lying prostrate, with his head down; his face red and yellow, showing the marked characteristics of the fever. He was partially delirious, and apparently in a dying condition, with symptoms of the fatal black vomit. He was a fireman at the Central Station, and was taken sick several days previous, and instead of going to the hospital, had secreted himself; but, feeling the increase of the fever, he endeavored to return to the station for help, but too late to receive any benefit. He was sent to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died the following morning. At a meeting of the local Board of Insurance Agents it was resolved that, during the epidemic, all policies of insurance should be considered as renewed, unless specially notified to the contrary, and that vacancy permits should also be granted.

August 26—In the morning the sky was thickly overcast with clouds. Between seven and eight a light rain fell, and later the clouds broke away, and the afternoon was bright and cool, with a brisk northeast wind. It was another uncomfortable Sunday.

Excitement prevailed, because of the fact that all passage was refused on the Government train going to Camp Perry. All that was known was that Surgeon-General Hamilton had ordered that no passengers from Jacksonville should be taken out under any consideration. Later in the day it was ascertained that one reason of this order was the report that the people of Waycross had threatened to tear up the rails on the track if any refugees were allowed to pass out of this city via Waycross, even in locked cars and passing that town at a high rate of speed. Much discussion had been going on for several days about the Government station at Boulogne and St. Marys, the latter called Camp Perry, which was said to be in a horrible condition for the care of women and children. Several attempts were made by the reporters to go there and investigate, but no per-

mission could be obtained for that purpose. It was said that the tents were old and leaky; that no provision had been made for the privacy of women, and that the whole camp was in a state of utter disorder. The citizens of East Jacksonville published a strong protest against using St. Luke's Hospital for a pest-house.

August 27—At the Executive Committee meeting the main topic discussed was the matter of closing the railroad lines North and West, imprisoning the women and children and others who desired to leave the city. President Daniel explained what had been done by himself, and said that he had received no reply to a large number of telegrams sent Surgeon-General Hamilton, and Colonel Haines, of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, and also to the Florida delegation in Washington. Dr. R. P. Daniel spoke very energetically against the inhuman restrictions just adopted at Weyeross, and said: "We must not submit to the course taken, but must find some outlet." Later in the day telegrams were received from railroad and other officials, saying that passengers going North would be allowed, after thorough fumigation, to go through in special cars to Ashley Junction, passengers and baggage being in separate cars from ordinary passengers. The matter of delay of the mails received a good deal of attention at the meeting, but nothing could be done to expedite matters.

The Board of Health, through Dr. Daniel, announced to the Executive Committee that it was considering the question of modifying the rules which had been adopted for the segregation of persons, in order to give business men more latitude, and asked the opinion of the Executive Committee thereon. The members of the committee thoroughly endorsed the position of the Board of Health, and recommended the proposed modification, to give greater elasticity to the rules which had been adopted to restrict communication.

C. H. Pollard, a young Englishman, was brought in from the refugee camp in the morning, very ill. Pollard fled to Boulogne at the beginning of the epidemic, and was taken down with the fever. He was left in a freight car there, without any attention, for nearly twenty-four hours, and then brought to the city, but the exposure and lack of attention proved too much for him, and he died shortly after his arrival.

August 28—The Executive Committee was obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum, most of the members being absent at the conference. The Conference Committee of the Association went by special train to Orange Park, in order to meet representatives of the Boards of Health of Clay, St. Johns, Putnam, Volusia, Orange, Polk, Lake, Marion and Osceola counties. The delegation from Jacksonville consisted of President J. J. Daniel, P. McQuaid and P. E. McMurray, of the Executive Committee; Dr. R. P. Daniel, representa-

tive of the Board of Health, and Alderman D. T. Gerow, representing the City Government. The Executive Committee had for a long time endeavored to arrange this conference, in order to come to an understanding with the authorities of various counties south in reference to quarantine regulations. The representatives from Duval county asked: First, That Florida passengers be allowed unobstructed passage to the North and West under reasonable restrictions: second, that through freights would be permitted by rail and water: third, that local freights be allowed, under wise discrimination, to prevent infection, but to enable transportation of necessities. The first two points were agreed to by the conference, and later in the day a telegram from Alfred Bishop Mason, on behalf of the conference, specified goods which might be ordered by merchants in South Florida, after being disinfected. The Committee on Relief published a notice stating that they had established a General Information Bureau for the purpose of giving work to all who desired it.

The President of the Board of Health published instructions to the Disinfecting Corps for the proper use of disinfectants. Twenty-one cases were reported during the day, the largest number any day since the beginning. The favorable reports of the few days previous were counterbalanced by the reported cases, and a depressed feeling prevailed. The weather was warm all day, the highest temperature being ninety. During the morning the sky was generally clear, but in the afternoon a heavy thunder shower came up from the southwest, and rain fell heavily for half an hour. The mean temperature for the month of August had thus far been merely normal, while the rainfall was less than usual. The newspapers began to feel the effects of the fever, and a large number of the compositors were sick. The previous day the Metropolis had only one printer out of seven to report for duty, and both proprietors and the city editor were sick. The paper was issued by the foreman. The Times-Union was published, also, under similar discouraging circumstances. There was a meeting of the Jacksonville refugees in Atlanta, Ga., which energetically discussed the action of the authorities in preventing the departure of Jacksonville people to points North.

August 29—At the meeting of the Executive Committee President Daniel reported progress regarding the quarantine restrictions affecting Jacksonville refugees going North. Permission had been obtained for people to go to points north of Wilmington, N. C., and Memphis, Tenn. Colonel Daniel stated that he had telegraphed that such action was not entirely satisfactory, as the people desired access to the mountains of Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas likewise, without detention at Camp Perry. As it was reported to the Executive Committee that there were no accommodations at Camp Perry

for the sick, strong resolutions were adopted calling on the Surgeon-General to have a suitable hospital established there at the earliest practical moment. Upon motion, the Executive Committee passed a resolution extending thanks and its deep appreciation of the many hospitable and generous offers of assistance and sympathy which had been tendered to the city and people during the course of the epidemic so far. Thanks were also passed to the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway authorities for their constant efforts on behalf of the suffering people here. The Board of Health was requested by the Executive Committee to furnish for publication and distribution a concise and simple formula for the nursing and treatment of yellow fever when the services of a physician could not be obtained. A large number of leading colored citizens formed a Colored Auxiliary Bureau, to do what was possible to aid the Association in the emergency, and to give aid and employment to the colored population. After their organization the Colored Auxiliary Bureau passed resolutions condemning the false reports which appeared in Northern papers as to the peace and order preserved in Jacksonville, and stated that unemployed colored citizens were nursing the sick, burying the dead, and guarding the deserted homes and property of the whites who had fled.

The sudden death of Lafayette E. Dancy, who was taken sick at night while at his office, and received no attention until the next morning, caused sorrow and gloom among his many acquaintances and friends. It was one of the typical cases of yellow fever, and death ensued a little over twenty-four hours after he was first taken.

August 30.—At the Executive Committee meeting a dispatch was read from Surgeon-General Hamilton, stating that a hospital would be established near Camp Perry, as requested by the Committee, on the arrival of Dr. Wise, who left Memphis the day previous for that purpose. President Daniel stated that he was endeavoring to influence the Government to furnish funds for building two hundred wooden houses at a place to be selected by the Executive Committee, in order to provide comfortable places for the segregation of those who could not go away. Resolutions were adopted to depopulate the city, both by sending the people to extreme Northern points and to camps outside the city.

Criticism was called forth in the afternoon by the stringent orders that had been issued by Surgeon-General Hamilton, forbidding anyone leaving the city except for the refugee camp at Camp Perry. As that camp was reported to be in a bad condition as regards accommodations for women and children, and in other respects, the people were indignant at being obliged to stop there. A free interchange of telegrams took place between the authorities here and the Surgeon-General, but no change was made. In the afternoon two

trained volunteer nurses came from Savannah. For the first time during the epidemic, log trains bringing supplies to the mills were abandoned on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad.

August 31—At the rooms of the Association, there being no quorum of the Executive Committee present for business, the citizens present organized themselves into an indignation meeting and passed caustic resolutions regarding the vacillating policy of Surgeon-General Hamilton and the Washington authorities, denouncing their action as unnecessary, arbitrary, unprecedented and inhuman, and appealing to the people of the United States for relief from this unjust and unheard of imprisonment.

Surgeon-General Hamilton wired the Executive Committee that its requisition for two hundred houses had been approved. He also explained in regard to Camp Perry, and finally said that if any of our residents wished to go to Murphy or any definite point in Western North Carolina, on their parole not to go to seaboard or quarantine towns within ten days from the date of their departure from Jacksonville, excursion trains would be provided as soon as the number of those who desired to go could be ascertained. Steps were at once taken to ascertain how many would be able to leave on an early train. The Knights of Honor and the American Legion of Honor took steps to secure the services of expert physicians and acclimated nurses for the care of their sick.

September 1—At the Executive Committee meeting a resolution was passed heartily endorsing the purpose and aim of the Colored Auxiliary Bureau, as indicated by D. W. Onley, Chairman of its Executive Committee. Telegrams were read from Putnam, DeSoto, Lake, Volusia, Marion, Alachua, Orange and other county officials announcing that no freight would be received from Jacksonville under any condition. Mayor Cooper, of Atlanta, telegraphed saying that the gates of that city were still open to Jacksonville people. On motion, the Surgeon-General was notified of the action of the Atlanta authorities, and requested to furnish a special train to that city immediately. On motion, it was ordered that a standing notice be inserted in the Times-Union and the Metropolis, urging all persons who could leave the city to do so. At a late hour, General Manager Haines, of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, telegraphed that a special train of four cars, for refugees to Atlanta, would leave Jacksonville soon.

Much comment was caused on the streets by the publication of Surgeon-General Hamilton's defence, which was printed in the morning papers. Dr. Wise, the Government special inspector sent to Fernandina to make a thorough examination of the condition of that city, on this date made his report that there was no fever there. Sorrow was generally felt, late in the afternoon, by

the announcement that Colonel J. J. Daniel, President of the Auxiliary Association, was stricken down with illness. A later report that he was suffering from nervous prostration, and not from yellow fever, proved comforting to the people.

September 2—Up to six o'clock in the evening, the new cases reported were twenty-five, with two deaths. There were one hundred and fifty-three cases under treatment, with a total of two hundred and fifty-nine cases and thirty-four deaths to date. The work of selecting an eligible place for the two hundred hut camp had been pushed forward. A special train of five coaches left at 2 o'clock for Atlanta, via the Savannah, Florida and Western and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroads. Owing to the short notice and a misunderstanding about free transportation, only thirty-eight persons went on it. Instead of being free, full fare of \$12.30 was charged. This caused a great deal of disappointment to many who desired to go but could not afford to pay. A moderate cyclone passed over the city during the afternoon, and later there was a gale from the southwest, accompanied with loud thunder, keen flashes of lightning, and heavy rainfall continuing several hours, washing the surface of the streets perfectly clean, as well as carrying into the river several hundred barrels of lime, which had been scattered abroad. A leading Cuban physician remarked that while the storm was excellent as tending to materially lessen the infection, it would be bad for those who were sick. W. R. Carter, editor of the Metropolis, was reported very ill in the afternoon, but with fair prospects of recovery. The Times-Union announced that on account of the sickness among its compositors and the impossibility of securing others, the Monday edition would be discontinued for the present. Only two members of the staff were on duty, the editor and assistant editor.

September 3—At the Executive Committee meeting the main question considered was how best to depopulate the city. A conference was asked with Surgeon-General Hamilton at Camp Perry, to complete arrangements. H. A. L. Engle and W. A. Macduff were appointed a special committee to examine suggested sites for a refugee camp, with power to act. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitation reported that he had employed over four hundred men the previous week, and had thoroughly gone over all the territory covered before, and that he would continue to keep a force employed sufficient to keep the city in the same cleanly condition. Upon suggestion by Acting President McQuaid, the Secretary and Corresponding Secretary were asked to furnish statements of the expenses of the Association for sanitary work, sanitary supplies, sanitary police, and destruction of property. Anniston, Jacksonville and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson, Atlanta, Rome and Gainesville, Ga., Knoxville, Galbraith Springs and Leo's Springs, Tenn., wired that

they would receive refugees from Jacksonville. A dispatch was received from Atlanta, in the evening, to the effect that Atlanta's Board of Health was not pleased with the arrival of the refugee train from Jacksonville, notwithstanding the offer of open gates. Resolutions were passed on the death of Capt. J. H. McGinnis.

Thirty-seven cases were reported up to six o'clock, that being the highest record of any day since the beginning of the epidemic. St. Luke's Hospital was reported as being in fine working order. The death of Dr. W. L. Baldwin, following closely on that of Capt. J. H. McGinnis, Charles H. Smith, and other well-known and much loved residents, of both sexes, caused much sorrow and sadness. The conference of health authorities of Tennessee and Alabama and representatives from Savannah, held at Augusta, passed a resolution approving the course of Surgeon-General Hamilton in requiring the detention at Camp Perry of refugees desiring to leave Jacksonville.

September 4—At the meeting of the Executive Committee, it was reported that it was nearly impossible to secure the services of competent physicians, on account of their own work overtaking them, and resolutions were passed that it was time for the city to avail herself of the help of responsible, experienced physicians, nurses and druggists who had offered their services. Steps were also taken to have the crowds of idle men on Bay street dispersed, and it was ordered that work should be furnished them if possible. Acting President McQuaid announced that he had appointed a Chief of the Bureau of Census, who, with help, would make a house to house inspection and ascertain the number of people in town, their expected wants, and whether they desired to leave the city or not. Messrs. P. McQuaid, J. M. Schumacher, P. E. McMurray and Secretary Adams, of the Executive Committee, Dr. Neal Mitchell, President of the Board of Health, and Acting Mayor Gerow, left on a special train at noon to meet Surgeon-General Hamilton, Colonel Haines and others at Camp Perry, to confer about transportation of refugees, and other important matters.

Dr. Fernandez was prostrated during the afternoon, and Dr. Stollenwerck had a relapse. Dr. F. H. Caldwell, of Sanford, was wired by the Board of Health to come here at once and take charge of St. Luke's Hospital, and Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, of Key West, was also invited to come and assist the home physicians. Dr. Leonard was taken sick. The doctors endeavoring to act the part of doctor and nurse at the same time, and on this account most of the home physicians were overworked. A pitiful case, illustrating the distress and woe prevalent before systematic relief measures, was mentioned in the afternoon to a reporter. While one of the compositors on the afternoon paper came down Forsyth street, a little boy met him crying bitterly. He stopped him and asked what was the matter.

The little fellow said that he was very hungry and that his mamma was lying in the house there dead and his little sister and himself had had nothing to eat for over a day. The gentleman immediately provided him a hearty repast, and investigations were then made regarding the condition of the family. It was found that the mother, Mrs. Storek, was lying in her room where she had died twenty-four hours previously, and that the father was just breathing his last when the relief came. A dispatch from St. Augustine announced that the people there had prohibited the receipt by mail of the daily Jacksonville newspapers.

September 5—At the meeting of the Executive Committee, W. A. Macduff, on behalf of the special committee to locate a camp, reported that a site on the Florida Railway & Navigation Company's line, at the seven mile post west of the city, had been selected; that twenty acres of land, at \$7.50 per acre, had been purchased. It was to be called Camp Mitchell, in honor of the President of the Board of Health, Dr. Neal Mitchell. Dr. R. P. Daniel stated that the Board of Health had adopted a system so that medical assistance might be secured at all times by having a day and night force on in different portions of the city. A report of the conference held at Camp Perry with Surgeon-General Hamilton, was presented, to the effect that the Surgeon-General refused to do anything. According to the reports brought back from the camp by those who attended, Camp Perry was in a miserable condition, with leaky tents and no conveniences. Delicate women who went there were in almost as much danger as in the city, as exposure there was liable to prove as fatal as infection in the city. Strong resolutions were passed regarding the camp, and the Government was asked to remedy the matters complained of at once. The only thing that the Surgeon-General conceded at the conference was to agree that if North Carolina would receive the refugees he would allow a special train to be run out. Some information was received as to the probable expense the Government would assume. Vice-President McQuaid was directed to wire the authorities at Washington and make requisition for necessary supplies and funds to pay for sanitary work and guards, and also to try and arrange to obtain two hundred tents from Egmont Key, on the authority of Surgeon-General Hamilton. The most important step taken by the Executive Committee was the adoption of a resolution signed by the President of the Association, the President of the Board of Health, and Acting Mayor, making an appeal to the citizens of the country for money and help. The resolution stated that the authorities here admitted that the epidemic had reached such a stage that their own funds were insufficient, either to cope with the many cases of absolute necessity, or the engagement of nurses, or for numerous other demands, and that owing to the ab-

sence of all business and the inability to raise further funds here, aid would be received from the country at large.

September 6—At the meeting of the Executive Committee, Postmaster Clark stated that various counties in the State had quarantined against all mail, and especially paper mail, from Jacksonville, and a great deal of inconvenience had been caused to the business interests of the city. The Special Committee on Census presented a report showing that there were 13,757 people in the city, 9,812 being colored. Of this number, 1,491 were willing to leave the city, 297 would go to camp, 1,644 refused to say whether they would go or not, while 10,375 refused to leave. A special from Washington reported Surgeon-General Hamilton as saying that Camp Perry was to be enlarged and that a large number of small wooden houses were to replace the tents in use there. The Executive Committee authorized the Board of Health to obtain a sufficient number of competent nurses and guaranteed transportation and proper compensation, it appearing that the Board believed it was time to obtain more nurses.

Hardly had the appeal, issued the previous day, gone on the wires before contributions began pouring in from Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Louisville, Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Montgomery, Knoxville, Tenn., and Thomasville, Ga., while scores of dispatches were received stating that committees had been formed in various other cities to solicit funds. The City Council endorsed by a resolution the appeal for aid which had been sent out signed by the Acting Mayor, after conference with representatives from the Executive Committee. The Masons issued a call asking for aid for the Jacksonville Masonic Relief Committee. It was one of the gloomiest days of the epidemic. While the number of cases were not so great as the day previous by four, the number of deaths, ten, was disheartening. Dr. F. H. Caldwell, of Sanford, arrived in the afternoon and took charge of St. Luke's Hospital.

September 7—At the Executive Committee meeting the illness of Chairman H. A. L'Engle, of the Committee on Sanitation, was announced, and Dr. John C. L'Engle proffered his services. A communication was received from President Cleveland stating that he had been consulted by Senator Pasco and Surgeon-General Hamilton, promising to do everything possible to help the people of Jacksonville, and to remedy the defects at Camp Perry, and urging the completion of Camp Mitchell.

Alderman D. T. Gerow announced that C. B. Smith, Mayor, would not return to the city and that in the absence of Acting Mayor J. W. Archibald, who had left town in expectation of the return of Mayor Smith, he would open an office and make arrangements to perform the duties of Acting Mayor. An attempt was made to have a conference between the presidents of Duval County Board of

Health, and the Putnam and St. Johns County Boards of Health, with a view of having an inspection of the Government fumigating station at Jacksonville to satisfy them of its thoroughness, so that there might be no further delay in the transmission of newspapers.

September 8—At the meeting of the Executive Committee a communication was read from the Southern Express Company stating that the Adams and Southern Express Companies would transport free of charge all supplies and money contributions sent to the city for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. Acting President McQuaid sent a letter to Surgeon-General Hamilton accepting the explanation of the stoppage of trains at Live Oak, under local quarantine regulations, but asking that arrangements might be made for special trains for refugees to go to Hendersonville, N. C., and other places willing to receive them. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. F. R. Osborne, D. T. Gerow and C. W. Stansell, was appointed to take charge of the whole matter of arranging transportation for people who desired to leave the city, and a resolution was adopted explaining that it was the desire of the Executive Committee to enable people, who could go beyond the reach of infection, to reach those places willing to receive them, which were so located as to be safe from the danger of infection. The Committee on Relief, under instructions, made arrangements to keep certain designated drug stores open at night, and published information thereof. The following telegram was received by Acting Mayor Gerow:

“Do you want the assistance of the Red Cross with experienced yellow fever nurses?
CLARA BARTON,
“President American National Red Cross.”

It was reported to the Executive Committee that the Board of Health would accept Red Cross nurses upon the certificate of the President of the Louisiana State Board of Health that they were experienced and acclimated.

Some thirty professional nurses arrived from Pensacola and New Orleans on a special train late at night. Some were assigned to duty immediately on their arrival, while others were sent to Hotel Togni until the next morning. Two of them, who refused to obey the orders of President Mitchell, were ordered to be sent out of town the following day.

September 9th—Sunday. Much sorrow was caused by the announcement of the death of Dr. W. N. Leonard, who died in the faithful performance of duty. He was buried by the Knights of Pythias with the appropriate burial ceremonies of that order. Refugees at Camp Perry adopted resolutions indicating the improved condition of that camp.

September 10—At the Executive Committee meeting Dr. Neal Mitchell reported that the Mayor of Charleston had advised him that

experienced nurses could be sent from there at once without trouble. Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Association, who sometime previously wired her willingness to establish headquarters of that Association in Jacksonville was authorized to do so immediately. It was the sense of the Executive Committee that all nurses who came here should be under direction of the Board of Health, and those who refused to serve under their orders should be discharged. The Board of Health presented a formula regarding the care of yellow fever patients, and ten thousand copies were ordered printed for free distribution. Major J. H. Durkee wired from New York that the citizens of Florida and Jacksonville in that State had formed an organization for the relief of Jacksonville with headquarters at the Grand Central Hotel. Upon motion, Major Durkee was authorized to act as agent of the Association.

A circular was issued by Dr. C. H. Mallett, Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar of the city, asking for funds from that order for the establishment of a yellow fever hospital in Jacksonville. The Catholics in the city organized a Young Men's Catholic Association for purposes of relief during the epidemic. Parties who had been at Camp Perry reported most encouragingly of the great improvements that had been made.

September 11—At the meeting of the Executive Committee Acting President McQuaid, who had just returned from a conference at Camp Perry, made a report to the effect that Surgeon-General Hamilton had inaugurated great improvements in the camp. Twenty-five railroad houses, eight by twelve, with pitched roofs, to accommodate one hundred people, had been erected; the kitchen had been enlarged; new barracks to accommodate twenty-five or thirty ladies were building; tents had been arranged; the whites and colored had been separated; and the food furnished had been greatly improved. Three daily inspections were made, and Mr. McQuaid testified that the camp was then in good condition for the reception of women and children. Mr. McQuaid announced that he had recommended, on behalf of the people of Jacksonville, the name of Dr. Joseph Y. Porter as a suitable person to act as disbursing agent for the Government at this place, to take charge of Government relief measures, and that General Hamilton manifested his entire willingness to appoint Dr. Porter. The action of Mr. McQuaid was heartily approved by the Executive Committee, and also by the Duval County Board of Health. A special committee, under the name of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, was provided for by resolution, and Messrs. Geo. E. Wilson, C. B. Rogers, T. S. Wilmarth, and Stephen Wiggins were appointed as such committee. By resolution, the special committees on depopulation and transportation were consolidated under the name of the Committee on Transportation.

At nine o'clock the extra "Government Excursion Train" for Hendersonville, N. C., left with about two hundred and forty passengers. There would have been many more had it been generally known that it was a free train. The scenes at the depot from early in the morning until the departure of the train were affecting and melancholy, though at times humor played its part. Over one hundred of the stay-at-homes assembled at the depot to see the refugees off, and the good-byes were very pathetic. Dr. Guiteras was expected to take charge of the train on its arrival at Camp Perry, with thirty odd refugees from that place, in addition to those from Jacksonville. The State Executive Board of the Knights of Labor issued an appeal for aid. A great deal of trouble was caused by the inefficiency and culpable negligence of many of the nurses who had been sent to Jacksonville, and recommended as experienced nurses. A number of deaths had been laid to their charge, where they became intoxicated, or were so grossly careless as to allow their patients to become exposed. The Board of Health sent off four female nurses, and said that they would take very stringent measures with others who were brought before them.

September 12—At the Executive Committee meeting, the chairman of the new Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention reported that the committee had secured headquarters in the Barrs' Block, on Bay street. There still being much complaint about the lack of nurses and physicians, the chairman of that committee was authorized to again urge the Board of Health to exert every effort to make ample provisions for experienced nurses and physicians. The report of yellow fever at Macclenny was confirmed, and resolutions of sympathy were passed, and the Committee on Conference was directed to ascertain the wants of the people of Macclenny and offer relief.

Acting Mayor Gerow issued a proclamation forbidding the assembling of crowds upon the streets and sidewalks. The death of Professor Richard A. Proctor, who died in New York of yellow fever, was announced. Said a prominent physician at noon: "Last night was the first night I have had a sound, undisturbed rest for a fortnight. I am responding to night calls, in addition to my day work, so that I am completely exhausted. The deaths among the doctors have been many, and have been largely produced by their overwork and consequent exhaustion." Dr. Miller was reported very sick from this cause. Dr. Chas. J. Burroughs was taken down with fever, and Dr. Neal Mitchell was suffering from over-exertion. One of the sensational features of the epidemic came to light when the dead body of H. E. Pryor, a young grocery clerk, was found at the corner of Adams and Cedar streets. On searching his pockets two empty bottles labelled "Laudanum" were found, and written di-

rections where to send his body. Pryor was greatly alarmed about the yellow fever, and had been drinking hard for several days. His fears so wrought on his imagination that he committed suicide.

September 13—The Executive Committee made an acknowledgment of thanks for the generous contributions so quickly sent on the receipt of the appeal for aid, which was published throughout the country by means of the Associated Press, and through special correspondents. It was reported that two hundred and fifty tents had been sent from Egmont Key to Jacksonville to be erected at Moncrief Springs Camp. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Police was instructed to have a daily inspection of houses, with the object of relieving the sick, who might be unable to obtain assistance otherwise. Resolutions were passed endorsing Camp Perry, and requesting all those who could leave the city to do so at once. The Secretary was directed to send daily advices to the Florida Auxiliary Relief Committee in New York. A resolution was adopted urging that an officer of the Marine Hospital Service be detailed to examine the condition of the fumigating station at LaVilla Junction and to report on the thoroughness of the work, as a guarantee to health authorities throughout the State to receive mail from Jacksonville. The Committee on Finance was authorized to distribute deposits received among the several banks in the city as its judgment dictated.

Dr. Neal Mitchell received information at noon that sixty nurses were on the way, and that seventy-five could be ready at a moment's notice. Dr. Sheftall, of Savannah, with four nurses: Dr. Van Hood, of Ocala; Dr. Peyton, of Mobile, and Dr. Eddy, of Louisville, and one or two other physicians and nurses arrived at noon. Dr. Mitchell received a telegram from Harry Miner, saying that twelve Miner nurses had left on the Clyde steamship "Delaware" for Jacksonville, and two by rail. The South Jacksonville people were agitating a quarantine on that side of the river to keep the residents of the main portions of the city out of their suburbs. The newspaper men were informed that R. D. Baker, a Cincinnati journalist, was somewhere in the city, and was sick with the fever. Two journalists spent the afternoon searching for him, and toward night he was found in the upper part of the city, down with a hard attack of malarial fever. The newspaper men took charge of him, and saw that he had every attention possible.

September 14—At the meeting of the Executive Committee advices from Macclenny showed great destitution, and the committee sent a special train out in the afternoon with medical stores and supplies for the people, in charge of Dr. Peyton. A resolution was passed requiring a certificate from the President of the Board of Health of destruction of property, under its authority, to be affixed to all claims submitted to the committee for payment. R. N. Ellis,

City Engineer, was added to the Committee on Sanitation. The Executive Committee offered to bear the expense of a hospital in Springfield, on behalf of the Knights Templar, provided that organization would furnish funds for equipment and maintenance.

Colonel F. R. Southmayd, representing the Red Cross Association, arrived on the evening train, having stopped over at Macclenny.

Hon. H. A. L'Engle, late State Treasurer of Florida, and a prominent citizen, who had devoted his every moment, for the previous month, to the work of the Committee on Sanitation, of which he was chairman, and as Treasurer of the Association, died at noon. Universal sorrow and grief was expressed at his death. Louis L. Fleming, one of the most notable lawyers in the State, and senior member of the law firm of Fleming & Daniel, died at noon. F. W. Ely, a prominent business man and insurance agent, died shortly after noon. The number of cases for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock was forty-one; deaths, twelve. It was a veritable "black Friday," as among the deaths were numbered some of the best and wisest known business men of the city.

September 15—At a meeting of the Executive Committee contributions to the amount of \$28,997.13 were acknowledged. A communication from the people of South Jacksonville was read requesting the enrollment of thirty-nine members of the South Jacksonville Protective Association as members of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, which was accordingly done. W. B. Owen was unanimously elected chairman of the Committee on Relief in place of Judge Loton M. Jones, who resigned on account of ill health and overwork, and left the city. The Committee on Conference reported that the Board of Health deemed the proposed hospital for the benefit of the Knights Templar impracticable. A resolution was passed requesting the aid of the American Red Cross Association, through its representative, Colonel F. R. Southmayd, after a conference with him. Dr. Neal Mitchell, on behalf of the Board of Health, stated that the board would have no difficulty in disposing of poor nurses who came to the city under pay, but that some action must be taken to protect the people against the inefficient local nurses. He also announced that Dr. F. H. Caldwell had been placed in charge of the Medical Bureau, which had been located at the headquarters of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, in the Barrs' block, on Bay street. It was ordered that the Board of Health should give certificates to all nurses who were registered at the Bureau. A resolution was also passed that it was the sense of the Executive Committee that the Board of Health should prevent the practice of inexperienced and irresponsible physicians and nurses. In order to cover the territory of the city thoroughly with efficient doctors, so

that all calls could be responded to promptly, the city was divided into districts, and a physician assigned to each.

Ninety-three was the number of cases reported at six o'clock. The great increase of new cases created dismay. There were thirty-five patients at the Sand-Hills, most of them doing well. The physician in charge moved his office out there permanently, so that he could always be on hand when required. The Masons appealed for funds to enable them to assist the sick and destitute of their order.

September 16—Sunday. The weather during the day was somewhat pleasanter. Very little rain fell, but the hot sun poured its scorching rays down without mercy, and the exhalations arising from the moist ground could be seen, like a thin mist. Twenty-three nurses from New Orleans arrived in the afternoon. The Board of Health was found to be in a disabled condition. The Board consisted of Doctors Neal Mitchell, R. P. Daniel, Henry Bacon, and Messrs. Henry A. L'Engle and D. H. Kennedy. Mr. L'Engle was dead, Dr. Daniel was ill, and Mr. Kennedy had a sick wife at his home, several miles out of the city. This left Doctors Mitchell and Bacon to conduct the multifarious business of the Board. Colonel Whitfield Walker, Internal Revenue Collector for Florida, was prostrated in the afternoon.

September 17—At a meeting of the Executive Committee a letter from Hon. Chas. Dougherty was read, announcing the passage of the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of yellow fever sufferers. Resolutions of sorrow at the death of H. A. L'Engle, and sympathy for his family, were passed by the Executive Committee. Dr. John C. L'Engle was unanimously elected Treasurer and member of the Executive Committee, and chairman of the Committee on Sanitation. C. W. Stansell was elected chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Police. A resolution was passed, that a Purchasing and Receiving Agent be appointed to canvass the several committees and report each morning the needed supplies, and that a depot for supplies be prepared to receive and distribute the same, and F. W. Mumby was appointed such agent. The Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention reported the number of nurses registered at headquarters to be forty-two white males, fifty-one white females, eighty-three colored males, sixty-three colored females. Authority was given to Dr. J. Y. Porter to enforce discipline and order at the Bureau of Nurses and Medical Attention, and the chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Police was directed to furnish two guards for such purpose. A great deal of comment had arisen regarding the Red Cross nurses, so-called, and Dr. Mitchell, President of the Board of Health, stated, in order to correct erroneous reports, that no slanders regarding the nurses had emanated from that body. As it appeared that Colonel Southmayd denied that the nurses criticized

were Red Cross nurses, the Executive Committee failed to see why they should act in the matter. A letter was read from the Florida Auxiliary Relief Committee, in New York, expressing sympathy for the recent deaths of so many prominent citizens.

A large number of acclimated nurses from Key West and Tampa arrived in the afternoon. A dispatch from Gainesville stated that six cases of fever had developed in that place. H. E. Dotterer, President of the Fernandina Board of Health, wired, under the same date, to the Government physician at Callahan that no fever existed in Fernandina. Dr. F. H. Caldwell, Chief of the Medical Bureau, was taken down with the fever in the afternoon.

September 18—At the Executive Committee meeting, the Committee on Relief reported that the various departments of that committee were in good running order; that the Central Commissary had then a special department for the supply of mattresses, blankets, and supplies for the needy sick, upon the order of the attending physician and the chairman of the Sub-Committee on Relief; that three new commissaries had been opened, three new teams employed, and the restaurant was in fair shape. The Committee on Transportation reported negotiations with the Florida Railway and Navigation Company for the transportation of people to Camp Mitchell, when ready. A resolution was passed that it was the sense of the Executive Committee, while all offers of services should be acknowledged with thanks for the tender, unacclimated nurses and physicians should not be allowed within the city. Upon motion, it was resolved that an additional standing committee be appointed, to be known as the Committee on Duval County at Large, its duty being to have charge of all villages and settlements in Duval county then infected by the prevailing fever, to look after all sanitary measures, quarantines and relief that affected such localities. Dr. Hy. Robinson was appointed chairman of such committee. Upon the report of destitution and need of assistance among the refugees who had gone by special train to Hendersonville, N. C., President Daniel was requested to wire that aid would be afforded through Acting Mayor D. T. Gerow.

At the Colored Auxiliary Bureau it was reported that the Executive Committee had arranged with the Bureau to furnish soup for the sick. A resolution was passed by the Board of Public Works approving the proposed action of the Executive Committee, in considering the expediency of employing a large number of idle and needy laborers for the improvement of the public streets, as a measure of relief, in place of the system of issuing free rations. Surgeon Julius Wise, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, arrived at noon, and was assigned to have supervision over the fumigation of the mails. Dr. Gill telegraphed from Maccleddy, saying that there were four new cases there, but no deaths. At Glen St. Mary there were

four cases and one death. A special from St. Augustine denied the existence of any fever there, and stated that everything was strictly prohibited from entering that city from any place, no mails from Jacksonville or Gainesville being allowed. A cordon of two hundred and twenty-five men surrounded that city. The report of new cases was the largest of any since the beginning of the epidemic, viz: one hundred and fifty-six: deaths, twenty. Up to that time there had been twelve hundred and three cases, with one hundred and fifty-six deaths. Wm. Sollee, Dr. Neal Mitchell's third private secretary, at the Board of Health rooms, was taken sick in the afternoon.

September 19—At the meeting of the Executive Committee the chairman of the Committee on Claims stated that he wished public attention called to the exorbitant claims which were being put in for the destruction of property. He suggested that persons having claims should manifest a spirit of self-sacrifice, and gave notice that the Committee on Claims would thereafter throw out all unreasonable ones. The Committee on Transportation was requested to have a conference with the Colored Auxiliary Bureau, in order to formulate plans to induce people to leave the city for Camp Perry or the refugee camps. The Committee on Sanitary Police reported a reorganization of the force, and announced that twelve or fifteen men were employed in daily inspection of houses and reporting cases of distress. The chairman was directed to reduce the pay of the sanitary police to one dollar per day. The Committee on Duval County at Large was directed to investigate matters in South Jacksonville, and endeavor to do away with the friction that seemed to exist among people in that locality. The chairman of the Committee on Conference was directed to request from the Board of Health all bills for which the Association was asked to be responsible, and the Board was requested to consider the expediency of putting the hospitals under charge of Dr. Porter, as head of the Government relief measures.

Senator Geo. F. Edmunds introduced into the Senate a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the yellow fever sufferers. A party of ten new nurses arrived during the afternoon, and were assigned to duty, most of them being females. A special from St. Augustine reported that the Ancient City had quarantined against Palatka in the morning, and that Palatka had retaliated by quarantining against them. There was no fever admitted in either place. A Gainesville dispatch reported the sick as doing well, with no new cases. M. R. Bowden, City Editor of the Times-Union, died at ten o'clock in the evening. Mr. Bowden was taken with the fever Saturday, and had passed the crisis on Sunday, and was supposed to be rapidly improving until yesterday, when a high temperature returned, the fever attacking

his brain. He was one of the best known reporters in the State, and his death was deeply felt by his brother journalists in the city.

September 20—At the meeting of the Executive Committee the chairman of the Committee on Relief detailed the work of the committee, which was daily increasing, and urged the speedy perfection of plans which would give employment to idle men, and thus relieve the committee. The Committee on Sanitation reported the employment of about three hundred and seventy-five men in work of a sanitary nature. President Daniel was requested to refute a statement printed in the New York World, emanating from Kansas City, to the effect that the Jacksonville Fire Department was disorganized, and furnished no protection to the city, and make evident the appreciation of the citizens for the successful efforts of Chief Jones and the Department to maintain their thorough organization. John E. Hart-ridge, Esq., was added to the Committee on Relief. Dr. John C. L'Engle was recommended by the Executive Committee to Governor Perry for appointment as a member of the Board of Health, in place of H. A. L'Engle, deceased.

The men who had been searching out the needy people reported that they had found some fifty respectable families of white people in actual need, who would not, under any circumstances, apply for relief. They had been denying themselves in silence, while thousands of less worthy, and hundreds of unworthy people, had been clamorous for excessive rations, and applied, in many instances, two or three times a week. The telegraph operators were made joyful in the evening by a message from the New York World saying that that paper had started a special subscription in their behalf, heading it with \$100.

W. B. Owen, chairman of the Committee on Relief, and Miss Hattie L. Kidd were married in the afternoon.

September 21—At the meeting of the Executive Committee the chairman of the Committee on Conference stated that the Board of Health had adopted the suggestions advanced by the Committee, that the Sand-Hills and St. Luke's Hospitals should be placed under the supervision of the United States Marine Hospital Service. The chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention reported that there were two hundred and eighty-seven nurses, and eight foreign physicians, at that time connected with the Bureau; twenty-three nurses from Tampa were expected, and there were probably one hundred and sixty nurses in the city, under the Bureau's instructions. The city had been districted, and the physicians visited the nurses and patients twice daily to see that matters were going right. Dr. Porter made some suggestions in reference to the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, and warmly congratulated the Executive Committee upon the system of good work ac-

completed at the Medical Bureau, under its direction. The chairman of the Committee on Relief reported that it was necessary to add two commissaries, one in Brooklyn and the other in Hantown. It was ordered that the Committee on Relief furnish delicacies for the sick and needy upon the order of any registered physician or physicians of the Medical Bureau. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitation was requested to furnish a complete estimate of all work of a public nature that he deemed it expedient to undertake, and the consideration of such work was made a special order of the day for Monday following, and the City Engineer was requested to be present. J. L. Burch and T. V. Cashen were nominated and confirmed as members of the Committee on Sanitation. W. A. Macduff, one of the active members of the Executive Committee, was stricken down by the fever in the afternoon.

September 22—As the value of a scientific investigation of the epidemic was fully recognized by the Executive Committee, a strong resolution was introduced asking that Congress be urged to at once authorize and require the establishment of a scientific bureau for that purpose.

Bills amounting to \$21,117 were audited for the week ending September 22. Over six thousand people were fed daily, and during the ensuing week that number promised to be greatly increased. Rations, consisting of grits, bacon, meal, flour, coffee, sugar, soap and salt were issued, after investigation, to each needy family or person, in quantities sufficient to last for one week. The chairman of the Committee on Relief was instructed to have a conference with members of similar committees of the secret and other organizations, in order to arrange a harmonious plan of giving relief, and to prevent imposition. Mr. John N. Webb appeared before the Executive Committee to urge examination in the "electro-libation" cure, which he claimed would be able to cure yellow fever, and the matter was referred to the Board of Health with a request to investigate.

Dr. Porter wired Miss Clara Barton, in the evening, to recall Col. Southmayd, who had been put in charge of the so called Red Cross nurses, as he was not working in unison with the authorities, and was creating trouble. Col. J. J. Daniel, President of the Association, was again prostrated by illness. An article was published by refugees at Hendersonville, N. C., defending the management of the refugee train, which went to that city, from newspaper reports, and expressing their appreciation to the citizens of Hendersonville for their kindness and attention. A mass meeting was held at Camp Perry endorsing the condition of the camp and praising the officers in charge.

September 23—Sunday. A joint meeting of the Executive Committee, members of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Atten-

tion, and Committee on Relief was held on Sunday to arrange harmonious co-operation in supplying the sick with nourishment, stimulants, bedding, etc., upon the order of physicians at the Medical Bureau and those designated by the Board of Health, provision being made to prevent imposition.

Four of the new nurses and Dr. Eddy, one of the volunteer physicians from Louisville, were taken down with the fever in the afternoon. To provide accommodations for sick volunteer physicians and nurses, the Medical Bureau rented a house near the medical headquarters, where they could be taken care of. There were three hundred and sixty odd nurses on the Bureau books in the morning, but there was not one to spare. The great number of new cases required all of them to do extra work. Many calls were made for female nurses. A great deal of trouble was caused by the false reports of names in the death list; many well persons being reported as either sick or dead. Willie Long and a Miss Conrader were announced as among the dead on Saturday, yet both were alive at noon Sunday, and indignant at the false reports.

September 24—The death of C. G. Elliott, a member of the Executive Committee, was reported, and a committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions to his memory. Peter Jones was nominated and appointed as a member of the Executive Committee in place of Mr. Elliott, deceased, and was assigned to the Committees of Sanitation and Claims. Directions were given to the Committee on Transportation to report to the Executive Committee, for investigation and action, cases of all persons who desired to leave town and were unable to do so. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitation reported in detail the work being done by that committee in East Jacksonville, LaVilla, Burbridge's Addition, and other places. The work of this committee was summarized as: 1, Work of a sanitary nature, for which the Government would pay; 2, Work of a public nature, which could then properly be undertaken, as a method of employing laborers and furnishing relief; and, 3, Furnishing lists and taking precautions to prevent imposition in obtaining relief by men who were employed elsewhere and able to support themselves. Engineer R. N. Ellis was directed to make a survey of the most direct and feasible route to the cemetery, and have the same graded and shelled.

Dr. Kenworthy was sent to Macclenny by the Executive Committee with a special train carrying ice, provisions and cash. Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, telegraphed Dr. Mitchell, in the afternoon, that he had shipped \$2,000 worth of provisions, and desired to know if more were needed, which was replied to affirmatively. Sixteen new nurses arrived at noon from Philadelphia, but to the great disappointment of all, only three were females. There had been a

great demand for female nurses, as there were so many women sick. Seven nurses were sent to Camp Perry on the afternoon train, on account of inefficiency. In the evening Dr. Mitchell telegraphed to Tampa for ten acclimated female nurses. Col. Southmayd left in the afternoon for Washington, to confer with President Clara Barton regarding the nurse question. A special train came from Fernandina in the evening for nurses for Captain D. E. Maxwell, who was sick with yellow fever there. A doctor and three male nurses were sent over. R. S. Lukenbill, purchasing agent of the Florida Railway & Navigation Company, died in Fernandina at noon. The New York Press Club, Florida Auxiliary Relief Committee, and the directors of the Florida Printing and Publishing Company, in New York, passed resolutions of respect for M. R. Bowden, the deceased journalist.

September 25—At the Executive Committee meeting a resolution was passed requiring that all claims for the destruction of bedding, clothing, etc., by order of the Board of Health must be approved by Dr. Echemendia, the Fumigating Officer, and by Dr. Neil Mitchell, President of the Board of Health, and attested by affidavit before a proper officer, before the same would be considered by the Committee on Claims. Upon recommendation of the Committee on Duval County at Large, the Committee on Sanitary Police was instructed to increase the guard around the city in order to prevent influx of persons from other infected points. A resolution was passed that the chairman of each committee must make up and submit a pay roll and itemized statement of expenses with each cash requisition brought before the Executive Committee for action.

Camp Mitchell was inspected by Acting Mayor Gerow in company with a committee from the Colored Auxiliary Bureau, consisting of Messrs. Artrell, Onley and Middleton. All were well pleased with the appearance of the camp, and the colored members of the committee stated that they would recommend their people to move there. A meeting of the physicians was called, by order of the Board of Health, at the medical headquarters, and Vice-President McQuaid, of the Executive Committee, addressed the meeting upon the subject of the wholesale abuses which had crept into the system of providing delicacies for the sick, upon physicians' orders. Certain strict rules were adopted holding physicians accountable for all orders over their signatures. Two or three of the practitioners related their experiences. One said that he signed an order for several articles for a patient, and, trusting in the general honesty of mankind, had left some space between the last line and his signature. Into this space was inserted, "one case Mumm's quarts, six bottles claret." Another order for chicken, in which the figure instead of the word one had been used, had been adroitly raised to twelve chickens. A fumigation station for baggage was established near

the mail station at LaVilla Junction, under charge of Dr. Julius Wise, of the M. H. S. Francis R. King-Hall, special correspondent of the New York World, was taken to the Sand-Hills. The following newspaper item is quoted as an incident of the epidemic: A customer went into a fruit store on Hogan street, to purchase some apples, and was astonished to find the Italian vender sitting in a corner, his head down between his knees, and smoking his head and face from a small coal-tar fire. He was apparently very sick, but his smoked face and neck, and the straggling strings of soot hanging from his hair, gave him a frightful appearance. He was taken to the Hospital at once.

September 26—At the meeting of the Executive Committee Dr. C. J. Kenworthy made a detailed statement of his trip to Maccleddy as agent of the Executive Committee. W. B. Owen, chairman of the Committee on Relief, spoke of the difficulties under which he was laboring. Owing to the resignation of some of the committeemen and employees, and the sickness of many others, he had been doing a large amount of extra work and was thoroughly exhausted, and requested the committee to place Rt. Rev. E. G. Weed temporarily in charge of the Committee on Relief until he could obtain the requisite rest. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Police stated that he had closed the bridges at Trout Creek, and was guarding the same, and had increased the cordon around the city. The chairman of the Committee on Conference was directed to wire President Clara Barton and ascertain if she would pay expenses of Red Cross nurses at Maccleddy. A telegram from Baldwin, at night, gave the first intelligence of an outbreak of fever at Sanderson. The people asked for physicians, nurses and supplies. President Mitchell, of the Board of Health, wired Mr. Raley, of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company, at Baldwin, to send a locomotive to Maccleddy for Dr. Gill, who would go to Sanderson and report the exact condition of affairs there, after which any requisition of his for supplies, physicians, nurses, etc., would promptly be honored by the authorities in Jacksonville.

A white female nurse, who had previously been spoken of very highly by her physicians, was found drunk at the rooms of a yellow fever patient in East Jacksonville, and was arrested and locked up. W. N. Baker, Cashier of the State Bank of Florida, was taken down in the afternoon.

September 27—At the Executive Committee meeting suitable resolutions were passed to the memory of Charles G. Elliott, late member of that committee. The chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention reported that he had been notified by the Board of Health not to fill orders for certain physicians, whose names had been stricken from the list, as they had not conformed to

the rules of the Board of Health in reporting new cases. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Police reported progress in the cordon, and announced that it was complete. F. F. L. Engle was added to the Committee on Duval County at Large.

Governor Scales, of North Carolina, addressed a letter to President Mitchell, in which he forbade any further colonization or special trains of Florida refugees within the borders of his State. One sad death reported at the Sand-Hills was that of W. F. Ford, a young telegraph operator. He came here from Bay City, Mich., in the beginning of the epidemic, having bravely volunteered for telegraph work. When he was dying it was ascertained that his real name was J. A. Turner, and that he had been black-listed in some of the telegraph offices North, and had been obliged to change his name in order to get work.

September 28—A communication was read from Miss Clara Barton, saying that she would pay the expenses of the Red Cross nurses at Macclenny. Dr. J. Y. Porter, Surgeon in charge Government Relief Measures, presented the following rules governing the relief afforded by the Government:

Medical supplies, but not liquors, would be furnished only when it was clearly shown that the patient or family were unable to pay for the same. Nurses would be furnished free only where the patient was surrounded by home comforts, but without ready means to pay for the nurses. The hospitals were all free, and it was announced that they must be utilized by all persons taken sick in empty or unfurnished houses, or any place where proper attention could not, from the very nature of the surroundings, be given.

Bishop Weed, of the Committee on Relief, reported that he had made arrangements to make a strict house to house canvass in the city, so as to afford relief to all persons. The Committee on Conference was instructed to request the Board of Health to fix the rate of compensation for visiting physicians at an early date, and furnish the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention with a list of such physicians. A circular was sent to the Boards of Health of the various counties of the State, containing the report of Surgeon Wise to Surgeon-General Hamilton of the work of fumigation of mails, as accomplished at LaVilla Junction, with the object of putting to an end the opposition to receiving the mail matter from Jacksonville. Late in the evening word was received from Bayard, Fla., that Mrs. H. K. Ingram and several other persons were very sick there. A special train with a doctor and provisions was sent at once. Dr. L. T. Eddy, of Louisville, Ky., one of the corps of volunteer physicians, died at noon. He did noble work among the sick, and remained cheerful until the last. He was taken down about a week previously, and, although he had the best of attention, being an old man could not

survive. The physicians met and passed resolutions eulogizing his memory.

September 29—At a meeting of the Executive Committee steps were taken to reduce the force of sanitary police, and also to place Dr. Echemendia and the Fumigating Corps under Government control and pay. Considerable discussion was had in reference to the condition of affairs in Fernandina, it being the desire of the Jacksonville Association to render them aid if the people of Fernandina would give the exact status of affairs. They had refused to accept a telegraph operator from this office, and likewise declined to make known the exact state of the fever or their necessities. Captain W. C. Cooper reported that Camp Mitchell would be ready for occupancy on the Monday following. It was voted that all persons going to Camp Mitchell should have their baggage and clothing fumigated at LaVilla Junction. The Board of Health adopted a resolution, which was reported to the Executive Committee, making all drug stores available to the poor for medicines supplied on the prescriptions of authorized physicians who had registered at the Bureau of Nurses and Medical Attention. The Board of Health designated Mr. D. H. Kennedy, a member of that body, to act on the Committee on Claims of the Association, in order to prevent a repetition of the payment of claims by the Board of Health and the Association. Senator Pasco reported, through special correspondence at Washington, a visit to President Cleveland, who expressed the warmest sympathy for yellow fever sufferers.

September 30—An appeal was received from Fernandina, asking for aid. Camp Mitchell was furnished with mattresses and pillows, and other bedding.

October 1—As there were more male nurses than could be well used, Dr. Porter sent off a number on the morning train, retaining the home nurses for duty. Instructions were given to reduce the expenses in every department. As St. Augustine officials had refused to give the Board of Health full particulars of their condition, and as letters sent to their Board of Health from Jacksonville had been refused and returned to the postoffice, President Mitchell notified Dr. Raney, President of the St. Augustine Board of Health, that thenceforth no more telephone bulletins of the condition of affairs in Jacksonville would be sent to St. Augustine, and that all bulletins and other communications would be sent by mail. It was rumored that Fernandina had the small-pox, and the Board of Health at once took measures to ascertain the truth or falsity of the statement. The unfavorable report received from President J. J. Daniel's sick room, of his failing condition, created much sorrow at the meeting of the Executive Committee and in the city.

October 2—At the meeting of the Executive Committee Acting

President McQuaid wired the Fernandina Board of Health that their wants would be met fully, and requested a statement of their most immediate necessities. The Committee on Relief presented plans for reducing the expenses of that department. Hon. J. C. Greeley was appointed a member of the Committee on Conference. The Committee on Conference reported that the Board of Health, at the request of the Executive Committee, had determined that \$10 per day was a proper price to pay visiting physicians, and the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention were instructed to bring in the necessary data for the payment of such physicians to date. A communication from Dr. J. Y. Porter was read, stating that he had been advised by Surgeon-General Hamilton that he was making arrangements to shorten the stay of convalescents in quarantine, and authorizing Dr. J. Y. Porter to take charge of the Fumigating Staff. Dr. Porter announced that he had taken charge of the Fumigating Staff, at the request of the Board of Health, and stated that the Government would assume the payment of such guards as were employed by the sanitary police in the prevention of infection by transportation of bedding, etc., and that these men would probably not be required more than two weeks longer. The chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention reported a list of thirty-five nurses who were not required, and it was ordered that they be returned home. Mr. J. N. C. Stockton presented a series of resolutions in reference to finance and relief measures looking to a stoppage of further contributions, which resolutions were, upon motion, after some discussion, referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and report, with a request not to publish the same. The resolutions were, however, published the following day, without the consent of or action by the Executive Committee. Dr. Porter received a dispatch from Dr. Tate Powell, of Starke, stating that an expert was needed at Temple Mills, near that city, to examine the condition of several suspects, as it was believed that yellow fever existed at that place. Thirteen of the volunteer physicians organized a society for the purpose of keeping up their organization, and pledging themselves that in future epidemics the members of this society would go in a body to the stricken place. Dr. Joseph Y. Porter was elected President; Dr. Broadus, of St. Louis, First Vice-President; Dr. Sheftall, of Savannah, Second Vice-President; Dr. Strausz, of Palatka, Secretary, and Dr. Carr, of Cincinnati, Corresponding Secretary. Surgeon-General Hamilton, President Neal Mitchell, and the medical members of Duval County Board of Health, and Doctors Fernandez, Stollenwerck and Sollace Mitchell were elected honorary members. "American Volunteer Medical Corps of 1888" was the name selected for the society.

A wave of sorrow swept over the afflicted city late in the evening, when it was announced that Col. J. J. Daniel had died at nine o'clock. Col. Daniel had been placed at the head of the Auxiliary Association when it was first formed, and had devoted his whole time unremittingly to it. The immense amount of work prostrated him several times, but he still insisted on keeping at his post, and when the fever seized him he was in a very exhausted state, and his system was so broken down that he was unable to rally. His was the only death recorded on that day, but it called forth expressions of sympathy from all parts of the country as a loss, not only to the city, but the State and the entire South.

W. N. Baker, cashier of the State Bank of Florida, died the previous evening. His death was all the more sad from the fact that he was convalescing, and was expected to recover, when he suddenly became delirious and sank rapidly.

Edwin Martin, editor of the Times-Union, was taken sick in the afternoon.

October 3.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee sympathetic resolutions on the death of President Daniel were offered, and a special committee appointed to frame resolutions, and it was voted that the Association should attend the funeral in a body. Many letters and telegrams were read at the time. In the afternoon a large number of citizens, in company with members of the Association, attended the funeral services, which were held at his late residence at "Palermo."

Dr. C. J. Kenworthy went to Macclenny by special train with supplies.

October 4.—At the Executive Committee meeting Dr. Kenworthy presented a report of his trip to Macclenny. The chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention stated that he had sent away twenty-seven nurses, and that five more would be sent off on that day. The chairman of the Committee on Transportation stated that he had been officially advised that the Government would pay for the transportation of absolutely indigent persons from Camp Perry to their homes. He also reported that his committee had made arrangements to transport persons to Camp Mitchell for twenty-five cents each. Free transportation would be furnished to all who went out there to stay. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitation reported that the work of shelling the new road to the cemetery would begin on that day. The chairman of the Committee on Duval County at Large was authorized to furnish funds for relief purposes in cases where it was impracticable to furnish supplies, and he was directed to submit the proper vouchers and receipt for the same. The chairman of the Committee on Finance reported that Frank Marvin had been added to that committee, and that, as chair-

man, he had wired the Mayor of Gainesville to draw on the Association for \$1,000.

Upon suggestion, it was moved that the committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Col. J. J. Daniel be requested to report on Saturday, the 6th, at the usual time, that there be no business session on that day, and that the chairman of the Committee on Conference publish an invitation to the citizens generally to join in the meeting and take suitable action in the matter. Dr. J. Y. Porter reported that the Government had taken charge of the fumigating staff, but that he did not deem it advisable that any general attempt at disinfection be made until the close of the epidemic. For the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock, seventy-five new cases of fever were reported, but no deaths. The physicians, generally, reported their patients as having lighter cases, and the impression existed that the epidemic was waning. Dr. W. H. Babcock, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Duval County, died, though not of yellow fever.

October 5—At the meeting of the Executive Committee the chairman of the Committee on Transportation announced that he had been advised by the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway Company that free transportation would be given to nurses returning home, where connecting lines would act in the same manner. A resolution was passed instructing the chairman of the Committee on Transportation to communicate with the Clyde and DeBary lines of steamers with a view of making arrangements for the transportation of fruit from the State, via Mayport, or otherwise, during the months of quarantine against the city. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitation was directed to employ men five days in the week, of ten hours each, at one dollar per day wages. The authorities of Gainesville and Fernandina were again wired, at the suggestion of Mayor Hewitt, of New York, asking if more aid was needed.

October 6—A very largely attended meeting of the members of the Auxiliary Association, and of citizens generally, was held at the Board of Trade rooms Saturday morning, to hear the resolutions of respect on the death of Col. Daniel. The room was heavily draped in mourning, and the vacant chair of the late president was also covered with the habiliments of woe. Right Rev. E. G. Weed read the resolutions, which were adopted by a rising vote, and ordered engrossed. Several short and eloquent addresses were made, eulogizing the life and character of Colonel Daniel, and Dr. T. O. Summers read a poem composed specially to his memory.

It was reported to the Executive Committee that Camp Mitchell was fitted to receive refugees, and immediate action was suggested to urge people to go there. Bishop Weed published a card, saying that after a personal inspection of Camp Mitchell, he would urge all

persons who desired to retire to some place out of the infected district, to go to Camp Mitchell, as he was fully satisfied of its satisfactory condition.

President Neal Mitchell's fourth private secretary was taken down at noon and removed to the hospital. At noon it was reported that Edwin Martin, editor of the Times-Union, was dying.

October 7—Sunday. Editor Martin, of the Times-Union, died at ten o'clock. Heart complications were present in the case of Mr. Martin, and he sank rapidly, being unconscious for the five hours preceding his death. At noon all the remaining active newspaper men, reporters, editors and correspondents of foreign papers, formed an organization for the purpose of assisting each other in cases of sickness during the epidemic, and to take necessary steps to help the families of those of the fraternity who had lost their lives during the epidemic. F. W. Hawthorne, editor of the Times-Union, was elected president; W. R. Carter, of the Metropolis, vice-president; C. W. DaCosta, of the Florida Dispatch, treasurer, and S. A. Adams, correspondent of the Savannah Morning News and New York World, secretary. The name adopted was the "Jacksonville Press Club." Resolutions were passed thanking the journalists of the country, the New York Press Club, which had already sent funds for the assistance of the stricken newspaper men, Miss Cora Tanner, the actress, and others who had contributed for the benefit of the Jacksonville newspaper men and their families. Resolutions were also passed on the death of Edwin Martin and M. R. Bowden.

October 8.—At the Executive Committee meeting the receipt of contributions to the amount of \$20,961.41 was acknowledged. Acting President McQuaid was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Daniel, and J. M. Schumacher was elected Vice-President. A special Committee on Vehicles was organized by the appointment of P. E. McMurray as chairman, the duties of the committee being to provide teams necessary for the work of the Association at reasonable rates.

Steps were taken to form a memorial association to prepare some suitable memorial to President Daniel. The remains of Editor Martin were buried at noon, the newspaper men and employees of all the newspaper offices in town attending in a body, the pall-bearers being selected from among them. Frank Marvin, cashier of the banking firm of Ambler, Marvin & Stockton, and a well known business man of the city, died in the afternoon. Although only twenty-four years of age, he had at that time gained an enviable business reputation in Jacksonville and throughout Florida.

October 9.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee supplies were ordered to be sent to Macclenny, and arrangements were made for a conference between the Fernandina and Jacksonville authori-

ties. W. B. Owen, who had recently recovered from an attack of yellow fever, resigned the chairmanship of the Committee on Relief, and, at the suggestion of that committee, presented the name of Rt. Rev. E. G. Weed for permanent chairman. Mr. Owen's resignation was accepted, and Bishop Weed was appointed chairman in his place. The Executive Committee directed the employment of an attorney to take preliminary steps to incorporate the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association. Telegrams were read from W. P. Clyde & Co., the Ocean Steamship Company and others, in reference to the question of transportation of oranges, all considering the Mayport plan favorably. A telegram was read from C. P. Wilkinson, M. D., President of the State Board of Health of Louisiana, refusing to permit nurses to return to New Orleans, except via Tampa, and after a disinfection at the quarantine station on the Mississippi River.

At the meeting of the General Committee, appointed on the plan and organization of a "Daniel Memorial Association," two committees were appointed, one on Plan and Organization, consisting of J. C. L'Engle, Hy. Robinson and F. W. Mumby, and the other on Naming Trustees, consisting of J. N. C. Stockton, J. C. Greeley and Wm. M. Artrell. The question of allowing home physicians pay for their charitable services was agitated on the streets. The volunteer physicians received \$10 per day, and their board and other expenses, and some residents of the city thought it fair that the home physicians should also receive compensation. T. T. Stockton, Business Manager of the Times-Union, was reported sick with the fever. Late the previous evening a wedding occurred in Brooklyn, which terminated rather unpleasantly to those most nearly concerned. As the ceremony was concluded the bride was seized with a very severe chill, the first symptom of yellow fever, and was compelled to retire. The thoroughly frightened bridegroom at once sent for a physician, and the same carriage which took the clergyman home brought a physician for the bride.

October 10—At the meeting of Executive Committee the chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention brought up the case of the selling and distributing of furniture from an infected house, and, upon motion, was requested to communicate with the acting chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Police, and take immediate measures to stop the further distribution, and to collect and return the property which had been sold. The chairman of the Committee on Relief reported that his committee had unanimously resolved to close the restaurant which had been established for the feeding of convalescents and employees of the Association, on October 12th. Dr. Miller, who had been placed in South Jacksonville, reported no sickness, except a few cases of malarial fever. There was difficulty in getting supplies over for families in distress in that

suburb, as the ferry boat made only two trips a day. The Executive Committee took charge of the matter, with the object of securing better transportation. Notice was published that all bills and claims, on which the action of the Executive Committee was desired, must be presented to the Association on or before Thursday of each week.

October 11—At the Executive Committee meeting Bishop Weed stated his willingness to act as agent of the Association, and hold a conference with the authorities of Fernandina to ascertain their needs, and the best method of supplying them; and the Committee on Transportation was directed to make proper arrangements of his transportation. The following was reported by the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention as a fair sample of some for the orders received at the Medical Bureau:

Oct the 11 1888

dere sir i am one of Doctor senters pascients. please send me 2 pound Rice, 3 pound sugar, 2 pound tea, 2 pound butter, one champagne, flour, one cherries Brandy, some ham, one chicken, one milk, and lard.

CAROLINE WILLIAMS, spanish hill.

The heavy down-fall of rain all the previous day, which continued almost throughout the entire night, had the effect of flooding the woods around the city to such an extent as to nearly stop travel on foot or in private conveyances. Scores of people who had taken temporary refuge in the surrounding country, and who came into the city every day to attend to their business, succeeded in reaching the city only by overcoming serious obstacles.

October 12—The chairman of the Committee on Relief explained the state of affairs in South Jacksonville as bad, and growing worse. He stated that the suburb was infected, and that there was much sickness there, a great proportion of which had not been reported. He explained that he had been obliged to hire row-boats to carry supplies and people across the river, in the absence of more frequent trips of the ferry boat. The establishment of a hospital there was discussed, and the Board of Health was requested to detail a physician for that suburb. The chairman of the Committee on Relief stated that the restaurant would be closed, by that committee, the next day. It was officially reported that at the relief restaurant 9,308 people were fed on the previous day. A petition was presented to the Executive Committee, asking that all commissaries of relief, except the Central Station, be abolished, and that rations be only issued to widows and orphans and decrepid persons. Considerable discussion took place about returning nurses to their homes. New Orleans and some places refused to receive them, after the usual quarantine at Camp Perry, while other towns would receive their own nurses after detention. The chairman of the Committee on Transportation was

given full charge of the matter. The question of the payment of the Harry Miner nurses came up and was thoroughly discussed. The Board of Health was requested to submit vouchers to cover advances made by the Executive Committee upon requisitions.

The "Daniel Memorial Association" was perfected by the election of Judge McLean chairman. The directors of the Florida Sub-Tropical Exposition held a meeting and issued an address to the citizens of Florida, saying that the Exposition would be opened in the winter, as usual, and asking contributions and the hearty co-operation of the people in the State.

October. 13.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee the Committee on Conference was instructed to consult with the Board of Health and Dr. Porter in reference to the rules submitted by the Surgeon-General for the disinfection of property, with instructions, to endeavor to remove from the shoulders of the Association, or its committees, the burden of determining the financial condition of citizens whose property should be destroyed; and further, to express the sense of the Association that it was inexpedient to make any discrimination among individuals whose property should be destroyed. The matter of the payment of the New Orleans nurses was brought up by the President of the Board of Health, and he explained his interpretation of the contract the Board had made, and the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention was notified in accordance therewith. City Engineer R. N. Ellis was requested to prepare and furnish Dr. J. V. Porter with a plan of the sewerage system of the city for the information of the Government. The chairman of the Committee on Relief reported that the committee was economizing in every department, and were cutting down expenses daily. Over seven thousand rations were cut off in the preceding two weeks, and from three to four hundred people were being cut off daily. Most of them were colored, who had been given work. Some discussion ensued regarding the stringent orders issued by the Board of Health to keep refugees out of the city. Letters received from absent Jacksonville people indicated their intention to return before the city was announced free from fever. The Board of Health, therefore, was requested to take measures to prevent this.

Some commotion was caused at the Medical Bureau, in the evening, by the publication of an anonymous article in the Metropolis, speaking of the proposed plan to pay home physicians for their services, upon the ground that volunteer physicians were paid. This, in connection with other newspaper articles, induced the volunteer physicians to withdraw in a body, and they tendered their resignation to Dr. Porter at a called meeting in the evening. President Mitchell, of the Board of Health, thought their action hasty, and rather ill-advised, which appeared to be the general sentiment, as

the volunteer physicians had received the best of treatment in Jacksonville, and had been highly complimented for their conduct in coming, and their good work in the city. A special from Green Cove Springs reported yellow fever in that town.

October 14—Sunday afternoon, the Committee on Conference of the Association and the Board of Health met, and consulted with regard to the action of the members of the Medical Bureau, and passed resolutions assuring the volunteer physicians that their bravery and self-sacrifice were appreciated, and that the publications, which were the cause of their grievances, did not reflect the sentiments of the people of Jacksonville. In the evening, after communication with the President of the Board of Health, the volunteer physicians rescinded their action and went on duty as usual.

October 15—At the Executive Committee meeting Bishop Weed made a detailed report of his trip to Fernandina. Upon motion, it was resolved to remit \$5,000 to the assistance of Fernandina. The Committee on Relief submitted a report covering a statement of their work. The total number of ration cards issued to date had been 4,648; number of cards recalled, 1,317; number of cards outstanding, 1,531; number of people at that time being fed, 9,252. Another petition (this one from citizens) was read to the Executive Committee, urging the Committee on Relief to take steps to abolish all commissaries of relief except one, and to issue rations only to widows, orphans and decrepid people, and endorsing the efforts of the committee to furnish relief by the employment of labor, as a means to the natural resumption of normal business. Letters were read from the authorities at Gainesville, expressing appreciation for the assistance rendered by the Executive Committee. A resolution of thanks was tendered to Francis R. King-Hall, the special correspondent of the New York World, for valuable services rendered to the Association and the whole community, through the columns of that newspaper, it being the eve of his departure for the North. Rt. Rev. E. G. Weed was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee, upon nomination by President McQuaid.

The Knights of Labor adopted resolutions requesting the State Master Workman to rescind his appeal for assistance theretofore published, on the ground that there were funds enough coming in through the usual channels to take care of the members of their order, and asking the Executive Committee of the Association to increase the wages of laborers.

October 16—At the meeting of the Executive Committee Dr. Kenworthy presented a full report of his visit to Macclenny and Sanderson. The Committee on Transportation was requested to confer with the proper railroad authorities and secure a definite understanding with regard to transportation rates for Macclenny and

Sanderson. The Committee on Duval County at Large requested that all relief furnished in the county should thereafter be given through the Committee on Relief. Orange Park asked for funds to maintain her quarantine guard, but the committee took action to notify them that the funds in its hands could not be used for that purpose. A communication was read from the contributors of Syracuse, N. Y., forwarding funds, with a request that they be used for improving the public roads, specifying the road in Brooklyn and Riverside. The communication was referred to the Committee on Sanitation.

Three of the corps of visiting physicians at the Medical Bureau, Dr. Warren E. Anderson, of Pensacola, Dr. A. P. McNeil, of Bradley, S. C., and Dr. R. C. Macy, of Mobile, resigned and left on the afternoon train for Camp Perry, on their way home. Dr. Sollace Mitchell reported that he had closed up two more wards at the Sand-Hills, leaving only three then open. Sixteen patients were there, all doing well. Several of the nurses had been discharged. Mr. S. A. Adams, the Florida representative of the New York World, received, through Col. John A. Cockerill, managing editor of the World and president of the New York Press Club, the sum of \$400, contributed by that club for the benefit of newspaper men and their families who had been afflicted by the yellow fever. For the first time in nearly two months the City Council convened in regular session with a full quorum.

Dr. James M. Fairlie, the secretary of the Board of Trade, and corresponding secretary of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, died, late in the afternoon. He had been prostrated with yellow fever for several days previous, and the day before was reported as having a normal temperature, and was thought to be improving. Late in the afternoon, in a manner inexplicable to his physicians and attendants, his temperature began to rise: just after dark, it was $107\frac{1}{2}$, and a few hours later he died. Dr. Fairlie lost his wife a few days previous. He was a prominent business man, and had held many responsible positions in public affairs.

October 17—At the meeting of the Executive Committee a communication was received from Surgeon-General Hamilton relative to the return of the refugees before the city was free from fever, and expressing the opinion that the most stringent measures should be adopted to keep them away until such time as they could come in with perfect safety. The committee thoroughly approved the opinion of the Surgeon-General, and instructed the Committee on Conference to urge action on the part of the City Council, the Board of Health, and Dr. Porter, in the premises. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitation reported that there were employed by that committee 1,625 men. Three hundred and seventy-one were em-

ployed by the committee on Duval County at Large, and about one hundred others were employed by the Association in general work as a measure of relief.

A special committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of James M. Fairlie, corresponding secretary of the Association.

The Western Union Telegraph office suffered severely during the epidemic. Among those who had been ill with yellow fever to date were Superintendent B. F. Dillon, Manager D. J. Crowley, operators Sweeney, Birkner, Shearer, Daniel, Ford, Hollenbeck, Armstrong, Turner, DeForrest and O'Driscoll; clerks Webb, Converse, Smith, and Robinson; six messenger boys were also sick. Ford, Hollenbeck, DeForrest and Robinson died. Manager Crowley lost his wife. Day Chief Wallace lost his wife and child. Miss O'Connor, the only lady operator in the office, received much praise for her kindly attention to the sick boys.

October 18.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee a communication was received from Dr. Porter, stating that he had been misquoted in the published minutes of the previous day, and the secretary explained that it was due to a change in the minutes made by the paper. The Committee on Camp Mitchell was instructed to complete only such houses as had the frames up, as it did not seem likely that more would be needed; and the same committee was also directed to erect two additional buildings for hospital purposes. A resolution was adopted, stating that Camp Mitchell had been erected at great expense, detailing the demands upon the Association for relief and sanitary purposes, and requesting the Committee on Relief to close all commissaries on October 27th, and to issue rations only at Camp Mitchell to invalids, widows and orphans. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Relief for examination and recommendation. A resolution was passed that all persons who desired to go to Camp Mitchell, and were able, should pay their expenses, to be charged at the rate of fifty cents per day. The matter of the Harry Miner nurses was brought up again before the Executive Committee, as it appeared that those who remained in the city were in a destitute condition. A resolution was passed asking information of the Board of Health as to their condition, and what should be done in the premises. The President of the Board of Health, in answer to inquiry, stated that most of the Miner nurses had left Camp Perry; that most of them had had the fever. The nurses were in destitute circumstances, and Dr. Mitchell was requested to ascertain the names, individual wants, etc., in order that that the committee might act intelligently in the matter. The Committee on Transportation was instructed to confer with Dr. Porter, and communicate with Surgeon Hutton, at Camp Perry, to arrange

for the reception of nurses at the camp whenever the Committee on Transportation should guarantee that their transportation would be ready before the time of detention had elapsed.

The Board of Health held a meeting in the afternoon to take measures to restrain the refugees from returning, and issued a proclamation to cover the matter. A large number of people had moved to Camp Mitchell, and had made the place quite lively. Renewed efforts were made to induce others to go there, and especially those who had not had the fever.

A sad death was reported from St. Nicholas on the previous day, that of Edward B. Halliday. When the epidemic broke out he was engaged in surveying on the Indian River. He was kept informed by the office of the Signal Service, from day to day, as to the sick, and when he learned that some members of his family were among the new cases, he started at once for home. His friends tried to dissuade him, telling him that he could do no good by returning, as his child would either be dead or recovered by the time he could reach there; but he started, in spite of all remonstrances, and as the usual means of travel were all suspended, was compelled to make the greater part of the journey on foot, but he overcame the many difficulties and arrived at home, where, in a very short time, he was stricken with the fever and died.

October 19—At the meeting of the Executive Committee a resolution was adopted that in future no claims for property destroyed would be paid by the committee. The Committee on Transportation called up the action of the Executive Committee the previous day, in requiring persons able to pay, to assume their expenses at Camp Mitchell, and requested that such action be rescinded on the ground of expediency. After full discussion, the Executive Committee, in accordance with the request, rescinded their action, and provided that applicants for admission to Camp Mitchell should be furnished transportation upon the recommendation of the physicians formerly designated by the Board of Health.

A request was presented to the Executive Committee from the Committee on Relief to pay the persons in the employ of the School Board of Duval County, and employees of the fumigating department, but, after discussion, the Executive Committee referred the matter to the proper authority.

October 20—At the meeting of the Executive Committee a special committee, consisting of President McQuaid, J. M. Schumacher and P. E. McMurray, was appointed to prepare a financial statement to be presented at a special meeting of the Association, to be held on the 25th. It was ordered that the Committee on Sanitation be requested to report on the advisability of employing men six days per week at seventy-five cents per day wages. A. William Cockrell,

Dr. J. Y. Porter was elected corresponding secretary of the Association in the place of James M. Fairlie, deceased. President McQuaid read a telegram from Gainesville, asking for aid, and was directed to request a conference in order to ascertain the wants of that city. A communication was read from the Clydes, of New York, saying that as suggested by the Executive Committee, they would resume their regular steamship service on November 10th; their first steamer to leave New York on that day to connect at Mayport with the upper St. Johns steamers. H. W. Clark was appointed chairman of the Committee on Transportation. A communication was read from the Florida Auxiliary Relief Committee in New York, making inquiries about the Harry Miner nurses. The Executive Committee had secured the complete correspondence which passed between the Board of Health and Mr. Miner's agent, and the President of the Association was requested to communicate the same to the chairman of the committee in New York, with the expression of the opinion by the Executive Committee that the nurses should be paid, and that had it not been for the correspondence of Mr. Miner, they would have been placed on the Government pay roll and have been paid by the Government. Chairman E. B. McBride, of the Committee on Sanitary Police, was requested to wind up the affairs of that committee and close up his headquarters.

October 21—Dr. J. Y. Porter, in charge of the Government Relief Measures, in an interview Sunday afternoon, stated that the only things that were to be destroyed by the fumigating brigade would be mattresses, pillows and quilts; that blankets and all other woolen and cotton goods would be boiled and cleansed, and carpets and other heavier goods thoroughly baked.

October 22—At the Executive Committee meeting the special committee reported resolutions formulated on the death of James M. Fairlie, which were unanimously adopted. President McQuaid reported the result of his conference with the two representatives of McClenny. The Committee on Conference reported that the City Council and Board of Health had taken action to prevent the return of refugees until authorized by the authorities, and that Dr. J. Y. Porter had been delegated by both bodies to act as their agent, and had been given exclusive control of that matter. The chairman of the New York committee wired that the committee had removed its headquarters from the Grand Central Hotel to 391 Broadway. A vote of thanks was passed by the Executive Committee and forwarded to the proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel.

Dr. Paul Gibier, reported to have been sent by the French Government to investigate the yellow fever, arrived in the city. The Board of Health proposed to fit up quarters for him at St. Luke's

Hospital, to enable him to pursue his studies under the most favorable circumstances.

October 23—At the Executive Committee meeting the Purchasing Agent was authorized to send one hundred pairs of blankets to Camp Mitchell, as many people there had not provided themselves with sufficient covering. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Schumacher, Macduff, and H. W. Clark, was appointed to draft suitable rules and regulations for the government of the camp. The Committee on Relief reported on the resolutions, previously referred to that committee, for the abolishment of commissaries, etc., that the committee believed the sudden abolishment of the commissaries would be productive of suffering, but that, in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions and the desire of the public and members of the Executive Committee to reduce expenses, and promote the natural resumption of business, the Committee on Relief had taken action to gradually reduce the commissaries. The Executive Committee resolved to cut off the guards who had been theretofore in South Jacksonville.

A communication was read from Gainesville declining a conference, and stating that she preferred to depend upon outside subscriptions. The Executive Committee believed that the authorities in Gainesville could not have received a previous letter explaining its position, and postponed any action until it could be ascertained whether all communications from the committee had been received in Gainesville. Dr. Porter stated to the committee that the visiting physicians had tendered their resignations, as they believed that the epidemic could then be handled by the local physicians. He said that the action was taken in perfect good feeling and faith, and added that the policy of the Bureau of Nurses and Medical Attention, under his direction, would be to send home all foreign nurses and retain the local nurses. Surgeon-General Hamilton telegraphed that the Government proposed to pay for the destruction of mattresses, pillows and comforters necessarily destroyed in the houses of the poor.

An appeal was issued by C. C. Yonge, Grand Master of I. O. O. F., at Pensacola, asking for subscriptions for the benefit of the order in Jacksonville.

The nurses who still remained in the city met at the Medical headquarters, the previous evening, and formed the "Yellow Cross Volunteer Nurse Association of 1888."

October 24—At the Executive Committee meeting resolutions were passed that no further aid should be furnished by the committee to any person or persons not residents of a place infected with yellow fever, except in individual cases, and that after the 27th of October the Committee on Duval County at Large be discontinued, and ap-

plications for aid by persons outside of the city limits be referred to the County Commissioners. The Committee on Relief reported the reduction of commissaries, cutting off of rations, and abolishment of Camp Howard. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitation reported that there had been employed that week 1,765 men and 214 drays; and that pay for men would be cut down to ten cents per hour, eight hours per day, and five days per week. The force was ordered cut down to 1,000 men. The special committee reported rules for the admission of applicants to Camp Mitchell. The Committee on Transportation, in answer to an inquiry, reported that the committee had received most generous treatment from the transportation companies in the matter of free transportation for nurses returning to their homes, and that they were being sent out without delay, as soon as the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention advised the Committee on Transportation their services could be dispensed with.

A telegram from Gainesville was read, as well as the entire correspondence between the Executive Committee and Gainesville, and the conference still being declined, the President was directed to forward \$1,000 for the immediate wants of the authorities, and notify them that, under the circumstances, no further aid could be furnished.

A special from Enterprise, at noon, reported the existence of fever at that place. The newspapers published a letter from Surgeon-General Hamilton to Governor Perry, suggesting the establishment of a State Board of Health by the Legislature.

October 25—A meeting of the Association which had been called to receive a report of the special committee appointed to formulate the financial statement, was adjourned until the 27th, as the statement was not completed. The President of the Association read a communication from Dr. Porter, enclosing correspondence from Surgeon-General Hamilton, in relation to the destruction of property, stating that the Government would only pay for property of such persons as were unable to sustain the loss. A special committee was appointed to formulate a communication, expressing the views of the Committee that such discrimination would be unjust and prevent a thorough disinfection of the city. Acting Mayor Gerow and Councilman Wiggins paid a flying trip, on a special, to Sanderson and Macclenny, as agents of the Executive Committee. They found there had been no cases of fever for ten days in the former town, and that Macclenny had six cases the previous day, and one death.

The City Council meeting was held in the afternoon, at which a communication from Dr. Porter was read, enclosing Surgeon-General Hamilton's suggestions as to the fumigation of the city, and what portion of the infected property destroyed the Government would pay for. All the Council unanimously agreed that the plan was im-

practicable, and that the only way to have all infected material given up, was to have all property destroyed paid for. Resolutions to this effect were passed and ordered sent to the Surgeon-General.

The Council declared the office of city sexton vacant, on account of the absence from duty of the duly elected sexton.

The rapid spread of the fever in South Jacksonville started an exodus, and many residents moved away; most of them going to Sweetwater, or camping out in the woods near that section. Two deaths were reported there in the morning. A house-to-house canvass was started to-day in the city proper, by the Board of Health, for the purpose of locating all infected bedding, so that when the city should be disinfected at the end of the epidemic, there would be no chance of secreting any of the infected bedding or clothing. The canvassers reported they were meeting with rebuffs and threats on all sides. One of them was met with a shot-gun in the hands of an irate colored man and ordered to leave the premises instant, the owner saying that they had no sickness there, and if they had they would not tell of it. Another had two deer hounds set on him, and a third had a pan of hot water emptied on him by an indignant colored woman.

October 26—The Board of Health decided to close the Sand-Hills Hospital as early as possible, and to keep open St. Luke's Hospital, because of the more convenient location of the latter. Only twenty-three cases were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock, and the hopeful feeling that had prevailed for the last few days was increased.

October 27—The Association meeting Saturday was largely attended, as the long-expected financial statement was presented. President McQuaid, who was chairman of the Special Committee, read the report, which showed that up to October 20th \$312,376.11 had been received, and \$210,654.24 expended. The report was received and adopted, and, upon motion, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Executive Committee for the acceptable manner in which it had performed its duties. The report was as complete as possible, under the circumstances, and copies were sent to contributors. A petition was presented to the Association, signed by a large number of citizens of Jacksonville, asking that the resident physicians be recompensed from the funds of the Association for their work. Some discussion ensued, and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee for action. It was reported to the Medical Bureau that there was a large number of cases among the refugees who had camped in the woods several miles outside of the city limits.

October 28—The inmates of the hospitals and orphan asylums, and hundreds of convalescents, were gratified by the distribution of

seventy-three barrels of apples, sent by the people of Winstead, Conn. through the efforts of the New York World, which paper forwarded them to their correspondent, S. A. Adams, to distribute.

October 29—At the Executive Committee meeting the chairman of the Committee on Relief stated that there were 7,523 people provided for at the commissaries the previous week, notwithstanding every effort to cut down rations. The Committee on Sanitation reported that nearly 1,700 men had been discharged by that committee to reduce expenses in its department, and to this end only about 700 men, with carts, could be employed thereafter. The Committee on Transportation was instructed not to furnish transportation to home people who desired to leave for other points, on account of the lateness of the season, and the availability of Camp Mitchell as a place of refuge.

A large number of prominent citizens met at the Board of Trade rooms in the morning and formed the "Daniel Memorial Association," with the following Board of Trustees: Robert G. Coleman, H. R. Duval, Rt. Rev. E. G. Weed, J. H. Durkee, W. A. McLean, R. D. Knight, Hon. James M. Baker, J. P. Taliaferro, Dr. A. S. Baldwin, H. S. Haines, L. Furchgott, D. G. Ambler, T. T. Stockton, J. C. Greeley, F. W. Mumby, D. T. Gerow, J. E. Hartridge, J. M. Schumacher, W. B. Barnett, Dr. Hy. Robinson, T. J. Boyd, Dexter Hunter, Geoffrey Grant, J. C. L'Engle, W. M. Artrell. F. W. Hawthorne was appointed Secretary.

October 30—The disbursements of the Auxiliary Association for the week ending 27th of October amounted to \$39,035.71. The matter of the payment of resident physicians was brought up at the meeting of the Executive Committee, and, after discussion by those present, and by the Executive Committee, a resolution was passed declining to give compensation, except in special cases as relief measures, and containing a request to the Board of Health to designate the proper compensation for such local physicians as had been and were employed, at the Medical Bureau, under the direction of the Board of Health and the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention.

The thermometer went down to fifty-six degrees above zero the previous night, that being the lowest point reached to date. Colder weather was predicted, and awakened hope in the breasts of all.

October 31—Dr. Porter announced to the Executive Committee that he should discontinue the cordon around the city, as it did not do its work; but in place of that, he would have the railroads thoroughly guarded, and place detectives on the incoming trains. Then, by having the City Council pass a strict ordinance against the return of refugees, he expected to keep them out until it should be safe to let them come.

Considerable excitement was caused at Camp Mitchell, in the afternoon, by the report that yellow fever was prevailing there.

November 1—At the Executive Committee meeting a resolution was passed requesting that Dr. J. P. Wall, of Tampa, investigate the reported suffering at Palmetto and Manatee from yellow fever. Five hundred dollars was subscribed for their relief, and \$500.00 was also appropriated for Enterprise, in answer to an appeal from G. F. Carlike, Secretary of the Board of Health of Volusia County asking for aid. Captain W. C. Cooper, in charge of Camp Mitchell, reported that 219 refugees had been received at that camp from October 1 to 31, inclusive, and also explained that the so-called yellow fever at Camp Mitchell was, in fact, but a slight attack of malarial fever. A report, with recommendations, was received from F. R. King-Hall, appointed referee by the Florida Auxiliary Relief Committee, in New York, and Mr. Miner, to investigate the claims of the Harry Miner nurses. President McQuaid and other members of the Executive Committee made a tour of inspection of the work done by the Committee on Sanitation on the streets of Jacksonville and its suburbs, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the result.

The Board of Health issued an official notice to warn refugees from attempting to return to the city until the announcement should be made that all danger was over. As the fever was still spreading in South Jacksonville, another physician was detailed to assist Dr. Donahoo in that suburb.

November 2—The chairman of the Committee on Relief reported that the Committees on Relief and Sanitation had, as requested by the Executive Committee, held a conference meeting, in which matters of relief and employment of labor were fully discussed. They estimated that they would be able to continue relief measures and employment as at that time until the middle of December at a total expense of about \$66,000.

November 3—At the meeting of the Executive Committee the chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention presented a full written report regarding the Miner nurses, including the expense incurred by them individually, as also necessary expense for transportation home, which report was, upon motion, directed to be communicated to Referee King-Hall. A resolution was passed providing for the payment of reasonable compensation to the Secretaries of the Association. A special committee was appointed to recommend a settlement with the owners of Barrs' block, which building had been used as headquarters by the Committee on Nurses and Medical attention throughout the greater part of the epidemic.

A special meeting of the City Council was held, at which a stringent order was passed forbidding refugees to return to the city until

the epidemic was announced over, under a fine of \$500.00 or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

November 5—At the Executive Committee meeting the Committee on Relief reported that some three hundred and fifty cards, representing two thousand rations, had not been presented the previous week, showing how it was reducing expenses. The Committee on Sanitation presented statistical tables at that time in use by the committee, embracing information regarding each man employed, giving his name, residence, sickness and deaths in family, where rations had been drawn, if at all, and where employed previously, etc. Some discussion was had as to the sanitary work, and it was the sentiment of the committee that the Government should not be asked to pay for work except of a strictly sanitary nature. Communications were read by the President from Macclenny and Sanderson, requesting supplies and funds, and he was directed to carry out the agreements made with the authorities of those places.

November 6—At the Executive Committee meeting Captain Cooper was requested to take supplies to Sanderson and Macclenny for the sufferers in those towns.

One hundred and twenty-one people were reported in quarantine at Camp Perry. On account of the very wet and rainy weather the number of cases increased, and the demand for nurses was very great.

November 7—At the Executive Committee meeting Dr. Daniel brought up the matter of certain bills which had been returned to the Board of Health by the Executive Committee, which led to a thorough discussion of the financial relations between the Board of Health and the Executive Committee, with explanations of the position of the committee, and the urgent necessity to curtail expenses. Dr. Daniel gave it as his opinion, that the first of December might be considered a fairly safe estimate of the conclusion of the epidemic, as a basis for calculating the expenses of the Association. The chairman of the Committee on Relief stated that the Central Committee had decided to consolidate all commissaries in one building, which would be opened on the following Monday. The Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention reported that several nurses had been sent home in the morning. A petition from New Berlin, Fla., signed by two hundred and fifty citizens, requesting work, was presented. The committee respectfully referred the matter to the Board of County Commissioners, inasmuch as no cases of yellow fever, to its knowledge, had occurred in that neighborhood.

November 8—At the Executive Committee meeting Dr. Daniel reported for the Board of Health, that it had requested him, in connection with Dr. J. Y. Porter, to consider the matter of closing the Bureau of Nurses and Medical Attention at the earliest moment

possible. The publication of weekly financial reports was, upon motion, discontinued, as experience had proved that an increased demand for labor and rations succeeded every previous publication. Another misunderstanding about the Miner nurses was brought up before the committee, and directions given to communicate with Referee King-Hall and explain the situation. It was reported that almost all the force employed by the Committee on Sanitation had been withdrawn from the suburbs and from East Jacksonville, and was then at work on the streets of the city proper, in grading and rounding them up. Public interest was centered in the efforts of Mr. C. B. Rogers, a prominent merchant in the city, in his endeavors to get a special train North. There were many who desired to leave who could not afford the time necessary for a ten days' quarantine at Camp Perry. It was understood that if cities outside would permit the passage of the train, Surgeon-General Hamilton would give permission for the people to be sent out.

November 9—Word was received from Atlanta and Macon that they would permit a special train to pass through, and Surgeon-General Hamilton was wired to grant permission for such train.

November 10—Captain W. C. Cooper reported to the Executive Committee on the results of his trip to Macclenny and Sanderson. Mrs. Jerome, on behalf of the Miner nurses, and John Morris, a Pensacola nurse, claimed consideration from the committee, on the ground of alleged contracts. It was determined that after the following Monday the visiting corps of physicians would be through with their labors in the city, and could leave for their homes. The Board of Health purposed organizing a corps of local physicians, whose duty it should be to look after the sick.

A great many people who had recovered from the fever and had exposed themselves after dark had dangerous relapses.

November 12—At the meeting of the Executive Committee the Committee on Sanitation reported that about the same number of laborers were employed as during the previous week, and that no other roads would be shelled by that committee, except the roads leading to the cemeteries, which had been undertaken as public work for relief measures.

The chairman of the Committee on Transportation presented a written report showing that transportation had been furnished for one hundred and forty-five nurses, covering nearly every part of the United States east of the Mississippi, and some points west of it, and aggregated 8,791 miles of railroad, and 360 miles of steamboat traffic. Through the generosity of the various transportation lines the total cost had been but \$117.90. A peremptory notice was ordered published that all outstanding bills against the Association be presented before the 15th of November. A resolution of thanks was passed to

Mr. S. A. Adams, resident correspondent for the Savannah Morning News and other papers, for his continuous and effective endeavors to publish truthful and complete reports of the epidemic.

A special received in the morning from Ellaville announced the prevalence of yellow fever. Montgomery raised her quarantine against Decatur and Jacksonville, and passengers and baggage were allowed to enter that city. After three days of waiting, Mr. C. B. Rogers, projector of the special train, received word from Surgeon-General Hamilton that his train would be permitted to leave the following morning.

November 13--At the Executive Committee meeting Fernandina was wired, in response to inquiry, to draw on the Association for \$5,000. A telegram was read, from New York, containing the recommendations of F. R. King-Hall, referee in the matter of the Miner nurses, allowing most of the claims made by the nurses, and transportation. The Executive Committee was asked to advance the money, and the Secretary was directed to pay the amounts as specified in the telegram. Ways and means for cutting down expenses, based upon the reports submitted by the Committees on Relief and Sanitation, were considered. The Board of Health divided the city into medical districts, and designated a local physician for each district, in accordance with the agreement heretofore made.

The Times-Union contained the statement of Surgeon John Guiteras in reference to Camp Perry and the treatment of patients there. The C. B. Rogers special train left in the morning for Atlanta, carrying Dr. Sollace Mitchell, of the Sand-Hills hospital; Dr. L. C. Carr, Dr. P. H. Strausz, Dr. T. E. Broadus and Dr. E. Donahoo, of the Volunteer Corps, and some twenty others.

November 14--At the Executive Committee meeting it was reported that at a joint meeting of the Executive Committee, the Board of Health and Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, held the afternoon of the day previous, resolutions had been passed that the Bureau of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention should be closed at as early a date as possible, and that the staff of physicians for the care of the sick and needy should be reorganized, by the employment of local physicians, to be selected by the Board of Health, and that, so far as possible, all needy sick should be cared for at St. Luke's Hospital thereafter, as the Sand-Hills was closed. President McQuaid read a letter from Enterprise, asking assistance in bettering the sanitary condition of the town, and estimating the cost at \$2,500. The President was requested to notify Enterprise that the Committee had done all it could for the relief of the sick, and suggested that the Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures be communicated with in regard to the condition of the town.

November 15—The mortality in South Jacksonville increased, and the people became much alarmed over the malignancy of the disease. It was estimated that over thirty-two families had the fever on the 15th. Bay street was greatly excited in the morning by the appearance of a refugee citizen and wife, passengers on the Clyde steamer from New York to Mayport. They had come into the city in defiance of the ordinance forbidding the return of refugees, and had been promptly arrested by the police. After seeing the authorities they concluded to leave the city until permission was given to return.

November 16—At the Executive Committee meeting a telegram was read from Dr. Caldwell, of Enterprise, asking for financial assistance to relieve the poor people of the county, to which the President was requested to reply that the Association could not undertake to extend relief to the poor in communities where yellow fever had not existed, and suggesting application to the county authorities. A communication was read from the Board of Health, in reference to the payment of Tampa nurses, and it was ordered returned to the Board, with the request that that body should advise the Executive Committee of the terms upon which the services of the nurses had been accepted. A conference was held between the Executive Committee, the Committee on Sanitation, the Board of Public Works and the Superintendent of the City Railway Company, in order to harmonize the grades of the street railway with the grades established by the Board of Public Works, in the work done upon the streets by the Committee on Sanitation.

A publication was made of letters received from Live Oak by Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, who had been asked by the Executive Committee to investigate an appeal published in the American Field, which had the appearance of an attempt to impose upon the people, in order to fraudulently collect contributions. The advices received verified the suspicion, and it was stated that R. W. Russell, who wrote the appeal, was an imposter, and that no relief was needed in that town.

Fifteen cases were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock, but there was not a single death.

November 17—At the Executive Committee meeting those of the Harry Miner nurses who remained in the city were paid, on an average, fifty dollars each, as recommended by the referee, and were told that no more would be given them, except transportation home.

Dr. Porter published a card defining the relation of Surgeon-General Hamilton and himself to the sufferers from yellow fever, and to the President of the United States, in the distribution of funds and the matter of infection. Dr. C. J. Burroughs was placed in charge of South Jacksonville. By a strange coincidence the days of

the week and the month correspond exactly in the years 1877 and 1888, both yellow fever years. Thursday, November 15, 1877, Dr. R. P. Daniel, President of the Duval Medical Society, addressed a letter to the Mayor, announcing the existence of yellow fever in the city. The Mayor, in turn, issued a proclamation to the people. This appeared in the newspaper on Friday, the 16th, and on that day and the Saturday following there was a wild panic, equal to the one of 1888.

November 19.—At the Executive Committee meeting the chairman of the Committee on Relief stated that rations were given to 344 people; 156 ration tickets had been issued, and 60 sick families had been supplied with provisions during the previous week. The Executive Committee discussed ways and means to close up the different departments and consolidate them, to reduce expenses. Dr. R. P. Daniel presented an itemized statement of the expenditures of the Board of Health, of moneys received from the Executive Committee. The chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention reported an estimate of his department for the ensuing week as follows: Employees at the Bureau, \$142.50; vehicles for the Bureau and physicians, \$277.50; a total for the Bureau and physicians of \$370.00. The chairman was requested to take an inventory of all property and stock in the house, and to turn over the horses and wagons not in use to the chairman of the Committee on Vehicles, and all utensils and furniture, unnecessary, to the Purchasing Agent. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitation stated that the expenses of the executive department of his committee for the ensuing week were fixed, including the expense of two teams, at a total of \$131.75, of which amount the Government would pay some ninety odd dollars. The number of men employed by this department aggregated seven hundred and fifty. The chairman stated that while there was no end to the amount of work that could be done by his department, the work had to be reduced to correspond with the amount of money that could be expended as a relief measure. A communication was read from the Board of Health in reference to the payment of Tampa nurses during the time of their detention at Camp Perry, recommending that nothing be paid them for such time, and the Secretary was directed to make such announcement to the parties interested. A vacation of two weeks was granted to President McQuaid.

A largely attended meeting of colored people was held at one of the halls to express indignation at the reduction of laborers, and it was addressed by Dr. L'Engle, Senator McMurray and others, who assured the people that the Auxiliary Association was doing all in its power to alleviate suffering among the colored people in the city. Several influential and reputable colored men also spoke in the same vein.

November 20 At the meeting of the Executive Committee the financial statement for the week ending November 17th showed expenditures of \$26,934.58. It was reported that the number of refugees arriving at Camp Mitchell from October 1st to November 20th was 305. A telegram from Surgeon-General Hamilton stated that the authorities had decided that all infected bedding in Jacksonville and suburbs destroyed by order of Surgeon Porter should be paid for in full, upon condition that the City Council should pass an ordinance providing that any one concealing any infected articles should be severely punished. This was acceptable to the people. A delegation of citizens from Arlington, Mill Cove and Chaseville was present, asking that public work be resumed in those sections. The committee were compelled to refuse further help from the funds in hand to people who had not suffered directly from yellow fever, and a resolution was passed asking the County Commissioners to do everything possible to alleviate the distress in those places. A letter was read from Messrs. Wilson & Hunting, of Fernandina, containing a statement to the effect that yellow fever had ceased to exist in Fernandina, and, upon resolution, the Committee on Conference was charged to confer with Dr. Porter and request an official report from the Marine Hospital Service of the condition of affairs at Fernandina, as due to all parties concerned. The chairman of the Committee on Transportation reported that action had been taken by his committee, under instructions of the Executive Committee, which had resulted in a continuance of the Clyde steamship service to Mayport. A claim for lost baggage was laid before the Executive Committee by a lady who was unable to leave town on the special Government train for Hendersonville, N. C. The Executive Committee declined to pay for the lost baggage, as it thought that the services of the committee in securing the special train without charge to refugees, during the most trying portion of the epidemic, was all that could be expected from it.

November 21—Vice-President Schumacher announced at the meeting of the Executive Committee that the Florida Auxiliary Relief Committee in New York, which had been requested by the Executive Committee to proceed to Washington to interview the President and urge the payment for all property destroyed in disinfection, had succeeded in its mission, and that the announcement had been made that all property of the sort would be paid for. The principal question confronting the Executive Committee was how best to assist the colored population. The funds were now getting low, and economy had to be practiced. Geo. Whetmore, an influential colored man, had a conference with the committee, and as a result, it was decided to hire all unemployed men, heads of families, and employ them upon public work, paying eighty cents a day for that week,

sixty cents per day for the following week, and fifty cents per day for the third week. This, it was thought, would lead to the early resumption of business in its normal condition.

November 22—At the Executive Committee meeting the members of the Committee on Relief were present, in order to consult in regard to relief measures. The agreement, made the previous day, to employ all idle men, heads of families, at a sliding scale of wages, was explained to the Committee on Relief, and it was requested to furnish rations only to women and children who had no male support, and to the sick and disabled.

November 23—At the Executive Committee meeting, a resolution was passed, asking the Board of County Commissioners to call a special meeting, at the earliest practical date, to endeavor to relieve the distress of the poor in the county, as the Committee could not attempt to support the county poor. The City Council passed an ordinance fixing the penalty for the concealment of infected articles, in accordance with the request of the Surgeon-General.

November 24—At the meeting of the Executive Committee Dr. Daniel, on behalf of the Board of Health, presented a report of the special committee of that body, which had been appointed to estimate the liabilities and future expenses of the Board, which report was adopted, except the recommendation for the payment of local physicians at the Medical Bureau. This portion of the report was directed to be returned to the Board of Health, with a request to specify whether local physicians should be paid during time of sickness and inability to perform duty. Dr. Porter submitted communications from Surgeon Ross, at Fernandina, stating that some fever still existed there, but the situation was favorable.

Mayor D. J. Watkins and Mr. C. B. McClenny, of Macclenny, appeared before the Association to confer with it about the wants of that place. After going over the subject thoroughly, it was resolved that \$400 should be given them, that sundry druggists' bills should be paid, and notice was given that no more aid could be sent Macclenny. Over two thousand rations were issued during the day, and the grand total of distribution, for the week, amounted to nearly six thousand.

November 26—Monday was a day long to be remembered by Jacksonville, for its bright and cheering record. Not a single new case of yellow fever was reported during the previous day. During the night the thermometer went down, and the following is the record: At nine o'clock, 35 degrees; at eleven o'clock, 36; at one o'clock, 34; at three o'clock, 34; at four o'clock, 32; at five o'clock, 32. The announcement, in the morning, that frost had come, was one of the first cheerful announcements that had been made since August.

The principal business transacted by the Executive Committee was in regard to taking action to insure the return of the refugees, and the opening of business at the earliest possible day. Telegrams were read from a large number of places throughout the State regarding the fall of temperature. A full statement of all property belonging to the Association was ordered to be prepared. A communication from New York established the fact that the Ladies' Jacksonville Relief Association had forwarded funds to Governor E. A. Perry. As the committee had been advised that some assistance had been received from Governor Perry, by localities asking for relief at the hands of the committee, upon motion it was resolved that the President should be requested to ascertain from the Governor the amount of funds which had been received, and the disposition of them. Notice was published that no further refugees would be received at Camp Perry after the 30th of November.

The announcement was published that frost had appeared in Fernandina.

November 27—At the Executive Committee meeting the Board of Health reported that it was its opinion that all acclimated persons, then resident in Camp Mitchell, should be discharged and permitted to return to the city, but it was deemed best not to close the camp at that time, nor permit unacclimated persons to return.

The Board of Health held a meeting, in conference with the Executive Committee and Dr. Porter, to discuss what should be done since frost had made its appearance. It was decided that, thenceforth, no more daily official bulletins should be published, as the few cases reported were in the suburbs and country. It was further decided that the President of the Board of Health should issue a proclamation, immediately, to the effect that nobody would be admitted into the city, without a permit, until the fumigating process was completed. A special committee of the City Council and Dr. Porter decided to appoint Dr. John C. L'Engle and Mr. Fred. Page as appraisers of material to be destroyed by the fumigating corps.

November 28—At the meeting of the Executive Committee a resolution was passed that the Board of Health should be requested to take such immediate action to protect the country by fumigation and destruction of infected property as it deemed necessary, where such property was located outside of the city limits, and beyond the jurisdiction of the city authorities. Although employment on sanitary work had been offered during the week to all men, regardless of age or condition, only about 1,500 were employed. Sixty cents was paid per day of six hours. Dr. Daniel, on behalf of the Board of Health, stated the position of the Board in reference to the refugee question was that it would be necessary to keep all refugees away until the fumigation of the city should be completed.

A petition from W. P. Head, of Plant City, was read to the Executive Committee, requesting the Association to give him aid to replace his house, which had been burned at that place during the process of fumigation under direction of the local Board of Health. It is hardly necessary to say that the Executive Committee declined to pay the same. The chairman of the Committee on Relief reported upon the case of certain persons who had complained of receiving no assistance, and stated that they had received relief from the Committee on Relief, the Knights of Pythias, the Masons, and some individuals.

The Executive Committee gave instructions to notify the Treasury Department, and the authorities, that the President, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Association had been authorized to sign vouchers for sanitary work, supplies, etc. The chairman of the Committee on Transportation was directed to give notice that all nurses desiring free transportation must register on or before the 10th of December.

November 29.—The Board of Health decided to resume the official bulletins of yellow fever, so that the wane of the epidemic could be seen by all. A novel feature of the afternoon was the arrival of a special train from Fernandina, bringing about twenty citizens of that place. Thanksgiving services were held at St. Johns Episcopal Church at eleven o'clock. Union services were held at the Newnan Street Presbyterian Church, and services were held elsewhere throughout the city.

November 30.—At the Executive Committee meeting the matter of keeping out the refugees was brought up. Public opinion was divided as to the stand taken by the Board of Health, and much discussion ensued in regard to it. The Executive Committee believed it wise to await the approval of Dr. Porter, who had been placed in full control of the disinfection of the city, and in that view, at the time, the Board of Health concurred, and had taken action.

A rumor that several hundred refugees were coming into the city, on a special train, created a sensation.

December 1.—The chairman of the Committee on Camp Mitchell stated that there was enough lumber at that place to complete three houses, for which foundations had already been built, and he was granted authority to erect the same. At the commissary there were no new cards issued, but 478 rations were issued on the regular cards, and 355½ temporary rations. There were still 2,003 ration cards outstanding, and 158 had been recalled. The amount of the pay-roll for the commissary department for the week was \$148.50. Dr. Porter, Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures, issued an address to the public, giving the details of the work of fumigation and disinfection that would be begun on the following Monday,

the 3d of December. It set forth what property would be destroyed, how it would be paid for, and outlined, generally, the system adopted. Dr. Porter also issued a circular to the citizens of Jacksonville in regard to airing closed houses, and clothing and bedding that had been packed away.

Only five new cases were reported to six o'clock, all of them beyond the city limits.

December 3—At the meeting of the Executive Committee the chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention reported that several Charleston nurses were still in town, as that city refused to receive them. Upon motion, the chairman was authorized to pay Charleston nurses their necessary expenses during the detention at Camp Perry, in consideration of the fact that Charleston had assumed payment of their salaries during their stay in Jacksonville, upon the understanding that their expenses were paid by the Association. The Purchasing Agent was authorized to secure the building belonging to General William Baya for a store room, and was given authority to close up the present work of Purchasing Agent at the end of the week. Secretary Adams presented recommendations and suggestions for preparing a full report of the work done by the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association during the epidemic, which were adopted. A letter was received from Governor Perry, in answer to inquiries, giving a statement of the moneys received by him from New York, and its disposition.

The fumigating corps began work. There were ten gangs in all, making a total of seventy-five men. Dr. Kenworthy, at the same time, commenced disinfecting the city sewers with burning sulphur and other material.

December 4—At the Executive Committee meeting the chairman of the Committee on Transportation reported answers to telegrams sent to Charleston, Pensacola, New Orleans and Mobile, asking whether nurses would be allowed to return without detention by quarantine, most of them being in the affirmative.

At a meeting of the Board of Health it was decided that the 15th of December should be the day when the refugees might be allowed to come into the city. The City Council was notified, and that body instructed the Acting Mayor to issue a proclamation to that effect. The City Council also decided that people could come in December 10th, provided they did not sleep in the city at night.

December 5—At the Executive Committee meeting the chairman of the Committee on Transportation reported that the two steamers which had been sent to Mayport by the Clyde Steamship Company, at the request of the Association, had cleared from that port with fair cargoes of freight.

Ten thousand dollars was advanced to Dr. Porter by the Execu-

tive Committee, to expedite the fumigation then being done in the city, to be refunded by the Government. Twenty extra gangs of men and forty extra wagons were added to the disinfecting corps, making a total of sixty wagons and over one hundred and fifty men employed.

December 6—Some irritation was caused among the people whose mattresses had been taken and destroyed, by the non-arrival of the mattresses that the Government had ordered to replace them.

December 7—At the Executive Committee meeting several cases of destitution still at Sanderson were reported, and the Secretary was directed to correspond with F. J. Pons, Jr., of that place, and ascertain the truth in the matter, and the Purchasing Agent was instructed to forward whatever provisions were needed. The Committee on Sanitation was directed to make arrangements to sweep the paved streets of the city for the ensuing week. One thousand six hundred and forty men were still working on the roads in and around the city. The remaining foreign nurses were sent to Camp Perry and on their way home.

December 8—At the meeting of the Executive Committee a communication from the Board of Health was read, containing data of the employment of local physicians under the Medical Bureau, as requested, and payment was directed in accordance therewith. The communication stated that there was only one patient at St. Luke's, Robert Walker, a young Englishman, who was convalescent. When he could be discharged, the hospital would be cleansed and fumigated, and probably closed for some days, while the physicians, matrons and nurses enjoyed a well earned rest.

December 9—It was announced that after the 15th of December there would be no more free transportation issued by the Committee on Transportation for nurses.

For the three weeks ending the 8th of December, during which time the commissary in Foster's Lane had been in operation, 17,548 rations were distributed through regular weekly cards, and 3,623 temporary, making a total of 21,171 rations. There were 960 cards withdrawn during the week, and it was hoped that the ones outstanding would be reduced to about one thousand.

A special train on the Savannah, Florida and Western was expected in the morning with the first detachment of refugees, but on account of the continued warm weather it was decided not to allow them in.

December 10—At the meeting of the Executive Committee the Purchasing Agent was directed to receive the stores then in the sick department of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, and turn over such of them to the Committee on Relief as that committee could use to advantage. A large number of financial reports

were received and accepted. The Board of Health presented, through its Committee on Finance, a supplementary report containing additional bills paid by the Board of Health. The Executive Committee requested Secretary Charles S. Adams to compile, edit and publish the report of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

Up to the Saturday night previous, the Government had expended about \$7,982.41 for articles destroyed. Eight hundred and seventy mattresses, 804 pillows, 542 comforts, 1,750 yards of straw matting, and 60 yards of carpet were burned. Among the peculiar articles that met the disinfecting corps were fourteen pillows stuffed with cat tails, two with rabbit hair, and two with sponges. A large number of rag and paper pillows were found in the course of this unparalleled microbe hunt.

A vast difference was seen in the appearance of Bay street, by noon, upon the advent of hundreds of refugees, who came in by steamer, row-boat, teams, and many other means of conveyance. The greetings between the refugees and the stay-at-homes were most hearty, and the former seemed as glad to return as the latter were to receive them.

December 11—At the meeting of the Executive Committee, in accordance with a communication from the Purchasing Agent, the stock of goods remaining in the general supply department was ordered to be removed from the warehouse of the Clyde Company's Line, which had been used for several months by the Association, without expense. A committee of five was appointed to devise a way of signaling the arrival of the first Clyde steamer, which was expected on the 20th.

The Government severed all connection with St. Luke's Hospital, in the evening, restoring it to its original management. The Weyeross mail fumigating car, from August 1st to December 1st, handled 2,536,845 pieces of mail matter; and some idea of their work may be gained by the statement that each piece had to be handled separately four times in the process of fumigation. The Pablo colony celebrated the departure of the epidemic by a grand banquet at that seaside resort.

December 12—At the meeting of the Board of Health it was resolved that as there had not been a case of yellow fever reported for the previous seven days, within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, the daily bulletins should be discontinued from that date, and but two physicians detailed. A train on the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway entered the city, the first on that road since August 8th.

December 14—At the Executive Committee meeting the Secretary reported upon the financial statement submitted by the Com-

mittee on Finance of the Board of Health, with recommendations that certain items be not allowed, as they were ordinary expenses of the Board for which the county authorities should be responsible, in any case, and the Association had agreed to assume payment only for extraordinary expenses resulting from the epidemic. The recommendations were approved and the report adopted. The matter of claims was brought up and exhaustively discussed. It was the desire of the Executive Committee, if possible, to obtain action looking to the payment of all claims for property destroyed, and the President was directed to communicate the view of the Executive Committee to the proper authority, and ask their decision.

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee:

WHEREAS, The promised return, to-morrow, of a large number of our people is a matter of hearty congratulation to all interested in our beloved city, and may be regarded as the preliminary step in opening up the ordinary channels of business, be it

Resolved, That this committee sincerely welcomes the returning citizens, most of whom have strengthened its hands with cheering words and earnest help.

Resolved, That increased efforts be requested, on the part of the officers and committees, in every department of the Association, to wind up all business which has been the outgrowth of the epidemic.

The Savannah, Florida and Western Railway broke up their refugee camp at Dinsmore, and brought in their employees who had been living there for the preceding four months.

December 15—At the meeting of the Executive Committee the Committee on Relief recommended that the several commissaries be closed at the end of the week, and stated that in the opinion of the Committee those who might need relief after that time would be only the indigent inhabitants, and the recommendation was approved. The headquarters of Dr. Porter were removed to the Tischler block, on Pine street, and the rehabilitation and refurnishing of the Barrs' block, the previous headquarters of the Bureau, was ordered, under direction of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention.

The 15th of December being the day set for the abolishment of all restrictions to entering the city, it was marked by the return of many hundreds. Citizens arrived by train and boats, many reaching the city late the previous night by private conveyances and on foot. Extra trains were run on all the roads, and all of them were well filled. Business was resumed, and the opening of the scores of closed stores on Bay and other streets in the city, and the rehabilitation of closed houses, gave an air of business activity and bustle to the city that had long been foreign to it.

December 21.—At the Executive Committee meeting the various committees were instructed to hand in, as soon as possible, a full inventory of all goods and property on hand, so that the Executive Committee could arrange to dispose of the same. It was ordered that all business be wound up as soon as possible.

December 22.—At the Executive Committee meeting the chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention was instructed to turn over to Mrs. W. B. Barnett, of St. Luke's Hospital, Mrs. M. C. Washington, of the Orphanage and Home for the Friendless, and Sister Mary Ann, of St. Mary's Hospital, such articles in his possession, as had been purchased for the use of his committee during the epidemic, and as the ladies could make available for the several institutions. A special committee was appointed to make a settlement with the representatives of the Barrs' estate for the use of the Bureau during the epidemic.

December 26.—At the Executive Committee meeting the Central Relief Committee presented its final report, and tendered the resignation of its members as a body, which was accepted, with the thanks of the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Association. The chairman of the Committee on Sanitation was instructed to turn over such tools and implements as were not in use to the Board of Public Works. A communication from Dr. Joseph Y. Porter was received, advising the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Government, of the disposition to be made of Camp Mitchell. The chairman of the Committee on Transportation presented a final report of that committee, outlining the character of the work done, and including a financial statement.

December 29.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee Superintendent W. C. Cooper, of Camp Mitchell, presented a financial report, embracing an inventory of the property of the Association on hand, which was received. Purchasing Agent F. W. Mumby reported the amount of free transportation by various transportation lines, as instructed by the committee. The Special Committee on settlement of the Barrs block reported progress.

December 31.—At the Executive Committee meeting John E. Hartridge, Esq., the attorney who had been employed to prepare articles of incorporation of the Association, presented the same, which were received and filed. The Special Committee on settlement with the representatives of the Barrs estate made a final report, with recommendations, which were approved, and payment ordered in accordance therewith.

January 3d.—The Board of Trade held a memorial meeting to testify to its loss by death of prominent members of the Board during the recent epidemic. The rooms of the Board were tastefully draped; resolutions were submitted and adopted, and eulogies were

delivered by John E. Hartridge, Esq., Rev. Wm. J. Kenny, Colonel A. W. Cockrell and others.

January 4, 1889.—At the Executive Committee meeting action was taken to dispose of goods belonging to the Association, stored in the Astor warehouse. Upon motion, it was resolved to discontinue the publication of the minutes and the business transacted by the Executive Committee, on the ground that the epidemic was practically over, and only matters pertaining to the final winding up of the Association would come before the Executive Committee for action. The guns which had been obtained from St. Augustine by the Board of Health were ordered returned. A communication from Mayor A. S. Hewitt, in New York, in reference to balance of funds in his hands was read.

January 5.—At the Executive Committee meeting President McQuaid submitted bids, from local merchants, for flour, meal, grits and other general supplies left over, which had been made upon sample, which were considered; and he was requested to sell the goods upon the most advantageous terms. The Committee on Conference was instructed to advise the Board of Health that all claims for destruction of property must be presented to the Executive Committee before January 12th. The chairman of the Committee on Conference reported that the Board of Health would act upon the suggestion of the Executive Committee, and issue a proclamation in regard to the non-existence of fever, at an early date. Secretary Adams reported progress in the matter of preparation of the report of the Association. A discussion was had in regard to the payment of the Marrior claim. The Committee on Sanitation was requested to submit an estimate of the number of men needed to complete the work begun by the Committee.

January 12.—At the Executive Committee meeting President McQuaid presented a report of the general supplies sold, which was approved. Action was taken to have the property of the Association catalogued, in order to advertise and sell at auction as early as possible. General discussion ensued as to the payment of claims. The Committee on Claims was authorized to employ an expert to examine all claims, and was instructed to collect all claims for the destruction of property, and report at an early date the aggregate amount that would be necessary to settle them, after cutting them down to the lowest figure. Upon resolution, notice was ordered published that no other or further claims would be entertained. A final report was received and approved in regard to the claim of Mrs. Marrior for the use of her restaurant. The Secretary reported upon the original vouchers submitted by the Board of Health, and received instructions in the premises.

January 12.—At the Executive Committee meeting the Secretary

reported his attempts to obtain from the Howard Association, of Fernandina, a financial statement for insertion in the report of the Association. A special committee was appointed to see that St. Luke's Hospital was put in good repair.

January 17—At the Executive Committee meeting a communication was received from Surgeon-General Hamilton that no claims for articles destroyed prior to the date of the Government taking charge would be allowed. A discussion of the matter of claims followed, and a report was received from the Board of Health that all claims in its possession would be turned over to the Committee on Claims of the Association, for consideration. The Executive Committee considered the matter of the payment of local physicians employed at the Bureau of Nurses and Medical Attention, and voted to pay the amounts recommended by the Board of Health to the several physicians. Instructions were issued in regard to the proper sale of goods at auction. A communication from Dr. Neal Mitchell, on behalf of the Board of Health, was read, to the effect that the proposed paper in the report of the Association by the Board of Health was impracticable.

January 20—At the Executive Committee meeting action was taken to advertise and sell the property of the Association at Camp Mitchell; to dispense with the further services of the superintendent of the camp, and to employ a suitable watchman. President McQuaid submitted a communication from Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, asking to be relieved from duty, in order to obtain rest. President McQuaid stated that the committee theretofore appointed to obtain some fit testimonial to indicate the feelings of gratitude to Dr. Porter for his assistance in the epidemic, on the part of the Association and the Executive Committee, had secured a watch and chain, and as this seemed a suitable time, upon motion, a special Committee of Arrangements was appointed to call a meeting of the Association, at which the testimonial should be presented. Mr. Peter Jones was appointed to confer with members of Frankie's Friends Society, with authority to allow certain articles from Camp Mitchell to be selected for use by that society. An appropriation was made in payment of damages to St. Luke's. The matter of public acknowledgment for contributions, to be published before the final report, was discussed.

January 22—A special meeting of the Association was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, which was generally attended by the members of the Association, representatives of the Board of Health, City Council and citizens. The President stated that the meeting was called to render expression of the feelings of the Association to Dr. Porter, to whom all present felt indebted for services during the epidemic. The Secretary read the following address and

resolutions submitted by the Executive Committee of the Association:

Mr. President and Members of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association:

GENTLEMEN:

The Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association received, on the 18th instant, a communication from Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Surgeon in charge Government Relief Measures in Florida, which recalled the fact that he had consented to take charge of relief measures September 10, 1888, under appointment of Surgeon-General John B. Hamilton, Marine Hospital Service, at the earnest request of this Association, seconded by the Duval County Board of Health, and now asks the consent of the Association and the Board of Health to his application to Surgeon-General Hamilton to be relieved from his duties here, in order to obtain rest before resuming the active practice of his profession at his home in Key West.

Your Executive Committee thinks this request, coming from a man who has served the Association, the citizens of Jacksonville, and the State of Florida continuously, night and day, without compensation, for four months, to the sacrifice of his private business and the loss of his personal comfort, deserves the careful consideration and united action of this Association as a body.

It is impossible, in the nature of the case, for the members of the Association, or the citizens of Jacksonville, to appreciate so thoroughly as do the members of this Executive Committee the scope of the work Dr. Porter assumed in their behalf, or the care and patience which has been exercised by him in executing its details.

At the outset, by the request of the Association and the local authorities, Dr. Porter took charge of all nurses under pay of the Government, and soon assumed, in rapid succession, the command of the sanitary cordon, the control of medical supplies for the indigent sick, and the supervision of St. Luke's and Sand-Hills Hospitals, and finally, the entire onerous burden of disinfecting every house in this city where a case of yellow fever occurred. Nor is this all. Besides the work for Jacksonville, Dr. Porter directed similar relief measures in Fernandina, Enterprise, Macclenny, Sanderson and Gainesville. In this position of power and trust, as a medium between the Government of the United States and the citizens of Florida, Dr. Porter has been as loyal to the one as friendly to the other; he has neglected no means; he has spared no labor that could benefit his fellow-citizens, but has, at the same time, conscientiously and scrupulously guarded the interests of the service he represented.

Your Executive Committee has, so far as possible, lightened the burden and strengthened the hands of our friend, and has noted, with admiration, throughout the gloom and weariness of the epidemic, the executive grasp of the chief, the courteous patience of the gentleman, the sympathetic skill of the physician, and the cordial fellowship of the man.

Gentlemen of the Association and fellow-citizens, the Executive Committee submits the following preamble and resolutions for your action:

WHEREAS, Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, of Key West, Florida, is on the eve of severing his official connection with the City of Jackson-

ville, as Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures in Florida, be it

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association be tendered to him, on behalf of the people of Jacksonville, as "one that loved his fellowmen," and accepted for their sake a delicate official position during the trying hour of the recent epidemic, and executed the consequent exacting duties to their entire satisfaction, at the expense of brain, nerve and health; at a loss of time and money, at a sacrifice of individual interests that he alone can fully estimate.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions, properly authenticated, be presented to Dr. Porter, as the honest expression of our appreciation, gratitude and respect.

P. McQUAID.
JAMES M. SCHUMACHER.
JNO. C. L'ENGLE.
P. E. McMURRAY.
W. A. MACDUFF.
PETER JONES.
E. G. WEED.

Dr. J. C. L'Engle moved the adoption of the resolutions, which was seconded in short speeches by P. E. McMurray, Dr. R. P. Daniel, Mr. D. T. Gerow, B. F. Dillon, Dr. Neal Mitchell, T. J. Boyd, Colonel John T. Talbott and Major J. H. Durkee. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and President McQuaid presented them to Dr. Porter, with some well chosen remarks. Dr. Porter, in response, humorously, but feelingly expressed his appreciation, after which Vice-President Schumacher, on behalf of the Association, presented to Dr. Porter a gold watch and chain, suitably designed and engraved. The gift was received by Dr. Porter with thanks, stated in a few simple words, showing that he appreciated the feeling which prompted the expressions and the gift more than the article itself.

February 2—At a meeting of the Executive Committee the Committee on Conference reported the views of the Board of Health on the proposed settlement with St. Luke's Hospital. Final action was postponed. The Committee on Claims was relieved from the consideration of one or two claims which were on the face of them beyond the proper jurisdiction of the committee.

February 7—A settlement with St. Luke's Hospital was again discussed. An itemized statement of the amounts advanced to the Government, the matter of disinfection, and the moneys refunded for the same, was ordered.

February 9—At the Executive Committee meeting the Committee on Conference was instructed to confer with the city authorities and obtain their views in regard to the \$5,000 paid the city during the epidemic. Several returned claims from the Government were considered and acted upon.

February 11—At the Executive Committee meeting the Commit-

tee on Claims reported a large number of claims which were taken up and examined *seriatim* and acted upon. Instructions were given to pay no curators of estates, but only administrators and executors, upon proof of their representative capacity, and a form was decided upon to be attached to each claim, releasing the city, county and Association for any further liability.

February 19—A final settlement was arranged for the payment of damages to St. Luke's Hospital. Action was taken to vest the title of property at Camp Mitchell in the Association. The President was directed to confer with Dr. J. Y. Porter in reference to closing up all matters between the Government and the Association. A large number of claims were carefully examined by the Executive Committee, and action taken, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Claims.

February 26—Appropriation was made of a small amount of money for additional pay rolls to local physicians, at the request of the Board of Health, based upon a mistake of the Board of Health in computing the amount due. Corresponding Secretary Cockrell reported upon the financial statement in preparation for the final report of the Association. The chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention was authorized to dispose of the property left over by his committee at private sale, the expenses of auction and public sale being greater than the small number of articles would justify. The Committee on Conference reported that the City Council had appointed a special committee to confer with the committee from the Association in reference to finance matters.

March 8—At the Executive Committee meeting Corresponding Secretary Cockrell reported progress on the financial statement. Several claims were discussed and adjusted. The Executive Committee were advised that the Vice-President had received a communication from an attorney, requesting additional remuneration for a local physician. The Secretary submitted the contract which had been made for publishing the report of the Association. His action was approved.

There were special meetings of the Executive Committee on March 10th, March 13th and March 14th, to read the report as prepared by the editor, and to examine the financial statement. No other action was taken, except to discuss one or two individual claims.

March 18—Special meeting of the Executive Committee to consider claims.

March 23—Special meeting of the Executive Committee to consider claims. The chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention reported on the matter of drug bills, and was directed

to request Dr. R. P. Daniel and Dr. J. Y. Porter to examine the report and advise the committee of their views.

March 27—Called meeting of the Executive Committee. Action was taken on certain claims. The special committee theretofore appointed to confer with the City Council reported that it had tried to arrange a conference several times, but had failed, and that, in the absence of action by the city authorities, it would recommend that the \$5,000 advanced to the city by the Association be considered in the report as money advanced to the city for municipal purposes. The secretaries were directed to prepare and submit to the committee an estimate of the expenses attendant upon publishing the report of the Association, in order to provide for a contingent fund in the financial statement. The matter of the payment by the Government for the buildings erected at Camp Mitchell was brought up, and the President requested to correspond with proper authorities and urge a prompt settlement.

March 29—There was a called meeting of the Executive Committee on the above date. Action was taken in reference to certain claims. The drug bills were brought up, examined, and ordered paid, in accordance with the report of the Committee on Nurses and and Medical Attention, and the report of Drs. R. P. Daniel and J. Y. Porter. The secretaries presented an estimate for a contingent fund, and, after discussion, the recommendations were approved, and \$2,500 appropriated for a contingent fund, executive, to meet the expenses of publishing the final report, and emergencies which might arise in winding up the affairs of the Association.

April 1—There was a called meeting of the Executive Committee. Some action was had on claims, and, after considerable discussion, it was resolved that \$2,000 be covered into a contingent fund, for the payment of such claims as the Executive Committee should thereafter deem just. The Secretary was instructed as to the methods of payment from the two contingent funds. The petition from various charitable institutions which had been theretofore presented was taken up and discussed, and resulted in the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, A petition has been presented to this Executive Committee by ladies, representing different local charitable institutions, praying that the Executive Committee will appropriate \$1,000 to the institutions mentioned in said petition, and

WHEREAS, It appears to the committee that the recent epidemic rendered persons dependent for support and care upon these institutions, be it

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to each of the institutions known as St. Luke's Hospital, Frankie Schumacher Relief Association Hospital, St. Mary's Orphanage and The Orphanage and Home of the Friendless, with the condition that

the moneys so appropriated be used for the support, maintenance and care of deserving objects, without distinction of race and color.

Resolved, That drafts for the above amounts be drawn, payable to the Presidents of the said several institutions upon their several written acceptances of the conditions imposed, and receipts for the same.

The financial statement was examined and approved, and also the written report to accompany the statement, and the President was requested to call a meeting of the Association to receive the same.

April 2 The Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association met at the Board of Trade rooms, in pursuance of published notice, and was called to order by President P. McQuaid, who stated that the object of the meeting was to receive and act upon the financial statement prepared by the Executive Committee.

Colonel J. E. Hart, President of the Board of Trade, was invited to a seat on the platform, and, upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and calling of the roll having been dispensed with, the Secretary of the Association read the following report:

To the President and Members of Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENTLEMEN:

Your Executive Committee begs to submit to your consideration a financial statement of the receipts and disbursements made by it of the funds entrusted to it as the representative of your Association, and in doing so, desires to suggest that a committee of this Association be selected to audit the accounts of the Executive Committee, compare the statement with the original vouchers and books on file in the office, examine the methods adopted to preserve the documents of the Association, and report to an adjourned meeting of this Association for its action. This report of the Auditing Committee and the action of the Association thereon, together with the financial statement, is intended for insertion in the full report of the Association, now being prepared for publication; and your Executive Committee recommends, in order to secure prompt and thorough work, that the number of members selected to compose the Auditing Committee be limited, and that men be chosen who can, and will, give it their immediate attention.

You will observe that the statement shows a surplus, which includes the amount due by the Government; and the Executive Committee, while it believes that the members of this Association, as an association, are the proper persons to decide upon the best disposition of this fund, thinks it not out of place to state its own views briefly.

The committee has, for some time, hoped and believed that a moderate surplus would remain after the expenses of the epidemic were met, and has carefully considered the matter of its disposition at different times, and now unanimously recommends that the Association correspond with the mayors of the cities which have contributed most generously to the yellow fever sufferers, in order, if possible, that a plan may be adopted by which this surplus shall be confided to trustees, to form a nucleus of a fund for the relief of suffer-

ers from yellow fever. While it is impracticable to return the money *pro rata* to the contributors, the committee believes that it is policy, honesty and wisdom to devote this small part of the large fund sent to the yellow fever sufferers to the assistance of other unfortunates from a similar cause, and to divorce its management, as much as possible, from local influences, and urges the action of the Association to this end.

The committee, in presenting this report, feels that it has about completed its work, and suggests that a meeting of the Association be called, at an early day, to elect officers, to make such changes as experience may suggest in the articles of the Association, and to take measures to complete the incorporation and perpetuity of the Association.

In conclusion, the committee, which has, from time to time, in an imperfect manner, in general terms expressed its appreciation of the generosity of our fellow-countrymen, thinks it proper now for the Association to take action, and, therefore, submits the following preamble and resolutions of thanks for your consideration and action:

WHEREAS, The inhabitants of the city of Jacksonville, Fla., were the recipients of boundless sympathy, aid and charity, during the recent yellow fever epidemic, from the people of the entire country, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, on behalf of the city of Jacksonville and her grateful people, express our keen appreciation, our deep gratitude, our warm thanks:

To the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the members of Congress, and the Florida Representatives at Washington;

To the press;

To the municipal authorities, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, mercantile exchanges, banks and manufactories;

To the churches, schools, charitable, religious and benevolent associations;

To the dramatic, musical and literary professions;

To the transportation lines and express companies of the whole United States, and the Western Union Telegraph Company;

To the volunteer physicians and nurses;

To our "ministering angels," the women of America;

To the many cities and towns which hospitably entertained, or offered to receive, our refugees during the epidemic;

To the many individuals not included in the above classes, known and unknown, to whom public thanks are due for their time, money, sympathy, pity and love, freely given to us.

Resolved, That these resolutions be given the press, and be published in the report of this Association.

P. McQUAID.

JAMES M. SCHUMACHER.

JOHN C. L'ENGLE.

EDWIN G. WEED.

P. E. McMURRAY.

W. A. MACDUFF.

PETER JONES.

April 2, 1889.

Upon motion, the report was received, and was ordered read for discussion and action upon the several recommendations.

The suggestion that an auditing committee be selected to examine the books and accounts was adopted, and, upon motion, it was voted that a special committee of five members be named by the Chair for that purpose.

President McQuaid suggested that, as he was a member of the Executive Committee, whose accounts were to be examined, it would be better to select the committee in some other way, and, upon motion, President Hart, of the Board of Trade, was asked to select the committee, and was, upon motion, added to the Auditing Committee.

The recommendation of the report, so far as it applied to the surplus, was adopted after some discussion, and the President and Executive Committee were asked to open correspondence with the mayors of various cities, in accordance therewith.

The recommendation of the report as to the necessity of a meeting of the Association to elect officers, amend articles of association, etc., was adopted, and, upon motion, it was voted that the President should call such meeting, and give notice thereof, whenever the Auditing Committee shall be ready to report, so that the report may be presented, and the other business transacted at the same place and time.

The preamble and resolutions of thanks embraced in the report were read, and, after the addition of another clause, were unanimously adopted.

Colonel Hart announced the appointment of the other members of the Auxiliary Committee as follows: S. B. Hubbard, B. H. Barnett, J. H. Norton, J. L. Marvin and J. H. Durkee, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

April 22—A meeting of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association was held at the Board of Trade rooms at 3 o'clock in pursuance of published notice. P. McQuaid presiding.

The roll call was omitted, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Auditing Committee reported, through Major J. H. Durkee, as follows:

Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, held in the rooms of the Board of Trade of Jacksonville, Florida, on April 2, 1889, the undersigned were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the Executive Committee of your Association, to compare the financial statement with the original vouchers and books on file, and to examine the methods adopted to preserve the documents of the Association, and to report to an adjourned meeting of this Association for its action. We beg leave to submit our report:

We have examined the books and vouchers of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association and report that the financial state-

ment made by the Executive Committee, under date of April 2, 1889, is correct and true, and that vouchers for all expenditures made by the Executive Committee were found on file by this committee. A summarized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association is as follows:

Donations from all sources.....	\$845,440.13
Dues from members.....	282.00
	<hr/> \$845,722.13

EXPENDITURES.

Executive.....	\$ 7,558.06	
Sanitation and Sanitary Police.....	136,837.29	
Relief.....	87,575.23	
Nurses and Medical Attention.....	154,093.14	
Claims account (property destroyed).....	9,259.44	
Expense account (purchasing agent).....	1,623.83	
Transportation.....	4,948.60	
Board of Health.....	700.80	
St. Luke's Hospital.....	7,559.66	
Sand-Hills Hospital.....	9,360.48	
Camp Mitchell.....	7,619.72	
City of Jacksonville.....	5,000.00	
New York Committee's expenditure account.....	260.94	
Duval County.....	7,301.20	
Fernandina.....	23,718.41	
Macleenny.....	8,998.20	
Gainesville.....	2,445.74	
Sanderson.....	1,944.44	
Pablo Beach.....	733.73	
Enterprise.....	769.00	
Mayport.....	468.45	
Frankie Schumacher Relief Association Hospital.....	1,000.00	
St. Mary's Orphanage.....	1,000.00	
Orphanage and Home of the Friendless.....	1,000.00	
Contingent accounts.....	4,500.00	
	<hr/> \$486,077.06	
Less \$165,107.77 paid by and \$10,460.17 due from United States Government.....	\$175,567.94	310,509.12
Net assets.....		\$85,213.01
Cash in bank.....	\$ 24,752.84	
Amount due by United States Government.....	10,460.17	
	<hr/> \$35,213.01	

This statement would be sufficient in itself were it not for the fact that this committee was organized among our citizens to combat an epidemic, and that of the original nine members of the Executive Committee of this Association, four laid down their lives that others might live. Moneys received by your Association, as represented in the above condensed statement, were the voluntary contributions of sympathetic people and communities all over our country, and the fact that this large sum of money was so carefully expended that a voucher can be found for each separate item of expense, speaks volumes for the business capacity and integrity of the gentlemen who were custodians of this fund. We feel it a duty incumbent upon us to publicly acknowledge the gratitude of our citizens for the arduous and disinterested service performed by the members of this committee, who, without reward, or the hope thereof, nursed the sick, buried the dead, fed the hungry, clothed the destitute, employed the idle, and preserved public order throughout the long weary days from August 9 to December 15, 1888, and through whose tireless efforts the city of Jacksonville, at the close of the epidemic, found the property of her citizens intact, the relations of laborer and

employer undisturbed, and public and private morals uncontaminated.

SAMUEL B. HUBBARD.
JOSEPH H. DURKEE.
JOHN L. MARVIN.
BION H. BARNETT.
J. H. NORTON.
JOHN E. HART.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 19, 1889.

The report was, upon motion, received and approved. President McQuaid, on behalf of the Executive Committee, expressed thanks for the work of this committee, and their kind words, and stated that the satisfactory condition of the books and papers was due, in great part, to the care of the Secretaries, and that to the care and work of Corresponding Secretary A. William Cockrell, Jr., especially, was due the credit of the method of book-keeping adopted and carried out in detail. Mr. Cockrell assumed the position of Auditor immediately after his sickness, and under his supervision the book-keepers had not allowed the work of the epidemic to get behind.

President McQuaid then stated that it was necessary for the Association to take action to elect an Executive Committee, which should select officers and complete the organization of the Association as a corporation, in order to be able to meet any possible crisis effectively, with the experience of the past year to draw from, and stated that he would adjourn the old Association. The Association was at once called to order, and Major J. H. Durkee was elected temporary chairman, and Charles S. Adams temporary secretary.

Upon motion, it was resolved that the chairman shall select a committee on nomination, of which he shall be one, which shall report to an adjourned meeting of the Association the nominations for members of the Executive Committee of the new corporation, and shall call a meeting of the association as soon as the committee shall be ready to report, and that written notices of such meeting shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Association.

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

April 25. At a meeting of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association the special committee on nominations reported, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Right Rev. E. G. Weed, Rev. Father William J. Kemy, John C. L'Engle, Peter Jones, William A. Macduff, Daniel T. Gerow, and A. W. Cockrell, Jr.

Action was taken to request the Committee on Relief to maintain its organization. The thanks of the Association were unanimously tendered to Messrs. P. McQuaid, J. M. Schumacher and P. E. Mc-

Murray, retiring members of the Executive Committee, and the Association voted to incorporate under the State laws prescribed for incorporation of charitable and benevolent institutions.

EXECUTIVE EXPENSES.

No separate part of the Report has been devoted to the Executive Committee, as was explained in the introduction; and as the preceding pages have been devoted mainly to abstracts of the minutes of the Executive Committee, the financial statement of expenses incurred by the Committee is appended here. It must be remembered that these expenses include all the general expenses of the Association; that the pay-rolls for the clerical force employed covers all the expenses of the Committee on Finance, and that some expenses incurred for the Association, which could not be properly charged against any other of the departments of the Association, are embraced in the account of the Executive Committee:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Furniture	\$ 67.95
Printing and Stationery.....	439.17
Advertising.....	800.20
Telegrams.....	171.08
Wagons.....	117.00
Pay-Rolls.....	4,297.58
Incidental expenses, rent, attorney's fees, etc.....	1,465.08
	—————\$7,358.06

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE. AND GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The active measures adopted by the Executive Committee to put the city in thorough sanitary condition immediately upon the official announcement of the epidemic by the Board of Health necessitated the liberal expenditure of funds.

No one at that crisis could estimate what amount of money might be necessary, or anticipate the scope and extent of the work to be done. While some citizens at once suggested a call be made for outside help, the members of the Association, generally, and especially the Executive and Finance Committees, took the stand that no aid should be asked until absolutely necessary from others than residents of Jacksonville. On the 11th of August, President Daniel, in speaking upon the question of providing employment for idle men, voiced the unanimous sentiment of the committee, by stating that he hoped the city of Jacksonville would not be forced to seek outside help, either to feed the poor people or for the purpose of giving the unemployed work. He liked to see thorough independence, and he trusted that those employing laborers would not discharge them, but keep them as long as it was possible to do so. "Let us," said the President, "show the world that we have confidence in our own resources, and that we are not a panic-stricken people, but that the old spirit of 'never fail' still prevails in the breasts and conduct of the citizens of Jacksonville."

Upon the 13th of August, H. A. L'Engle, the Treasurer of the Association, and chairman of the Committee on Sanitation, contributed \$100.00, on behalf of the State Bank of Florida, which was the first contribution made to meet the extraordinary demands upon the Association. Many public spirited residents followed the example thus set by Mr. L'Engle, and the following day the Committee on Conference, through its chairman, reported that the County Commissioners would make available a fund of \$3,000 for the use of the Association. On the 14th of August the following telegram to the Mayor was referred to the Executive Committee:

SAVANNAH, GA., August 13, 1888.

The Mayor of Jacksonville :

The Benevolent Association of Savannah are the custodians of funds confided to them for use in epidemics, especially in epidemics of yellow fever. I can remit you one thousand dollars whenever you notify me it is needed for the sick and destitute of your city.

(Signed)

JOS. M. SOLOMONS,
President.

The Mayor was requested by the committee to gratefully acknowledge the telegram, and reply that at the time there was no need to accept outside aid. Other telegrams and letters of similar generous import were invariably answered in the same way, the only exceptions made being in favor of firms or individuals who had been in close business relationship with Jacksonville merchants, and who insisted upon being allowed to contribute.

The funds in the hands of the Executive Committee increased steadily, but the demands upon the Association increased in much greater proportion, and it was soon deemed necessary to appeal directly to citizens who had left the city upon the breaking out of the fever, and urge the necessity of supporting, by liberal contributions, those residents who, besides subscribing money freely, remained to protect the city and assist the sick and poor. On the 22d of August, the Sub-Committee on Finance, appointed for the purpose, prepared and forwarded the following letter to all out-of-town citizens whose addresses were available:

DEAR SIR:

While the reports from here are greatly exaggerated, still we have a few cases of yellow fever, and to prevent its spreading, it is absolutely necessary to put the city in a thorough sanitary condition, and at the same time provide for the worthy poor people that have been thrown out of employment. To do this requires considerable money. Those that are now here have not only contributed liberally to the "Relief Fund," but are giving their time in fighting the disease. Our needs, to successfully carry on the work, will be very great for the next month or so, probably longer. Please permit us to earnestly request that you will send this committee a contribution, to be expended under the direction of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

Very respectfully,

J. N. C. STOCKTON,
Chairman Sub-Committee.

The increase in funds was immediate, and many of the refugees, doubtless, made heavy sacrifices to assist, but expenses continued to increase, and more funds were needed. Pressing offers of assistance continued to be received, and on the last of the month, the Executive Committee passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association feels compelled at this time to express, in an imperfect and general manner, its deep, sincere appreciation of the many hospitable and generous offers of assistance and sympathy which have been tendered to our city and people during the course of the epidemic, and trust it may be able to evidence its gratitude in a more fitting way in the near future.

Upon the 5th day of September, the Executive Committee, which had long withstood the pressure to issue a public appeal for aid, that was brought to bear both by those anxious to contribute, and those who believed assistance should be received, in conjunction with

the constituted authorities, prepared and gave to the press the following appeal:

To Our Friends and Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

We, the authorized representatives of the citizens of Jacksonville, recognizing the fact that the epidemic has now reached such a stage that our own funds are insufficient, either to cope with the many cases of absolute necessity, for the engagement of nurses, or for numerous other demands upon us, and

WHEREAS, Owing to the absence of all business, many of our ablest citizens are unable to furnish further funds, we now think we are justified in accepting the many willing offers of aid that have been received from you.

We, therefore, wish our fellow-citizens of the United States to know that we will gratefully receive the aid they have offered, and that any contributions will be used for the benefit of those in need, and where it will do the most good.

We request that any such contributions may be forwarded to JAMES M. SCHUMACHER, President of the First National Bank, and chairman of our Finance Committee.

NEAL MITCHELL, President Duval County Board of Health.

D. T. GEROW, Acting Mayor.

P. McQUAID, Acting President Citizens' Auxiliary Association.
Jacksonville, Fla., September 5, 1888.

The generous people of the country were apparently but waiting for the word. The next morning contributions commenced to pour in. The Savannah Benevolent Society, who, nearly a month before, was the first association to volunteer help, sent \$1,000. A similar amount was sent by the Southern Department of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, through George F. White, Manager. H. M. Flagler wired a personal contribution of \$1,000, which was the first telegram received in response to the appeal, and thereafter corporations, benevolent associations, mayors of cities, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, banks and individuals seemed to vie with each other in their charitable offerings. No words can adequately represent the feelings of relief and satisfaction the generous funds and abundant sympathy brought to the people of Jacksonville. The press, especially, were of the utmost assistance, not only by giving up much space to the condition of the suffering city, but also by starting subscriptions.

Francis R. King-Hall, the special correspondent of the New York World, had offered, some time previous to the appeal, to open a subscription in New York, and many other papers followed.

On September 13th, the following brief address was adopted by the Executive Committee, in acknowledgment of the generosity of the people the United States:

To Our Countrymen:

Through the cloud of gloom, sorrow, suffering and death which overshadows us, your sympathy and generosity shine like glad tidings of great joy, and bring light and life to our people. Our hearts

overflow with gratitude. To those whom we can reach by correspondence we will endeavor to express our acknowledgments. To the many who are remitting us anonymously, and to those who, associated together, are contributing through one medium, we desire to express our grateful appreciation for their generous contributions. We are deeply moved by your spontaneous efforts for our relief. To each and all we extend our earnest thanks.

J. J. DANIEL,
President.

CHARLES S. ADAMS,
Secretary Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

Space forbids more than passing comments upon the communications enclosing funds received. A book might be filled with extracts that could not fail to interest the student of human nature. The cynic who could read these letters without changing his views must, indeed, be a pessimist; nay, he would be more apt to praise man's humanity to man.

Are corporations soulless? One may well doubt the old saying in the light of developments during the Jacksonville epidemic. So early in the fight as August 25th, Superintendent B. F. Dillon, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, offered the free use of the Company's wires to the Association. It is impossible to calculate the exact amount of this contribution. In response to an inquiry, Manager Crowley states:

As per your request, please find below the amount of "free business" transmitted by the Western Union Telegraph Company for your Association during the epidemic. This does not include messages received, originating at other points, or the answers thereto; for instance, a message received by you from the Mayor of New York, requiring an answer. Such messages are not included in these figures. \$9,160.81.

In addition to the free use of the lines, on September 13th the following letter was turned in to the Executive Committee by Superintendent Dillon:

NEW YORK, September 11, 1888.

B. F. Dillon, Esq., Superintendent, Jacksonville, Fla:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this company, held to-day, it was voted that \$500.00 be appropriated for the relief of yellow fever sufferers of Jacksonville. Enclosed herewith please find a check to your order for \$500.00, which please hand over to the proper committee at Jacksonville, to be expended for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, and please send me their acknowledgment of the same.

Yours truly,

J. MERRIHEW,
General Superintendent.

Probably the contribution thus made by the Western Union Tel-

graph Company would head the list as the largest subscription of any corporation.

Here is a letter received from the New York Life Insurance Company, which is quoted simply as an example of many received from various portions of the country:

MACON, GA., September 25, 1888.

J. J. Daniel, Esq., President Citizens' Relief Association, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR: I am authorized to state that the New York Life Insurance Company have appropriated \$2,500 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, and it gives me great pleasure to enclose herein check for \$1,500 to your order, to be applied to the aid of those in your city. The balance is retained for future contingencies as they may develop, either in Jacksonville or elsewhere.

In conveying this check the Trustees of the Company beg that I should express the deep sympathy felt by them for the afflicted and distressed in your city and State, and also the hope that a kind Providence will soon remove the cause of suffering, and restore to all the blessing of good health.

Yours truly,
R. H. PLANT,
General Agent.

Many firms and corporations, besides their own contributions, encouraged their employees to subscribe also. Perhaps no better example can be given than the following letter, addressed by The Filer & Stowell Company, Milwaukee, Wis., to the employees of the Cream City Iron Works, which was attached to contributions of \$367.00, sent October 3d:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., September 28, 1888.

GENTLEMEN:

Realizing the deplorable condition of whole communities of our fellow-countrymen in the South, owing to the ravages of the yellow fever scourge, we feel it a privilege and duty to contribute, in some degree, towards its amelioration. As a shop, we owe this in the cause of common humanity, not only, but we are under peculiar and special obligations to these people for business patronage, and for many gratuitous acts of courtesy to our men when among them, and to this manufactory as a firm. We, as a firm, will pay a dollar for every dollar contributed by our employees. It would be exceedingly gratifying to us if not less than five hundred dollars might be raised in this way and forwarded to the Relief Committee at Jacksonville.

THE FILER & STOWELL COMPANY.

J. M. STOWELL,
President.

Contributions from individuals were innumerable, and but one or two letters may be cited as representative of the feeling which animated rich and poor alike.

The following brief and businesslike communication accompa-

nied the largest individual contribution to the yellow fever sufferers from a known contributor:

ROUGH POINT, NEWPORT, R. I., September 24, 1888.

James M. Schumacher, Esq., Treasurer Relief Fund, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR: I beg to enclose my check for \$5,000 to your order for the fund for relief of yellow fever sufferers, and remain

Yours truly,

F. W. VANDERBILT.

The largest contribution from any individual was transmitted through Mayor Hewitt, with the following communication:

NEW YORK, September 10, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I transmit herewith the certificate of deposit No. 10,841 of the Chemical National Bank to your credit as chairman, for the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-one 44-100 dollars (\$14,321.44), and also a check for \$10.00 in your favor, to be endorsed and returned to your correspondent in this city, making a total of \$14,331.44. Of this sum \$12,000 is contributed by an unknown donor, whose heart is evidently as capacious as his purse.

* * * * *

Yours sincerely,

ABRAM S. HEWITT,

Mayor.

The following extract from an article published in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, for March, 1889, by Ferdinand C. Iglehart, D. D., entitled "The Nation's New Leadership," is quoted as being of interest in this connection:

"Mr. Morton (referring to Vice-President Levi P. Morton) is a philanthropist. He has learned to give as well as gain. His character has grown into strength and comeliness by the exercise of the distributive function. Some of the gifts that are continually flowing from his bounty are \$10,000 to Middleboro College, \$40,000 worth of produce to the starving in Ireland, and \$12,000 recently given to the sufferers from yellow fever in Florida."

Here are other anonymous contributions, prompted by the same charity that moved the larger donors:

VICKSBURG, Miss., September 24, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

We enclose herewith New York Exchange \$25.00, which is the contribution to your suffering community of a lady on the Mississippi River who sympathizes with you in your terrible affliction, but who is unwilling that her name should be given. She does many other good deeds in just as unostentatious a way. Please acknowledge receipt, and apply where it will do the most good.

Yours truly,

WRIGHT BROTHERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1888.

SIR:

I enclose you herewith our small contribution (\$1.00) to aid in any way those suffering from the fever. We hope that by the receipt of many such donations the awful epidemic may speedily be restricted and overcome.

Very truly yours,
"Room 70."

The early receipt of the following telegram from President Cleveland assured Jacksonville of all possible aid from the Government, which assurance was amply verified by subsequent acts:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1888.

James M. Schumacher, Chairman Finance Committee:

Please draw on me for two hundred dollars in aid of the people of Jacksonville, and assure them that while in their dire extremity they may be led to expect more assistance from the Government than can be extended within the limitations of the law, there will be no hesitation in doing all that is permitted; and I am sure the good people of the country will gladly respond to the call of their distressed fellow-countrymen for relief.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Party lines were obliterated, and if there was any indication of sectionalism it was but the generous emulation of the North and South, the East and West, to outdo each other in helping stricken Florida. The first letter from a resident of the State was received before the general appeal was issued, but the Executive Committee could not resist the hearty fellowship, and gladly accepted the fund:

MADISON, FLA., August 21.

Col. J. J. Daniel, Jacksonville, Fla.:

MY DEAR SIR: Sympathizing with the people of Jacksonville, but admiring the pluck and way they are fighting the enemy, your not asking aid from outsiders heartily commends itself to this "outsider." So here is my mite, \$100, for the "sinews of war." I only suggest (Brother Reb) that our old destitute comrades get their full share of it, and if need be, I'll divide again with them. Wishing you the victory your pluck deserves, and will yet win, I am,

Yours, to help,
JOHN L. INGLIS.

The letter from the Young Republican Club of Newark, N. J., explains itself:

NEWARK, N. J., September 29, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

I take great pleasure in transmitting to you herein, for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers from yellow fever in your city and vicinity, the sum of eight hundred dollars, the proceeds of a concert held in this city on September 26th, under the auspices of the Young Republican Club.

We gladly turn aside from the political work in which we are

actively engaged, to render aid to our fellow-countrymen of the South in their terrible affliction, and pray that God, in his mercy, may stop the ravages of the dread disease.

Yours very truly,
A. W. BRAY,
President.

The religious feeling which promoted the offerings was frequently expressed in words of sympathy and faith. These two letters are inserted as illustrating the many received:

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 17, 1888.

President Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association:

DEAR SIR: God at compliment. Enclosed please find five (5) dollars, which I donate to the suffering people of your city; and please excuse me here by some remarks, or to give a remedy for the plague. I am poor and cannot do more at this time on money.

That remedy is following: God say Amos 3, 6: "————." Therefore God speak Joel 2, 12 and 13.

Please do not as like you read Jonah 3: "——" and God will take the plague from your city.

Believe this and you will find this remedy true.

John 20, 27 and 29.

God bless the city, you and me.

Yours very respectfully,
A PUBLIC FRIEND.

SIR:

I enclose five dollars for yellow fever sufferers. I send, also, this little book, "Come to Jesus." Read it, if you please, and then send it to some hospital, or where you think best.

Yours, _____

September 13, 1888.

Perhaps no contributions were more appreciated than those coming from persons of limited means. If there could be any distinction drawn it should be in favor of those who divided their all with the unknown sufferers here. It would be impossible to note a small part of these contributions, but a few are cited as examples:

Please forward the enclosed mite to Jacksonville for yellow fever sufferers.

(2 cents enclosed.)

WIDOW'S MITE.

TOLEDO, O., September 11, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

Please accept the enclosed small sum to alleviate a few of the sufferings of our afflicted "neighbors." Though very small, I hope the offering may have its mission.

Very truly,
(\$2 enclosed.) A CHRISTIAN SYMPATHIZER.

WINTERPOCK P. O., October 6, 1888.

Postmaster :

DEAR SIR: Please find enclosed 25 cents' worth of stamps. I know it is a small amount for a beneficent act.

Little drops makes the rill tiny, form rivulets, then unite and form rivers. So 25 cents with 25 cents more make 50 cents, and 50 cents more makes \$1.00.

So you will please disburse these stamps among those who are suffering of the terrible scourge of the yellow fever. I am,

Respectfully yours,

J.— T. C.—

P. S. This may aid the sufferers in communicating, if nothing more. I, myself, am afflicted; not with the fever, but I am devoid of the chief faculty, the organ of sight. The Scriptures have it, the light of the body; so it is nothing more than my duty to God and man to do unto my neighbors as I would have them do unto me.

GARDEN CITY, KAN., September 27, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

As I have been reading in the papers every day that there is so much suffering and distress in your city from the fever, I desire to contribute my mite in hope that it may do a little good.

I belong to the army of young women who earn their own living, and have just earned this \$5 by doing some court work, which is my business. Again hoping it may do you a little good, I am

Very respectfully,

L.— S.—

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

Will you please accept the 40 cents enclosed in here, and send it to the yellow fever sufferers in Jacksonville. I am very sorry that I cannot send more now. But I am going to try and get up a club to send some money down there.

Respectfully,

On the 25th of September the chairman of the Committee on Finance received the following note, enclosing fifty cents in old currency, formerly called "shin-plasters:"

September 22, 1888.

Jacksonville Relief Committee :

Enclosed find 50 cents, the joint contribution of two poor men, for the Jacksonville sufferers.

The communication has been carefully preserved, together with the money, which proved, unfortunately, to be counterfeit.

The children of the whole country, following the example of their elders, helped the good cause in various ways. It will be gratifying for them to know that the aggregate amount thus contributed

was a very material portion of the whole fund. Read these letters:

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 24, 1888.

You will please accept the enclosed amount (ten dollars) for the children of Jacksonville, donated by the little children of Wilmington.

It is not a very large amount, still it may do some good, where there is so much suffering. Hoping that your city will soon be rid of the terrible pestilence, and that God, in his mercy, may be with you, and bless you, is the prayer of your well wisher.

MAMIE L. ALDEMAN,
Treas. for the Children.

NORTH LIMA, OHIO, September 27, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed you will please find ten dollars (\$10) from a little girl, Miss Daisy B. Harkey, for the yellow fever sufferers, this being the proceeds of an elocutionary entertainment given by this little girl for the benefit of the sick and suffering in Jacksonville. She is sorry that it is not more, but it is the best she could do, and she hopes that you will acknowledge the receipt of it, if possible, in a private note through the mail, or in some paper sent to her to the above address.

For Miss Daisey B. Harkey, by her father,
REV. S. L. HARKEY, D. D.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 1, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR:

Please find enclosed New York draft for \$15. Our little Sunday School Mission, though poor in this world's goods, has large sympathy for all in distressed circumstances, and in this small way wishes to express such by this mite of a donation, contributed largely by the children, whose little hearts promoted the idea of thus remembering your panic stricken section. Our only regret is that we are not able to send more.

Hoping the kind Heavenly Father will soon see fit to relieve you of the dreadful disease, believe me with and for them,

Very sincerely,

P. H. THOMPSON, JR.,
Supt. 17th St. Baptist S. S. Mission.

SEAGIRT, N. Y., September 24, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

Four of our little boys, Chester A. Peebles, of Cincinnati, Henry Cohen, of Philadelphia, Willie W. Starke, of Philadelphia, and Gilbert Meade, of New York, determined to hold a bazaar for the benefit of yellow fever sufferers. Most of our summer guests had departed for their homes, but by their energetic efforts, these little men netted \$44, which, at their request, I enclose in a draft. Please acknowledge the receipt to this address.

With the earnest hope that a kind Providence may stay the pestilence in your midst, and raise up many to help you bear the terrible burdens imposed upon you, I am,

Yours respectfully,

S. W. LEEDS.

NEW YORK, September 25, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

Five little girls in East Orange, N. J., (where I reside), whose average age will not exceed twelve years, had a lawn fair for the Jacksonville sufferers last Saturday afternoon, planned and conducted by themselves; the enclosed seventeen dollars indicate the result. At their request I forward it to you, with their wish that you would use it as you see fit, and also with the hope that although the amount is small, it will do some good.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES DUTTON.

Names of children: Mary Dutton, Emma Dutton, Annie Law, Ella Law, Susie Perine.

The following letter, with the historical signatures attached, was received from Asheville:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., September 13, 1888.

Mr. J. M. Schumatcher, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find check on New York for \$23, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the fund contributed for the Jacksonville sufferers.

The paper enclosed gives the names of the contributors, seven little children, guests of the house, made by selling tickets for an exhibition of tableaux, in which they were the sole actors.

Yours truly,

JOHN B. STEELE.

We, the little children at Battery Park Hotel, have made, by ourselves, \$23 to send to the sufferers of Jacksonville. We wish it was more: Callie Cobb Jackson, Rosa Brooks McBee, Virgie Lee Hamilton, Caroline Chaffee, Lillian Hamilton, Florence King Jackson, and Marion Jackson.

Money continued to pour into the treasury of the Association, but the expenses increased proportionately. Upon the 1st of October the ill-advised publication of a set of resolutions by a member of the Association, calling upon the Finance Committee to stop the contributions, very materially checked the receipt of funds. From some sources advices came that, owing to the reported sufficiency of funds, no more would be sent, and from many other sources came inquiries for an official statement. The Executive Committee, in all cases, replied that, owing to the absolute uncertainty as to the continuance of the epidemic, and the demands for relief which would be made upon them so long as the fever existed, they were unable to say it was time to stop contributions. The Committee felt very keenly the responsibility resting upon it. On the one hand, they were unwilling to receive more money than the emergencies of the epidemic required, under the most economical administration, but on the other hand, it would be an almost criminal error of judgment if suffering and want should result from a premature stoppage of

funds, when the munificent heart of the nation was willing to supply all necessary relief. So, in all cases, the answer was sent that voluntary contributions would be received; and funds still continued to come, although less abundantly.

It may be well to say that beyond a statement of facts which showed the need of contributions, the Executive Committee, from the first, discouraged solicitation on the part of the citizens of Jacksonville. Many refugees, with the best motives, requested authority to collect subscriptions in different parts of the country for the assistance of those left behind, but in every case the Committee referred them to the authorities of the place they desired to canvass, and suggested that all contributions should be voluntary. The following correspondence explains one instance of a Jacksonville citizen desiring to solicit contributions, and the position taken by the Executive Committee:

ROCKFORD, ILL., September 11, 1888.

James M. Schumacher, Esq., Chairman Finance Committee, Jacksonville, Florida:

MY DEAR SIR: Some four weeks ago I wrote Mr. Woodward, who I left in charge of our houses, etc., asking if car loads of produce, such as grain, hay and flour, would be acceptable at the time. He wrote me that the committee on such matters thought they would not need help. I was then in Iowa, and the Illinois Central would put such contributions through free of freight. I have just come from there, via Chicago, and I find but little is being done in Chicago for your relief. Now I am ready to go there, or to any other point, and get any kind of supplies. I can get car loads of almost anything you might want, and any of the lines will put it through free. What is your supply of fresh beef? I could ship a car from Chicago, and then when it got there you need not have it removed from the car, but have some ice put in, and in this way it would keep for a week, until you could use it: and in the meantime I could have another under way. I presume your supply of vegetables, fruit, etc., you have none of these. I could get a car donated in one hour, such as apples, peaches, pears, potatoes: and as to groceries, now you know what you want, and I beg you will see what you need and telegraph me fully here, care Irvin French, and I will go to Chicago and Milwaukee and devote my time in supplying you with everything you want. Please telegraph me fully what you want first.

Yours very truly,

WM. ROOT.

The following reply was wired Mr. Root:

SEPTEMBER, 17, 1888.

William Root, care Irvin French, Rockford, Illinois:

Letter received. Spontaneous contributions of provisions or delicacies will be thankfully received, but committee thinks special canvass inadvisable. The people have been and continue to be very kind to us.

JAMES M. SCHUMACHER,
Chairman.

A few days later a telegram from Mr. Root was received, calling attention to the previous letter, and on September 26th the following telegram was received:

CHICAGO, ILL., September 26, 1888.

James M. Schumacher, Jacksonville:

Several gentlemen called at my office, saying they desired to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of aiding the sufferers at Jacksonville and other infected points. They propose to open an office and do such work as they can, with the assistance of our citizens, and hope to forward provisions and supplies. Those who called are EX-Governor Reed, of Florida, Col. Wm. Root, Col. W. D. Barnes, A. K. Hammond, W. S. Walker, Dr. A. L. Cole, of Palatka, G. A. Duncan, of Clear Water Harbor, and O. A. Teeple, of Ocala. Will you kindly wire me, endorsing them, or so many as you would recommend to organize such a committee, and also make any suggestions you desire regarding the matter.

JOHN A. ROCHE,
Mayor.

The following was the reply:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 27, 1888.

John A. Roche, Mayor, Chicago, Illinois:

Replying to your telegram to Mr. Schumacher, our Executive Committee directs me to say that while appreciating fully the proffered assistance of the gentlemen named, many of whom are personally known to us, we have adhered strictly to one rule, and that is to rely upon the general appeal made to the charitably disposed people of the United States to render us aid. They have done so nobly, but much more is needed, and we believe it will come without further solicitation. The spontaneity of the offering increases its value. If you should officially ask the good people of your city to start a subscription, no doubt these gentlemen could aid you, and in that way it would come very acceptable to us.

P. McQUAID,
Acting President.

The following day a telegram was received from Mr. Root, as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., September 28, 1888.

P. McQuaid, Acting President Relief Committee:

I have just seen your telegram to Mayor Roche. It is our design to accept of a store room, and there receive spontaneous offerings of provisions or anything that might be needed, not only in Jacksonville, but all outside towns afflicted. We had no intention of becoming public beggars. There is no need of it, but it is desirable to have some place where people and merchants can come and find out what would be acceptable to send to Florida, and make up car lots and send them to you. Thousands of people would like to give such things in place of money. We could send you a car of dressed beef if you think best, and name the kind of provisions you want: flour, bacon, grain, medicine, clothing, and offerings will come in freely. Macclenny makes a piteous appeal for help to us this morning. Answer by wire fully.

WILLIAM ROOT, Chairman.

On September 29th, Mr. Root was replied to as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 29, 1888.

Wm. Root, Chairman, Chicago:

Your telegram received and considered by the Executive Committee, who still think it is best to not authorize any special effort to solicit contributions. We have just received one thousand dollars from the Mayor of Chicago to-day, making two thousand received from that source. We feel that we have not received nearly enough to carry us through to the end of this epidemic, and the Executive Committee will consider, on Monday, after receiving the estimate submitted, whether the time has arrived to announce that we believe we have enough to carry us through. We do not wish to abuse the large-hearted generosity of the American people by accepting more than our actual needs require. In this view of the case, we do not feel that special efforts to obtain aid are necessary.

P. McQUAID,
President.

On the 27th of October the Executive Committee rendered a financial statement, prepared by a special committee, to the Association, of the receipts and disbursements to that date. In this statement, which was extensively distributed to contributors, the following words were used:

Your Executive Committee have had under consideration whether or not the time has arrived to announce to the large-hearted American people, who responded so nobly to their appeal for aid, that sufficient funds have been received to carry them through to the end of the epidemic, but hesitated, lest they might be held responsible should any subsequent distress ensue for want of sufficient funds. The correctness of their judgment, in declining to yield to pressure to make this announcement, is sustained by the foregoing estimate, which is based on past experience, and a careful study of the situation, assuring the public at the same time that they do not desire to accept any more funds than is actually necessary to supply the wants of our people.

In addition to these voluntary charitable contributions, the United States Government, through its Marine Hospital Service, reimbursed the Association for such expenditures as, under the instructions of Surgeon-General Hamilton, were advised by Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures in Florida. But since these expenses had to be vouchered and sub-vouchered in certain particular ways, and then forwarded to the United States Treasury Department for consideration, it was difficult to estimate, with any degree of certainty, what funds might be received from that source. This subject is discussed under its proper title.

By the 1st of December, the funds continuing to come in slowly, and the committee having more reliable data upon which to estimate the probable amount which would come from the Government, and also more exact data upon which to calculate the liabilities of the

Association, decided to stop the receipt of contributions. No official notice was published, but the chairman of the Committee on Finance returned contributions of substantial amounts to the donors, and replied to all inquiries that no more would probably be needed, although small amounts, the balance in the hands of different custodians, were still accepted.

The moneys thus received by the Association, during a period extending over three months, were first handled by the Finance Committee, most of it coming directly to its chairman. Large numbers of contributions, however, came to this committee through the President and other members of the Association, the Acting Mayor of the city, the President of the Board of Health, and other sources. Every morning this committee met in the same building with the Executive Committee, and, after considering the donations and accompanying correspondence, made an elaborate, detailed report to the Executive Committee at its pending meeting. This report, showing in detail the donor, amount, and through whom received, was placed upon the records of the Finance Committee, and, as part of the minutes of the Executive Committee, was published in the city papers. Besides sending an acknowledgment of receipt to the intermediary, and a written expression of thanks to the donor, a copy of the newspaper containing the notice of the donation was, wherever practicable, also sent.

The correspondence accompanying the donations frequently made inquiries about individuals and minute matters, and requested particular applications of remittances, which often required extensive investigation, and not seldom the action of the Executive Committee. Where the gift was for some certain individual, class or body of people, a receipt in duplicate of the party indicated was obtained, when possible, so that the Association might be protected and the donor satisfied. The lack of spare time, and the want of opportunity, would have made the labor required no light task at any season, and so much the more was it felt then. At first the Finance Committee was rather large, but soon its members were led off into other fields of the Association's labors; very often only two or three members, and frequently one alone was actually present, carrying on the work, the chairman's presence being then required at the Executive Committee meetings.

The Corresponding Secretary was, because of the correspondence, brought closely into contact with the Finance Committee, and in the beginning the donations, as reported, were handed to him for deposit with the Treasurer. So soon as the funds in the treasury began to be much in excess of the daily expenses, as the Treasurer was manager of one of the city banks, he requested the Finance Committee to deposit the donations directly with different banks. Each

day the Finance Committee made up the deposit books of the different banks, and equalized the amount in each by reference to the daily report of balances received through the Treasurer.

It was a difficult problem to determine how a proper disbursement should be made, and how its record should be kept; just what method should be formulated and enforced to most surely and speedily, and with least friction, determine the propriety of a disbursement, and at the same time execute it.

The very first disbursement made by the Treasurer was the only one of its kind. The voucher consists of a printed order, signed by the chairman of the Relief Committee, directing a city merchant, named, to furnish certain described provisions to a named applicant for relief. The simple directness of this plan might have relieved the Finance and Executive Committees of an immense amount of labor; just as it might have kept the treasury depleted; so it was not the method contemplated. The system then already outlined proved capable of expansion and adaptation equal to the requirements of the new committees, and the extraordinary emergencies which were not foreseen. Each committee was permitted to contract debts for the uses of its creation, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The party extending the credit was required to furnish an itemized statement to the committee or department which contracted the debt. The committee put its official stamp of approval on the statement, and then forwarded it to headquarters. There this approved statement was attached as a sub-voucher to an Executive voucher, a printed form for the purpose, which was filled out and endorsed for easy reference. Thus made ready, the voucher was considered by the Executive Committee. If a proper disbursement was not evidenced, it was either laid over for further action, referred back to its source, or to a new committee, or denied. If it was approved, the printed endorsement of approval was signed by the President and Secretary, and a draft was drawn on the Treasurer, signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President, payable to the order of the original creditor. This creditor was required to come in person, or send an agent with written authority, to the headquarters, and sign the receipt endorsed on the Executive voucher when the draft was handed over. The drafts, upon presentation to the Treasurer, were accepted and made payable at one or another of the banks, as the daily balances reported on deposit would determine. When it was impossible to carry out this plan of payment directly to the original creditor, as in pay rolls, out of town creditors, relief to sister communities, and advances for the United States Marine Hospital Service, a satisfactory showing was required, along with a written requisition by a responsible party in charge, to whose order the draft was drawn; original receipts and pay rolls, detailed state-

ments, etc., explaining the disbursement, in every respect, were required to be filed at the earliest moment.

As in every other department, so in this of the finances, the direct effect of the epidemic was felt. The Treasurer was taken away from his work, and, after his death, his successor had to familiarize himself with his duties. The Corresponding Secretary's wife became sick and required his constant presence, and, after her death, he immediately contracted the fever and soon died. One of the main workers in the Finance Committee, the Cashier of the State Bank of Florida, and the Treasurer's chief assistant, quickly followed him to the grave. Another member of the Finance Committee, after a long confinement in the hospital, came back to his work, and was made, also, Corresponding Secretary. In this dual capacity he was given direction of the clerical assistance in charge of the finances at the Association headquarters. It was some time before competent accountants could be secured, and it became necessary, from time to time, to enlarge the set of books, and to modify the different accounts, so as to keep a simple, as well as a thorough record of the receipts and disbursements outlined in the plan adopted.

Thus it was made practicable to submit full reports, referring to original books and vouchers filed away convenient for reference, showing in detail all matters relating to the finances of the Association.

In the Appendix may be found a list of the contributors of money and their respective contributions, and also in the Appendix may be found a similar list of the donations other than funds. At first donations of supplies came to different departments, and no systematic effort was made to value and record them, but the necessity to take care of these supplies, and acknowledge their donors, was one of the reasons for the appointment of a Purchasing and Receiving Agent. After establishing the department in charge of the Purchasing and Receiving Agent, these donations were more systematically noted and valued; but, even then, the appraised value could not be shown a sure index of the original cost to the donor, so that it is not attempted to give valuation. Care has been taken to make these lists as correct as possible, but, in the nature of things, errors of omission and commission may have been made, which the Association would be glad to correct.

Below will be found the Financial Statement, as submitted by the Executive Committee to the Association, and the report of the Committee of the Association, specially appointed to examine it, is given in the report of the Association, inserted in the Historical Summary on the 22d of April.

The numbers on the left indicate the pages of this book where a detailed showing of the item may be found.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, APRIL 2, 1889.

Ap. 1 Cash Donations.....	\$331,972.63				
Ap. 36 Donations of Supplies.....	13,467.50				
Ap. 40 Total Donations.....			\$245,440.13		
283 Membership Fees.....			282.00	\$345,722.13	
162 Reimbursements by U. S. Marine Hospital Service.....				165,107.77	\$510,829.90
DISBURSEMENTS.					
	On Acc't Advances for U. S. Marine Hos. Serv.	On Acc't Expenses Jackson- ville Aux. San. Assn.	Summary of Disburse- ments.		
32 Executive.....		7,338.06	7,338.06		
133 Sanitation.....	\$60,597.58	63,643.59	124,241.17		
183 Sanitary Police.....	8,946.13	3,649.49	12,595.62		
118 Relief.....		87,575.23	87,575.23		
149 Nurses and Medical Attention, including U. S. Marine Hospital Headquarters for Relief Measures in Florida.....	94,317.74	59,775.40	154,093.14		
173 Claims for Property Destroyed.....		9,259.44	9,259.44		
179 Purchasing and Receiving Agents Expenses.....		1,623.83	1,623.83		
190 Transportation.....		4,948.00	4,948.00		
160 Board of Health.....		700.80	700.80		
160 St. Luke's Hospital.....	3,825.60	3,734.06	7,559.66		
160 Sand Hills.....	3,111.39	6,249.09	9,360.48		
195 Camp Mitchell.....		7,619.72	7,619.72		
153 Jacksonville City Government, expended for Police and other Municipal purposes.....		5,000.00	5,000.00		
227 N. Y. Aux. Sanitary Ass'n Expenses.....		260.94	260.94		
175 Duval County at Large—Relief.....		7,301.90	7,301.90		
257 Fernandina.....	4,187.30	19,330.91	23,518.41		
292 Macclenny.....	338.25	8,639.95	8,998.20		
267 Gainesville.....		2,445.74	2,445.74		
246 Sanderson.....	64.75	1,879.69	1,944.44		
274 Pablo Beach.....		737.73	737.73		
273 Enterprise.....	179.00	590.00	769.00		
274 Mayport.....		468.45	468.45		
86 Frankie Schumacher Relief Association Hospital, appropriation.....		1,000.00	1,000.00		
86 St. Mary's Orphanage, appropriation.....		1,000.00	1,000.00		
86 Orphanage and Home for Friendless, appropriation.....		1,000.00	1,000.00		
86 Contingent Fund (executive) estimated expenses, publishing and distributing Report, etc.....		2,300.00	2,300.00		
86 Contingent Fund (claims) estimated amount for unsettled claims for property destroyed.....		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Total disbursements.....	\$175,507.94	\$310,569.12		\$489,077.06	
					\$24,752.84
ASSETS.					
111 Balance, cash in hand.....			\$24,752.84		
162 Balance due from U. S. Marine Hospital.....			10,460.17		
Total assets.....			\$35,213.01		

Appended is the statement of the Treasurer's account, as, in the absence of any separate article, this seems the most appropriate place:

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Cash	\$340,755.52	
Membership Account.....	282.00	
Re-imbursed by United States Marine Hospital Service—		
On account Sanitation.....	56,873.27	
On account Sanitary Guards.....	8,946.13	
On account Nurses and Medical Attention.....	48,420.18	
On account Fernandina Guards.....	4,187.50	
On account St. Luke's Hospital.....	3,667.20	
On account Sand-Hills Hospital.....	3,093.39	
On account Infected Articles Destroyed.....	39,920.10	
	<hr/>	
	\$506,145.29	
Total Disbursements, as per Vouchers	481,392.45	
	<hr/>	\$24,752.84

COMMITTEE ON RELIEF.

On the 13th of August, 1888, the President of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association appointed Judge Loton M. Jones chairman of the Committee on Relief, this being one of the original committees provided for by the articles of the Association. He was instructed to select capable men, and, with their assistance, to devise means to aid those in need. The next day Judge Jones selected as his committee the following persons: Rev. A. W. Knight, Rev. R. H. Weller, Mr. J. H. McGinnis, Rev. B. G. White, Rev. Jesse R. Bicknell and Mr. C. Benedict Rogers. In response to a call issued by the chairman, these members of the Committee on Relief met at his office on the 16th of August. After discussing the situation, a general exchange of views resulted in the committee dividing the city into six districts; each member present was assigned a district, and, with the chairman, selected reliable persons to assist in the work.

The districts and their workers were as follows: District No. 1, east of the Fernandina and Jacksonville Railroad, Rev. A. W. Knight, Chairman; Rev. T. M. Smith, Mr. A. R. Merrill, Mr. N. C. Wamboldt, Mr. John Jamison and Dr. A. T. Cuzner. District No. 2, from Pine Street east to the Fernandina and Jacksonville Railroad, Rev. R. H. Weller, Chairman; Rev. W. J. Kenny, Braxton B. MacDonell, Rev. J. R. Sharpe, W. B. Owen and Timothy Murphy. District No. 3, from Pine Street west to Clay Street, J. H. McGinnis, Chairman; W. A. Macduff, Alonzo R. Jones and Charles Benedict. District No. 4, west of Clay Street and north of the railroad, Rev. B. G. White, Chairman; Lafayette Dancy, Rev. M. Manigault and Dennis Taylor. District No. 5, the suburbs of Brooklyn and Riverside, Rev. Jesse R. Bicknell, Chairman; C. G. Elliott, C. Hopkins, H. Miller, W. S. Walker, A. T. Deakle and S. E. Foster. District No. 6, South Jacksonville, C. Benedict Rodgers, Chairman; W. L. Crawford, Phil. Thrasher, Dr. Williams and T. Jackson.

A Central Relief Committee was organized, composed of the chairmen of the various sub-committees and others. This Central Relief Committee met at the office of the chairman daily at 10 o'clock A. M. Braxton B. MacDonell was selected to act as its Secretary. During the first week the initial step was taken toward providing the poor with food in a systematic manner: application blanks were agreed upon, and pads of these blanks were furnished to the chairmen of the sub-committees; also, a pad of blanks in the form of an

order, for the chairman of the Central Committee. The members of the sub-committees investigated all applications received from the chairman, and the chairman of the Central Committee, on the proper recommendation of the chairman of each sub-committee, furnished an order to the applicant for groceries on one of the stores in the city. This plan worked exceedingly well for about two weeks, when it was found that a more rapid system was necessary, in order to supply the constantly increasing demand for aid.

An office was established on Newnan Street, where three clerks received all applications for food, and the applications were distributed to the different committees, according to the district in which the applicants lived, and, after their investigation, their report was sent to the central office, which furnished orders upon the grocery store. As the epidemic proceeded, it was found necessary to provide the sick with nurses, and the Central Committee, under instructions from the Executive Committee of the Association, established a bureau for nurses in the office on Newnan Street.

The demand for food increased with the fever, owing to the fact that all opportunities for work were entirely cut off, and those who had means had exhausted them, and it was found necessary to establish commissaries at the headquarters of the different sub-committees. This became necessary, also, because the provisions in the stores were gradually exhausted, and it became impossible for the stores to promptly and satisfactorily supply the orders from the Central Relief Committee. Commissaries were established at all other headquarters of the committees, except No. 3, where a commissary had been established from the beginning. For the proper management of these commissaries rules and regulations were adopted. These rules required the chairman of each district to prepare a requisition for supplies each day for the following day's work. The requisitions, after being examined by the chairman of the Central Relief Committee, were given, to be filled, to W. T. Jones, who was placed in charge at the distributing store. A large force of investigators or detectives were employed to look into the applications, to guard against imposition.

Shortly after the beginning of the epidemic it was found necessary to supply cooked food to persons who, either through sickness in the family or want of means, were unable to attend to cooking, and for this purpose a restaurant was opened on the corner of Newnan and Forsyth streets by the chairman of the Committee on Relief, under the direction of Mr. William T. Jones. Meals were delivered to houses, on the order of the chairman of the Central Relief Committee, the chairmen of the sub-committees, and also on orders of physicians. When the restaurant was first put in operation one delivery wagon was put on, and the first day only sixteen meals were

sent out. On the closing day, October 12th, nine wagons were employed, and fifteen hundred meals sent out.

The Committee on Relief had charge of the establishment and maintenance of Camp Howard, as described in another portion of this report.

On the 14th of September Judge Loton M. Jones resigned his position as chairman of the Committee on Relief because of ill health, brought on by overwork. The Executive Committee appointed Judge W. B. Owen in his place. Chairman Owen found it difficult to carry on the work of the committee, owing to the fact that every day brought the loss of some member from sickness. During his term of office he worked almost single handed, and was compelled to take what material he could find.

On the first day of September one of the most active workers, Mr. J. H. McGinnis, died of a chronic complaint. A short time later another active worker, the Rev. J. R. Sharpe, died, and in a few days the Rev. T. M. Smith also died. After the death of Mr. McGinnis, the Rev. W. H. Dodge was appointed to the vacant chairmanship of District No. 3.

On September 26th Judge W. B. Owen was taken sick, through overwork, and, on his recommendation, the Rt. Rev. Edwin G. Weed was appointed chairman of the committee. By this time the necessities of the people had become so great that it was found necessary to have a regular purchasing agent, and Mr. F. W. Mumby was appointed. Under him the warehouse of the Clyde Steamship Company was secured for the Central Disbursing Commissary, and the disbursing station near McMurray's stable, on Newnan Street, became the commissary for delicacies, and also supplied nourishment for the sick. The Central Station, on Newnan Street, also filled orders for people living outside of the city limits.

The Executive Committee finding it necessary to systematize more thoroughly the Nurse Bureau, transferred the nurses to the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, about this time, and thus relieved the Committee on Relief from this part of the work. Towards the close of October the necessity for reducing the expenses of the committee became apparent through the scarcity of funds. On October 6th Commissary No. 6 was abolished, and on October 27th the Soup House in East Jacksonville, which had been in operation since the first of the month, was closed. This left but two soup houses in operation, one in Oakland, in charge of Mr. A. W. Knight, and the main soup house, corner of Ocean and Beaver streets, in charge of Mr. D. W. Onley. Soup cards were issued to families for convalescents, and to aged and infirm persons unable to eat commissary food.

It was decided, on October 20th, to amalgamate the seven com-

missaries then in existence into three, the consolidation to go into effect on October 27th, after proper notice. On that day Commissaries No. 2 and No. 3 were consolidated, and the Rev. W. J. Kenny assumed management. Nos. 3 and 4 were also combined, Rev. J. R. Bicknell retiring, and Rev. B. G. White taking control. The fever having assumed large proportions in South Jacksonville, Mr. C. Benedict Rogers took charge of the various relief departments in that place.

On November 1st Bishop Weed was taken sick with fever, and Judge W. B. Owen resumed charge for ten days, when Mr. John E. Hartridge was appointed chairman of the committee. On November 10th it was decided to consolidate all the commissaries into one general commissary, and ten days later this was effected. Having combined all the district commissaries into one, the work of the Central Relief Committee was greatly reduced. The committee established their commissary in Mr. L'Engle's warehouse, in Foster's Lane, near Bay Street. Stock was furnished on the order of the manager of the commissary, by the Purchasing Agent. Three members of the Relief Committee were selected each week to supervise the commissary. The General Commissary was opened on November 19th. Detectives investigated applications, and if persons proved to be in need, and the application was approved by the chairman of the district in which the applicant resided, the manager issued a card, which was delivered to the applicant. All orders for temporary rations were issued through the members of the Central Committee.

On December 1st Mr. Hartridge resigned his position as chairman of the Committee, owing to the pressure of other duties, and the Rev. W. J. Kenny was appointed in his stead.

The General Commissary was closed by the committee on December 22d, thereafter relief being furnished only in individual cases.

The following is the report of District No. 1 from the date of its establishment to October 27th, Rev. A. W. Knight, Chairman: Number of cards issued, 1,123; number of cards recalled, 657; number of cards outstanding, 466; total rations issued, 13,887.

The following data was gleaned from the books of Commissary District No. 2, Rev. R. H. Weller, Chairman: Number of cards issued, 1,285; number of cards recalled, 560; number of cards outstanding, 725; total rations issued, 21,740.

District No. 3, Rev. W. H. Dodge, Chairman, not being so large as the others, the work was somewhat lighter. From the date of its establishment to October 27th, when merged in District No. 2, the following work was done: Number of cards issued, 674; number of cards recalled, 120; number of cards outstanding, 554; number of rations issued, 8,497.

District No. 4, Rev. B. G. White, Chairman: Number of cards issued, 1,464; number of cards recalled, 646; number of cards outstanding, 818; number of rations issued, 24,405.

The following is a report of the work done in District No. 5, up to October 27th, when merged in District No. 4, Rev. J. R. Bicknell, Chairman: Number of cards issued, 413; number of cards recalled, 141; number of cards outstanding, 272; number of rations issued, 7,412.

District No. 6, C. Benedict Rogers, Chairman, to October 27th, accomplished the following work: Number of cards issued, 103; number of cards recalled, 99; number of cards outstanding, 4; number of rations issued, 4,057.

The following is an approximated report of the three commissaries, from October 27th, when the commissaries were reduced from five to three, until November 17th, when all commissaries merged into one general commissary:

Commissary No. 1: Cards issued to date, 1,218; cards recalled, 757; cards outstanding, 461; number of rations issued, 17,993; number of people feeding when closed, 1,383.

Commissary No. 2: Cards issued to date, 2,047; cards recalled, 766; cards outstanding, 1,281; rations issued, 24,768.

Commissaries No. 4 and No. 5: Cards issued to date, 1,887; cards recalled, 957; cards outstanding, 930; rations issued, 45,835; number of people feeding when closed, 2,512.

The following is the report of the commissary established at C. S. L'Engle's warehouse, for the five weeks of its existence: Total number of cards issued, 2,162; total number of regular rations, 20,691; total number of temporary rations, 7,253; grand total of rations issued 27,944; number of cards recalled, 2,122; number of cards outstanding, 40.

To recapitulate, the total number of cards issued from all the commissaries aggregated 12,376, of which number 6,825 were recalled and 5,551 are outstanding. The grand total of rations issued is 196,538, and the standard adopted and used for a ration, for an adult, for one week, was two pounds of bacon, three pounds of meal or two pounds of flour, three pounds of grits or two pounds of flour, one pint molasses, one half pint of salt, one quarter pound of coffee, one half pound of sugar, and one bar of soap. It must be remembered that the number of rations issued represents the rations almost from the outset, while the card system was not adopted until some time after the breaking out of the epidemic, when the immediate pressure was somewhat relieved and an opportunity was given for more system and elaboration. The cards will average about five rations to a card, although some cards were issued to single individ-

uals, and some to the heads of large families, and the difference in the total number of rations issued is thus to be explained.

The work of the Committee on Relief was materially increased at the outset by the generous donation and distribution of one thousand pounds of fresh meat, which was made hurriedly and ill-advisedly amidst the great pressure of organization to meet the panic. This caused many to suppose they would be fed; that yellow fever meant free rations. This sentiment was made stronger by the newspaper reports of an appropriation by Congress for the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases. The cry was constant that the committee were withholding money which belonged to the people. As a consequence, the committee were subjected to much abuse. The additional difficulty of finding suitable persons to carry out its plans caused, at times, much trouble. The labor of superintending the purchases and watching over the commissaries was greater than would be imagined by those who have not undertaken such work, in the midst of great excitement and constant criticism. The desire of the committee was to be economical, and at the same time to relieve all want. Every method to discover fraud, and relieve the distressed, was resorted to. The committee constantly co-operated with the Committee on Sanitation, to furnish work for able-bodied men, to compel them to work, and to prevent laborers, or their direct families, from drawing rations when at work or able to work. The constantly increasing demands in the first two months necessarily brought about many changes in the system.

During the latter part of the epidemic, when the suffering became less, fraud increased and stringent measures were adopted to prevent an useless expenditure of money and educated pauperism. It is one thing to feed people: it is another to impress them with the necessity of helping themselves. It is impossible to give any fair idea of the difficulties which confronted the Committee on Relief.

The complaint of insufficiency in the first part of the epidemic, degenerated into an accusation of hard-heartedness in the latter. The best proof of the character of the work done is the low rate of mortality, for, unless the people had been properly provided with food, the mortality must have been greater. During the epidemic the city was unusually free from petty thefts, burglary and fires, and this freedom was undoubtedly the direct result of the systematic care for the sick and destitute. The committee worked as a unit. It was this which enabled them to carry on their labors effectually.

The closing of the general commissary having completed the labors of the Central Relief Committee, it was decided to tender their resignations to the Executive Committee of the Association

and the following was prepared and signed by each member of the committee and presented to the Executive Committee for action:

To the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association :

We, the undersigned members of the Central Relief Committee, having completed the work assigned us, do hereby submit to your honorable body our final reports, and place in your hands our resignations as members of said committee.

EDWIN G. WEED.
W. B. OWEN.
JOHN E. HARTRIDGE.
W. J. KENNY.
A. W. KNIGHT.
R. H. WELLER.
W. H. DODGE.
B. G. WHITE.
J. R. BICKNELL.
C. BENEDICT ROGERS.
D. W. ONLEY.

Below is a detailed statement of expenses:

COMMITTEE ON RELIEF.

General Supplies Distributed.....	\$52,357.84	
" " to Orphanage and Home for the Friendless.....	250.74	
" " to St. Mary's Orphanage.....	245.24	
" " to Frankie Schumacher's Relief Association Hospital.....	131.15	
Provisions Purchased and Distributed.....	16,393.26	
Prescriptions and drugs.....	369.70	
Board and Meals.....	186.80	
Mdse and Cash to Indigent Poor and Sick.....	1,999.62	
Employees' Pay-Roll.....	8,200.07	
Horses and Vehicles.....	3,422.67	
Drayage.....	114.45	
Furniture.....	173.20	
Stationery and Printing.....	411.91	
General Expenses.....	2,122.69	
Census for Depopulation.....	600.95	
Expenses of Camp Howard.....	594.94	
		<hr/> \$87,575.23

THE COMMITTEE ON SANITATION.

The Committee on Sanitation was one of the original committees of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, provided for by the Articles of Association adopted at its organization, and Mr. Henry A. L'Engle was appointed chairman of the committee, which at the time needed a man of thorough executive ability, energy, and acquaintance with the laboring element, perhaps more than was the case with almost any other committee, to organize and adopt prompt, practical measures for cleaning the city. The other members of the Association, who were members of the Committee on Sanitation, were C. G. Elliott, J. L. Burch, F. W. Ely, Peter Jones, R. N. Ellis and T. V. Cashen.

The Committee on Sanitation suffered many losses. Henry A. L'Engle, its original chairman, was taken sick with yellow fever September 6th, and died eight days later, a martyr to his self-sacrificing efforts for the public good. F. W. Ely died September 14th; C. G. Elliott died September 22d, and J. L. Burch died September 25th.

On September 17th, Dr. J. C. L'Engle was elected chairman of the committee, to fill the place left vacant by the death of his brother.

The Committee on Sanitation immediately began thorough measures to look into the sanitary condition of the city, and to remedy apparent evils; and, in fact, the work of this committee was begun before the organization of the Association itself. As early as August 11th, at the joint meeting of representatives from the Board of Health, the City Council, and the citizens of Jacksonville, after discussion, it was agreed to begin work to thoroughly cleanse the city on Sunday, the succeeding day, at 7 o'clock A. M. For this purpose it was resolved to employ fifty men and twenty teams, of which Mr. L'Engle was requested to take charge. Dr. R. P. Daniel at the same meeting, on behalf of the Board of Health, said that he was authorized to give the Citizens' Committee full latitude to do all in its power to aid in the emergency, and the Board would meet bills made by the committee for the present. This action was taken inasmuch as the members present believed that the condition of the city, from a sanitary point of view, was not so good as it had been reported. It cannot be denied that a feeling of security had resulted from articles which had appeared in the local press, from time to time, previous to the occurrence of any unusual sickness. The assertion was made that the city was proof against the introduction

and spread of disease, by reason of its absolute cleanliness. The City Council passed a very comprehensive health ordinance, April 5, 1888, conferring all the authority that the most ardent advocate of a centralized power could wish, upon the City Health Officer and his subordinates; nor was there a protest or disposition to question the exercise of this power; but every latitude was allowed, that the purpose so necessary and so universally desired might be fully accomplished. Did space allow, the health ordinance referred to would be introduced into this report, to show with what power the Health Officer of the City was clothed. The following extracts from the Times-Union, April 15, 1888, give some idea of the attention directed to the subject of sanitation at this early date, the people knowing full well how important a factor it was in the prevention of yellow fever:

SANITARY WORK.

Yesterday the entire force of Sanitary Inspectors, with the scavenger carts, were at work cleaning up East Jacksonville. They were warmly met by the citizens of that section of the city, who, as a general thing, manifest a willingness to obey the health rules. Many loads of garbage and night soil were gotten together and carted away, and a large quantity of trash, limbs, weeds, etc., were burned in the streets. All the work being done is under Dr. Kenworthy's supervision. As soon as the work here is completed the force will be transferred to some other locality, and there will be no let up until the city is in a perfect sanitary condition. Under the new ordinance all swine must be removed from the city inside of six days.

And later, the Times-Union again published the progress made in sanitary matters, in the paper of April 22, 1888:

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE CITY BY THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Sanitary Inspectors, under the management of Dr. Kenworthy, are hard at work placing the entire city in the best possible sanitary condition. East Jacksonville, LaVilla, Brooklyn, and Hamsontown have had special attention. All the brush, trash, etc., has been burned or carted away, and a careful inspection made of the premises of nearly every house. The work is being rapidly carried on, and in a very short time the city will present as clean streets and yards as can be found in any city in the South. But little trouble has so far been encountered, as the citizens appreciate fully the importance of a strict compliance with the health ordinance, which will be strictly enforced in every particular. A large number of hogs have been taken out of the city during the past few days, as required by the law. The inspectors have been supplied with several thousand copies of the health ordinance, which they are required to distribute over the city, for the information of those who have so far failed to read it.

The newspaper extracts indicate that considerable work was done by the city before the outbreak of the epidemic, but later de-

velopments seem to show that the work actually accomplished was directed more particularly to matters relating to the sale of water-melons, and adulterated milk, restrictions about keeping hogs, and other minor matters affecting the public health, rather than to thorough, systematic, energetic, sanitary measures.

The newspapers, in a later issue, apparently changed their views about the thoroughness of the sanitary work, as the following extract would indicate:

OUR SANITARY CONDITION.

People in other cities, and especially in South Florida, in recollection of the strictures of the Jacksonville daily press on their sanitary condition at the time the yellow fever broke out in Tampa and Key West, are fully justifiable in their retaliation at the present time. With a Health Officer at \$2,000 per annum, and nine assistants at \$360 each per annum, we have been hugging the delusion to our breasts that no cleaner city than Jacksonville was in existence. The last two weeks has demonstrated its fallacy, for hundreds of cart loads of trash have been removed from back yards, and the work goes bravely on.

Whether the later blame was deserved or not, at any rate, the Committee on Sanitation found abundant work for it to do, and at once assumed active measures to do it thoroughly.

The city was divided into five districts, as follows: First, from Ocean Street east, from the river to the creek, and all East Jacksonville: M. M. Belisario in charge of men and teams. Second, from Ocean Street west to Laura Street, and from the river to the creek: Frank Howard in charge. Third, from Laura Street to Cedar Street, and from the river to the creek, including Hansontown: Alderman Boyd in charge. Fourth, from Cedar Street west, embracing all LaVilla: Alderman Wiggins in charge. Fifth, Riverside and Brooklyn: Aldermen Gerow and Webster in charge. The following rules for the guidance of foremen were formulated and requested to be published:

First—You will immediately organize a squad of not less than ten laborers and four carts. Engage good men, and on the best terms you can make.

Second—To-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as you can get to work with the force under your direction, take charge of the district assigned to you, and thoroughly cleanse and purify it from one end to the other; commencing on the river front, where your district touches on the river, and working out.

Third—You will see that every yard, vacant lot, and premises, is thoroughly cleansed and purified, so that not a solitary square foot of surface in your district, whether river front, inclosure, unoccupied lots, or streets, is omitted. Remove all rubbish and garbage of every kind, burning it at the nearest available point whenever it is possible to do so.

Fourth—All privies and water-closets must be thoroughly examined, cleansed and purified. Examine for cess-pools and pits

where garbage, excrement or filth of any kind may have been dumped and covered, and see that such places, where the offensive matter cannot be burned or removed, are thoroughly covered with lime or clean sand. Notice the sewer connections, and report any apparent obstructions or imperfect drainage.

Fifth—Your attention will be given particularly to lots adjacent to marshes, creeks and rivers. In many of these places water-closets have been and are used over the creeks and marshes. These should be thoroughly cleansed, and those on the creeks must be removed.

Sixth—In all cases where privies or offensive structures of other kinds, or other injurious substances, cannot be otherwise purified, you will report to the Chief of the Fire Department and arrange for having them burned.

Seventh—Disturb the earth as little as possible. Let the weeds and grass remain growing, as it is considered unsafe to expose the earth which has been shaded by luxuriant vegetation at this season of the year.

Eighth—Lime and other disinfectants will be furnished on your requisition. Use these freely whenever, in your judgment, they may be usefully applied; this should be done, particularly in all low and moist places, around the sites of cess-pools and pieces of ground from which filth or garbage of any kind has been removed. Do not be afraid of using too much.

Ninth—In passing over your district deal with the owners of the premises you will visit courteously, but firmly. If they are approached kindly, and your object explained, you will meet with no opposition. Do your duty, however, whatever may be the objection raised.

Tenth—Advise all owners or occupants of premises which you visit to procure disinfectants, particularly lime and copperas, and to use them freely and constantly. In all cases where persons are not able to do this, for want of means, say to them that disinfectants will be supplied to them on application to the city authorities or the Secretary of the Citizens' Committee.

Eleventh—Your time and personal attention will be required in the immediate supervision of the force under your charge. If you need supplies, or additional men or teams, you will communicate with the committee, through Mr. Dick Oldham, who is instructed to keep himself informed as to your requirements.

Twelfth—The duty assigned to you is a responsible one, and on its proper discharge depends the lives of your fellow-citizens and the prosperity of your city. Be faithful, vigorous and untiring, until the district assigned to you is thoroughly and completely cleansed and purified. Your authority emanates from the County Board of Health and the city authorities, to whom this Committee is auxiliary.

Some idea of the work which was found for the Committee on Sanitation to undertake may be gained from an article in a local paper of August 15th, which, however, pointed out an exceptional state of affairs:

A PUBLIC NUISANCE—CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF CHURCH AND CLAY STREETS.

At about two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a representative of the Times-Union visited what is known as the Mitchell property, on the southwest corner of Church and Clay streets, at the request of

Mr. T. J. Boyd, who is superintending the cleaning of that district. It was hard for the reporter to realize that such a place, reeking in disease, breeding filth, existed in the city. Here, on a lot about 210 feet long by 105 feet deep, stand ten little huts, one story tenements, of which eight were occupied. In these small and poorly arranged houses resided fifty-one persons, mostly negroes, men, women and children. Many of these take in washing, which occupation keeps the ground and filth swept out of the houses constantly wet, and this, in dry as well as wet weather, emits a sickening stench. The tenants are supplied with water from a surface well not more than four or five feet deep, and along the rear fence is a row of cheap earth closets, some of them rotten, and having the appearance, as well as the odor, of not having been cleaned out in many months. Two of these closets were pulled down and burned, and the others fairly filled with lime; while the ground was covered almost from one end to the other with lime, in order, as far as possible, to correct the evil. This place is certainly a nuisance, and should be condemned. In one of the houses, which contains two rooms, two families reside, and these two families consist of nine persons. This property is not in the outskirts, but in the thickly populated portion of the city.

The force of sanitary laborers was increased, August 13th, to about 275 men, with many additional carts, and the work of cleaning up the city progressed with much energy and vigor, while lime and other disinfectants were distributed without limit. This also from the *Times-Union*:

The negro quarters at the corner of Church and Clay streets were placed in better sanitary condition by the liberal use of lime, and the removal of several outhouses and quantities of filth; they are still crowded with the fifty-one tenants, who are beginning to complain of the lack of necessary conveniences. Unless this crowd is thinned out, and the property put in thorough sanitary condition, the authorities should condemn it, and forbid its occupancy by any one. This is, perhaps, one of the worst places in the city. Councilman Boyd has also found another place, which is a disgrace to the city, on Cedar Street, between North and Orange streets, known as the Bell property. This is simply reeking with filth, and many cart loads have already been taken out and burned. This place is also filled with negroes, many of whom were induced to leave and seek other quarters. Another bad place is on the south side of Beaver street, second door west of Hogan, from which many cart loads of filth have been removed. There were also many other places calculated to breed disease, which were found and cleaned.

The following additional instructions were issued August 17, 1888, to guard against the improper destruction of property, and to secure a careful observance of property rights:

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS AND FOREMEN.

The Superintendent will see that the following instructions are placed promptly before the foremen of the various gangs of workmen, and the foremen must exercise due vigilance in regard to enforcing the same. While it is desirable to destroy by fire all decomposed and decomposing matter, such as old boards, broken down

fencing, weeds or grass heretofore cut and lying on the ground, and all garbage of any character, great care must be exercised that no property valuable to the owner is destroyed. Discretion and tact must be observed in entering the premises to clean and disinfect, or inspect. The inspector must insist upon respectful and courteous treatment from the foremen and laborers in the performance of their duty, and strict discipline must be enforced. These instructions have been given verbally to each foreman by the inspectors and superintendents, but it is considered advisable to place them before them in writing.

August 17th the Committee on Sanitation reported 250 to 300 men at work. The chairman, Mr. H. A. L'Engle, announced the appointment of the following aids: Stephen Wiggins, Superintendent west of Cedar street; T. J. Boyd, Hansontown and Old Jacksonville, north of State Street, east of Cedar, and west of Pine; M. M. Belisario, east of Pine street, south of the creek, and west of the Fernandina Railroad; S. B. Flynn, Oakland and Campbell's Addition; O. H. Dorsett, East Jacksonville, east of the Fernandina Railroad, west of J. S. Parker's to the Fair Grounds; N. Webster, Brooklyn and Riverside; — Ritter, Cedar street to Pine, south of State street; Thomas Tracy, South Jacksonville.

The general sanitary work within the city was continued, and, for the week ending August 23d, there was a sufficient number kept at work to keep the city clean, though there were not so many employed as during the previous week. Lime was again sprinkled throughout the city, under the direction of Councilman Wiggins, while Councilman Boyd had charge of the whitewash gang, and gave every tree-trunk, post, hydrant, curbing and sidewalk edge a thick coat of lime, to which some of the bi-chloride of mercury was added for future use. Mr. L'Engle, chairman of the Committee on Sanitation, reported that he was using a large number of men in the sanitary work, and that he hoped, from the care taken in selecting foremen, there would be little or no grounds for complaint, due to wanton destruction of property. Mr. L'Engle further stated that there was a bitter feeling among the unemployed men and a demand for work. This demand for employment increased daily, as the stagnation of all kinds of business increased, and the laborers spent their savings and exhausted their credit in the support of themselves and families.

On August 25th Mr. H. A. L'Engle, chairman of the Committee on Sanitation, reported as follows:

Colonel J. J. Daniel, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association:

SIR: I herewith hand you a statement of the operations of the Committee on Sanitation. The committee commenced the work of cleaning the city on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M., with a force of about sixty men, hastily gathered together, and, of

course, imperfectly organized, as the plan of campaign had only been decided upon by the Executive Committee late in the afternoon of Saturday, the 11th. The Superintendent and his assistants found some difficulty in securing the services of men to work on Sunday, the first day of our operations, and had to promise laborers for that day an inducement to go to work, in the way of increased compensation over the ordinary daily wages. However, much was accomplished; and on the next and succeeding days of the week the force was largely augmented. The pay rolls bear the names of 517 men, who were paid in the aggregate the sum of \$2,082.25. Monday, of the week ending August 25th, was devoted to perfecting the organization of the workmen, as some complaints had been made of the useless destruction of lumber which was found on the premises being cleaned. These complaints were not numerous, and while an investigation disclosed the fact that some few were made with good grounds, most of them were exaggerated. Work was resumed on Tuesday, with a more perfect organization, which was accomplished, in part, by retaining the most intelligent and efficient foremen of the preceding week; but, in order to distribute the work among the unemployed people, very few, if any, of the laborers of the previous week, ending August 25th, were employed this week, thus, by alternating, a greater number were afforded relief; the hours of labor were also reduced to eight each day, and the per diem reduced accordingly, that we might be able to employ a larger number of men. The committee, recognizing that one of the objects of the work being done is to give employment to the unemployed people in the community, who would otherwise suffer for the means of supporting themselves and families, extended its operations across the river, to South Jacksonville, and appointed, on the recommendation of the citizens resident there, Mr. Thomas Tracy to superintend the work. The wisdom of this selection has been made apparent in the good work which has been done over there. The chairman of the committee, in company with Superintendent Oldham, visited and inspected the work being done, and succeeded in securing the co-operation of Dr. Williams, a physician resident there, and a promise from him to assist Mr. Tracy in any way he could. County Inspector Watson has rendered to the committee valuable services, especially in South Jacksonville, as has also City Marshal Sherman, on several occasions. The prompt and vigorous attention to the duties devolving upon Superintendent Oldham has been appreciated by the committee, as has also been the close attention of Assistant Superintendents Belisario, Wiggins, Boyd, Jacobs and Dorsett. To Mr. Belisario were referred many of the complaints of the useless destruction of property, which he carefully and courteously investigated. Mr. H. E. Lee, whom the committee selected to examine and report upon the condition of the buildings on Bay street, made a written report, which has been heretofore submitted; that paper, in itself, was sufficient evidence of the fitness of the agent employed. The committee cannot, in a paper of this kind, mention all who have contributed, by their alacrity in the discharge of their duties, to the success of the work. Many of the foremen of the gangs deserve special mention for their active and intelligent discharge of duty. The laborers have, generally, worked cheerfully and faithfully, and the committee only regrets that it is not possible to employ a larger number of those who are so unfortunate as to be deprived of the work necessary for the support of themselves and

families. The chairman acknowledges, with pleasure, the assistance of Messrs. Elliott, Ely and Burch, of the committee, who have visited and inspected the work being done, from time to time. The chairman has visited many times, during the past two weeks, nearly every part of the territory covered by the operations of the committee. Mr. S. C. Thompson having kindly tendered his services to the committee, through Mr. Elliott, they were gladly accepted, and he assumed charge as Auditor and Paymaster, which is a sufficient guaranty that the Pay Department will be faithfully and discreetly administered. He is assisted by Mr. A. George Stewart, who is acting as book-keeper and private secretary to the chairman. The number of men employed for the week ending August 25th amounted to 394; pay roll, \$1,033.65.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. L'ENGLE,

Chairman Committee on Sanitation.

On account of the appearance of yellow fever in the immediate vicinity of the stores along Bay street, the chairman of the Committee on Sanitation, Mr. H. A. L'Engle, requested Mr. Harry Lee to make an inspection of the premises on each side of Bay street. The following was his report:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 17, 1888.

Mr. Henry A. L'Engle, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Auxiliary Association:

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to your instructions, I have made a careful and personal examination of the condition of the premises underneath the floors of every store on either side of Bay street, between Cedar on the west, and Washington on the east, and, as a result of such examination, I herewith submit the following report:

George Hughes, at the corner of Bay and Ocean, stagnant water found under the floor, which emits a very disagreeable smell, and renders the place in a decidedly unsanitary condition: Rivas & Koopman, dry, cemented floor: J. D. Bucky, dry and well ventilated: W. C. Pittman, dry; Meyer & Muller, dry; H. T. Baya, dry; L. Lohman, dry; W. M. Ledwith's block, dry; Herkimer block, dry; John Clark's block, dry; Mohawk block, dry; T. B. Walsh's block, dry, bad closets; J. E. Hart's block, dry; Mitchell block, dry; J. B. Togni, Metropolitan Hall, bad condition; Wm. Baya's block, dry; H. M. Fritot, dry; S. L. Tibbitts, rotten floors; Marx Bros., dry; Holmes' block, East Bay, dry, but store in rear in bad condition; Reed's block, dry; Roof's block, dry; Kohn, Furchgott & Co., mud and water; C. B. Benedict's block, damp; A. S. Abell's block, dry; George L. McConihe's block, dry; Holmes' block, West Bay, dry and well ventilated; P. McQuaid's block, dry; Drew & Hazeltine's block, dry; Times-Union block, dry; E. M. L'Engle's block, dry; C. L. Robinson's block, dry; Mason's saloon, in bad condition, with rotten floors and improper drainage; Astor's block, dry; Mason's Block, dry; Everett block, dry; Grunthal's block, dry; West End saloon, dry; R. Taylor's block, dry; W. H. Itjen's block, dry; Fuller's block, dry; O. L. Keene's block, dry; Mrs. V. J. Bisbee's block, dry; J. D. Witcher's block, dry; Stockton & Co's block, dry; J. I. Mackey's store, in bad condition; A. Zacharias' store, in bad condition, sending out, when open, very unwholesome odors; Huau's store, damp; Hy. Rob-

inson's drug store, in good condition, as is also Dr. J. C. L'Engle's block, corner of Pine and Bay; Armour building, in good condition; Florida Railway and Navigation Company's general offices, in good condition. Many of the stores not enumerated here have cemented floors, or have been filled in between the joists with cement, upon which the floor is laid, making them perfect, in a sanitary point of view, and it is a source of regret that all floors on the Bay are not similarly constructed. The ground underneath Kohn, Furchgott & Co's store, is at least four feet deep, and is composed of substances that appear very unwholesome, and, no doubt, is frequently covered with water. While I have reported many places as being dry, there is a certain dampness and moisture apparent under nearly all the floors, occasioned by the absence of proper ventilation.

Respectfully submitted,
H. E. LEE.

The report of Mr. Lee, submitted to the Executive Committee, was at once referred to the Duval County Board of Health, with a request that action be taken to put in good order such stores and places of business as were in an unsanitary condition. The Board of Health referred the matter to the City Council for action, and the City Council, through Acting Mayor D. T. Gerow, referred the matter to the proper officer, as will be seen by the following note from Mr. D. T. Gerow to Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, Health Officer:

JACKSONVILLE, August 22, 1888.

Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, Health Officer of the City of Jacksonville :

DEAR SIR: Herewith I beg to hand you a list of premises, some of which have been found to be in a bad sanitary condition, and which are so marked thereon. You will please have the owners, or persons in charge of these places, respectfully notified, and required immediately to put their premises in proper condition, and see that the same is done without delay. Should any one so notified decline or neglect to carry out your requirements, you will please communicate with this committee before proceeding against them.

Yours respectfully,
D. T. GEROW,
Chairman Health Committee.

Whether the Health Officer of the city, or any other official, took action or not, at the time, is not definitely known. The absence of landlords and tenants, as well as the press of duties, may have prevented the suggestions of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, through its Committee on Sanitation, from being acted upon by the city. Neither the Association itself nor the Committee on Sanitation had any power to compel the property holders to follow out their suggestions, and could only refer the matter to the proper authorities.

The United States Government, through John B. Hamilton, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, assumed the payment of a portion of the work which came within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Sanitation, under the direction of Dr. Joseph Y. Por-

ter, Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures in Florida. The Government assumed the payment for "Sanitary Supplies," consisting of lime, copperas, sulphur and other disinfectants; and of "Sanitary Work," consisting of such work as was necessary to improve the sanitary condition of the city to prevent the spread of yellow fever. The explanation is made, in another place, of the method by which advances were made by the Association to cover such expenses, and the Association, in this department, as in others, was obliged to advance the money in the first instance with which to pay bills and labor, and send on to Washington, from time to time, duplicate vouchers to the Treasury Department of bills paid, and duplicate pay rolls of work performed. Dr. J. Y. Porter, as a conscientious representative of the Government, scrutinized the pay rolls of the Committee on Sanitation, and approved such pay rolls as were for sanitary work proper, and the Committee on Sanitation realized the necessity, at an early date, of curtailing all expenses possible. The following letter is a statement of some of the embarrassments the Committee on Sanitation labored under, and the position it assumed:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., November 13, 1888.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Surgeon in Charge of Government Relief Measures, City:

DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter in regard to the expenditures of the Sanitary Department of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, I would say that the work that has been done consists in ditching and draining overflowed lands contiguous to habitations where yellow fever has occurred, putting in box drains (tiling could not be had), removing fecal matter where, in wet places, it could not be covered up without impregnating the soil.

By referring to the topography of this city, you will notice that it is situated on the north bank of the St. Johns River, the river turning at right angles and passing to the east of a portion of the city recently added to the corporation: that this tract of country is low and flat, much of the land being marshy; that we have a creek on the west passing partially around to the northwest, another on the east extending to the northwest. The country lying between the headquarters of these two creeks is low and flat, and has never been thoroughly drained, and water in some places, for acres, could be found a foot deep, with plank walks through the yards and to the out-houses, and with wells containing only surface water or drainage from the seeping. The marshes and low lands along the sides of these creeks also emitted a miasmatic stench deleterious to health, or supposed to be, and all demanding attention. The area of fever has been five miles from east to west, and ten miles from north to south, and the outlying district where this condition existed is inhabited by the lower classes, principally negroes, who have had a large share of fever, and are now having it. This country demanded attention, and the principal expenditures have been made in these places, where the owners and inhabitants have been unable, pecuniarily, in the past to do the necessary work for sanitation, and includes

an area which had been annexed to the city of Jacksonville during the last meeting of the State Legislature, the Act going into operation on the first of January last. In this district, four times the previous size of the city, the existing municipalities were disorganized, and the government of the country assumed by the city authorities of the city of Jacksonville. The city appointed a health officer, inspectors and a sanitary force; but, unfortunately, they did not realize the magnitude of the undertaking, or the area of the new city; hence much was left undone that should have been, and now must be done to ensure reasonable health. That the appearance of the surrounding country has been improved is natural, and, in fact, could not be otherwise, as, in order to obtain the sand or earth necessary to fill in low places, hills and slopes must be graded, and while this grading is being done, necessary for the sand wanted, care is taken to do the whole work under the supervision of a competent civil and sanitary engineer, and that portion of the work which is of a public nature is charged to the proper account for public improvements.

I take pleasure in referring you to the most excellent article, by General B. F. Butler, in the November number of the North American Review on this subject of sanitary work done by him in New Orleans, and beg to say that I believe this the most direct and feasible means of avoiding the recurrence of yellow fever, and beg to say that, though the expenditures made are apparently large, they have been necessary, and that much more remains to be done, and must be done, before reasonable safety can be felt.

Respectfully,

JNO. C. L'ENGLE,
Chairman Sanitary Committee.

The employment of men by the Committee on Sanitation was early resorted to as a means of relief to the unemployed laborers who remained in the city, and who, by reason of the stagnation of all business, became a charge upon the public for food. Yet every possible means was resorted to to prevent imposition, and to give relief only to the deserving and needy, as the following extract from the minutes of the Executive Committee shows:

Dr. J. C. L'Engle presented the statistical tables now in use by the Committee on Sanitation, embracing information in regard to each man who applies for employment, giving his number, name, residence, whether he had been sick or crippled, the number of his family, who were dead, and full information in regard to the number at present in the family, where rations had been drawn, if at all, where employed previous to August 15, 1888.

It was also necessary to keep idle men employed, in order to control them, and prevent demoralization, lawlessness and violence. A feeling of restlessness, and a disposition to resort to violence, at one time manifested itself among a large number of unemployed colored men. They congregated on the streets, particularly near the headquarters of the Committee on Sanitation, and were pertinacious in their applications for employment, saying that they could not get work elsewhere within the quarantine lines established: that they

were afraid to attempt to get into other communities, as "shot-gun quarantine" was more to be feared than starvation in Jacksonville, as long as the people of the country had so generously supplied their wants in money and provisions, which those who controlled the situation were wrongfully withholding from them, except in exchange for their labor. These occurrences resulted in a meeting, or conference, between the leaders of the unemployed men and representatives of the Auxiliary Association and city government, where a plain, but positive statement of the relations existing between the different races and classes in this anomalous condition was made. The following is the report in the press of these occurrences:

Times-Union, November 24, 1888.—A laborers' mass-meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Temperance Hall.

* * * * *

A report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting was read, and a motion to table the same was lost. During the debate on the report many speeches were made, all of which, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, plainly indicated that all that is wanted by the colored people is an opportunity to work. On motion of M. W. Wiggins, Judge Joseph E. Lee addressed the meeting, explaining fully the situation of matters pertaining to the relief, and the folly of any rash action on the part of any one. He expressed his confidence in the honesty and fair dealing of the Executive Committee of the Auxiliary Association, and said that he was sure that if that committee could allow the laboring men more they would surely do so; but as the funds were running low, that all should be satisfied with a just distribution of the same, and that no man should so far forget his manhood as to expect or receive anything that he was not willing to work for. After Judge Lee's remarks, Councilman Spearling took the floor and gave to the meeting some excellent advice, concluding by suggesting that as the Association was unable to pay more than sixty centy per day for work, and at the same time give all persons employment, a committee be appointed to call upon Dr. J. C. L'Engle and request that all men, single as well as married, be given employment six hours in the day at ten cents per hour. On motion of Mr. George A. Lewis, Acting Mayor Gerow, Hon. Joseph E. Lee, J. H. Ballou, and Mr. George A. Lewis were appointed as such committee. Before adjournment, every man present expressed a willingness to work the six hours at the rate of ten cents per hour. All were satisfied, if this arrangement could be made. The committee above mentioned subsequently held a conference with Dr. L'Engle, it having been previously understood that, in the event of their success in making the adjustment of wages, etc., as endorsed by the meeting, they should not report back to the mass meeting of laborers, but should announce the result of their conference through the press. Their report is as follows:

"The committee appointed to wait upon the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee called upon Dr. J. C. L'Engle, chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and after a full discussion of the situation, the proposition confided to this committee (to employ all men, either married or single, for six hours a day, at the rate of ten cents per hour), was submitted. After due deliberation on the part of Dr. L'Engle, he

assured the committee that all persons, married or single, would be given work on Monday, and kept employed as long as necessary, in order to relieve the situation. It was further agreed that no private work of any nature should be done with the public money, but that this work should be left as a source of employment for our citizens after business has assumed its normal condition; to all of which the committee selected heartily agrees."

Perhaps no other better statement of the work of the Committee on Sanitation, in brief, can be given than the following extract, taken from a report which the Association adopted October 28th:

THE COMMITTEE ON SANITATION.

This committee was the first to begin active operations, and immediately on the note of alarm being sounded by the Board of Health, on August 10th, that yellow fever existed in our city, with epidemic tendencies, sanitary work was vigorously commenced, and prosecuted with a determination of arresting the progress of the disease, if possible. The vigor and persistence of the fight made against the advance of the scourge, before hope was abandoned, is well known, and has, perhaps, never been equalled in the history of epidemics. The city and suburbs were thoroughly cleansed, lime and other disinfectants were liberally used, until a perfect sanitary condition was attained, which, though not effective in preventing the spread of the disease, may have caused it to assume a milder form. Large numbers of men were employed in this work, whose wages are included in the expenditures of the Committee on Sanitation. Later on, in addition to the sanitary work carried on by this committee, it was deemed advisable to undertake other work of the same character, but of more extensive scope on account of the extension of the limits in which yellow fever developed, and to provide relief for unemployed laborers, who would otherwise have to be supported by the Relief Committee. Under this policy, 2,100 men were employed last week, at an expenditure of \$10,257.02.

The work undertaken by the Committee on Sanitation, as a measure of relief for the unemployed, under the approval of the Executive Committee, was work of a public nature, which should benefit all alike, and was generally approved by the people of the city, and at a meeting of the Board of Public Works, held September 18, 1888, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been reported to this Board that the Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association has now under consideration the placing of a large number of laborers on our streets, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board approves of the employment of the idle and needy laborers among us for the improvement of the public streets, and desires said Committee to furnish the Board with a general idea of the proposed work.

The various reports and matter quoted in this article will sufficiently indicate that the public roads were put in good repair all over the city, and in the suburbs. Since the close of the epidemic, exaggerated reports have gained currency as to the work of a public

nature undertaken by the Association through its committees. As a matter of fact, the only expense of the Committee on Sanitation for anything other than labor, was the cost of materials used in building shell roads to the two cemeteries, and a short road in Brooklyn, a suburb of the city, which was done at the request of some of the contributors themselves.

A brief summary below is given of the actual cost of the stone, shell, lime, etc., used in these roads, and of the lumber which was necessarily used in the construction of drains and culverts:

Stone.....	\$ 549.15
Shell.....	6,269.52
Lumber, etc.....	3,279.59
	<hr/>
	\$10,098.27

The Committee on Sanitation had the advantage of the services of Mr. R. N. Ellis, a member of the Committee, who was the City Engineer, and as such, fixed the grades of streets of the city, looked after the ditching for drainage, directed the laying of culverts and superintended all matters of the sort.

The following is a brief schedule of the work done by the Committee on Sanitation of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, in affording relief to the poor:

Miles of roads and streets graded, with a ditch on either side for the purpose of drainage, 24 miles.
 Miles of streets grubbed and graded, 10 miles.
 Miles of streets cleaned and guttered, 20 miles.
 Cubic yards of sand removed in filling in streets across the marshes and low places, and marsh lands, 112,400 cubic yards.
 Miles of ditches cleaned and dug along roadways, 60 miles.
 Miles of ditches cleaned and deepened, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
 New ditches dug to drain ponds, 3 miles.
 Miles of road sawdusted, 4 miles.
 Miles of road shelled, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
 Bridges built, over 20 feet span, 6.
 Box culverts put in, 4x4, thirty, 1,222 feet.
 Box drains put in road crossings, 1,500 feet.
 Pole drains, 900 feet.
 Drains relaid, 1,500 feet.
 Sewers relaid, in act of grading, 400 feet.
 Manholes rebuilt, 3.
 Manholes altered, 6.
 Water mains lowered, in act of grading, 2,000 feet.

Below is appended a detailed statement of expenses of the Committee on Sanitation, as indicated by the pay-rolls of that Committee:

WEEK ENDING.	LABOR.	OFFICE, ETC.	NO. MEN.	NO. CARTS.
1888.				
August 18.....	\$2,173.18	\$54.00	517	65
" 25.....	1,119.85	64.00	349	30
September 1.....	1,389.03	142.20	437	44
" 8.....	1,233.15	215.00	529	64
" 15.....	602.65	178.00	252	58
" 22.....	1,909.85	175.10	505	93
" 29.....	2,154.30	179.50	557	98
October 6.....	3,601.40	135.00	909	128
" 13.....	7,012.24	192.50	1,308	190
" 20.....	10,258.12	202.25	1,587	221
" 27.....	11,688.41	200.00	2,039	272
November 3.....	6,051.76	288.00	1,346	223
" 10.....	4,714.04	172.00	1,415	230
" 17.....	6,532.37	127.75	1,458	236
" 24.....	4,996.68	192.70	1,022	250
December 1.....	5,623.69	124.75	1,701	242
" 8.....	6,855.59	159.25	1,741	259
" 15.....	7,031.80	201.75	1,771	270
" 22.....	5,130.05	150.75	1,034	225
" 29.....	1,913.55	125.00	443	147
1889.				
January 5.....	1,665.90	103.00	301	110
" 12.....	1,560.70	93.00	284	103
" 19.....	844.52	93.00	201	82
" 26.....	740.80	93.00	133	41
February 2.....	845.53	93.00	142	41
" 6.....	184.46	97.00	70	36
" 9.....	98.10		46	5
	<u>\$97,931.72</u>	<u>\$3,849.50</u>	<u>22,097</u>	<u>3,763</u>

The following is a statement of the total expenses of the Committee on Sanitation:

For Labor, as per Sanitary Committee Pay-Rolls.....	\$97,931.72
" " Executive Committee Vouchers.....	128.60
For Tools " " " " " ".....	440.43
For Material " " " " " ".....	10,098.27
For Disinfectants " " " " " ".....	10,104.10
For General Supplies " " " " " ".....	200.05
For Office, Salaries, etc., as per Sanitary Committee Pay-Rolls.....	3,849.50
For Office, Salaries, etc., as per Executive Com. Vouchers....	1,488.50
	<u>\$124,241.17</u>
Of the above there was advanced on Account of United States Marine Hospital Service for Sanitary Work.....	\$54,026.59
For Sanitary Supplies.	6,570.99— \$60,597.58
	<u>\$63,643.59</u>

COMMITTEE ON NURSES AND MEDICAL ATTENTION.

The Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, known as the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, was peculiarly the outgrowth of necessity, and its establishment was not provided for in the organization of the Association. The Association and the Executive Committee, of course, realized that some provision must be made to provide nurses for the sick and indigent, and charged the Committee on Relief with that duty. The committee listed, and kept on file for the convenience of applicants, the names of local nurses, together with such recommendations as they presented. The Committee on Relief also directed those requiring the services of a physician to such of the local physicians as had volunteered for the purpose. For some time this method sufficed, but as the calls upon the time of the Committee on Relief became greater for relief measures proper, and its members, by reason of sickness and overwork, were less able to satisfy this demand, it was found necessary to make other arrangements. More system was also needed in the matter of supplying physicians and nurses, in order to quickly answer calls for assistance. A station was, therefore, established at the bridge on Pine street, as headquarters for physicians, under the direction of the Board of Health. The city was districted, and a physician designated to answer calls from each district, but this, too, soon became insufficient.

September 11—At a meeting of the Executive Committee the Committee on Conference stated that, after consultation with the Committee on Relief in reference to the establishment of a separate committee to look after the nurses, they had called the matter to the attention of the Board of Health, and had considered it with Dr. Neal Mitchell and Dr. Daniel. The committee wished to recommend that the special committee, to be known as the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, be created for the purpose of providing competent nurses and physicians, with power to rent a suitable house for the accommodation of nurses, and to make proper arrangements for their accommodation. Upon motion, the recommendation of the committee was approved, and the President appointed Geo. E. Wilson, Chairman; C. B. Rogers, Stephen Wiggins, C. R. Bisbee and T. H. Willard as such committee.

The committee lost no time in beginning work. Headquarters were established at a central point on Bay street, and the committee, under the direction of the Executive Committee, continued to urge upon the Board of Health the necessity for accepting the services of

some of the many applicants for service as physicians or nurses. It was very soon ascertained that larger accommodations must be provided for the reception and care of physicians and nurses. Lodgings and meals had to be furnished those coming from abroad. Hotels and boarding-houses were nearly all closed, and such places as were open objected strenuously to entertaining this kind of guests, because of fear from infection.

The Executive Committee, in this emergency, did not hesitate to instruct the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention to find a suitable place for the accommodation of the visiting volunteers, where they could be properly cared for, where they might respond quickly to calls for aid, and where discipline and system should be enforced. On the 15th of September a portion of the Barrs block, situated on Bay street, was secured, through the consideration of the owners, largely by the efforts of President Daniel, and the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention began to systematize its work.

PHYSICIANS.

The main object of the Bureau was to promptly supply physicians and nurses upon the receipt of requests by telephone or otherwise. All volunteer physicians, on arrival, presented their credentials to the Board of Health, and, if satisfactory, were sent to the Bureau, and were assigned to active duties by the physician in charge, in some particular district of the city, or upon call. There were also several local physicians on duty at the same place. The physicians roomed at the Bureau, and were furnished with a good table, and supplied with necessary vehicles. It was their business to visit patients twice a day, besides attending to new cases, and see that nurses did their duty.

The Executive Committee felt that it was not qualified to act in any matters involving physicians, and referred all matters of a professional nature to the Board of Health. Thus, after the Bureau was organized, the question of a proper compensation for visiting physicians came up before the Executive Committee, and was referred to the Board of Health, which recommended that ten dollars per day be paid them, and the Executive Committee promptly acted in accordance with the views of the Board of Health, and paid the physicians at that rate, with the exception of Dr. Joseph Y. Porter and Dr. F. H. Caldwell, who refused to accept anything for their services. The payment of foreign physicians naturally stirred up the question of compensation for local physicians, on the part of some of the home physicians, and their friends, and petitions were circulated, asking that the local physicians be paid. The Executive Committee took the unpopular position, which was approved by the Board of Health, that the home physicians, as a class, had no more moral right to

claim compensation than the newspaper men, or telegraph operators, or post-office employees, or than the ministers, who served night and day on the Committee on Relief, or the various other classes of business and professional men engaged in relief and charitable work. The pressure brought to bear was heavy, and the Executive Committee found it an embarrassing and distasteful duty to refuse payment to the men whose noble work it thoroughly appreciated, but it maintained its position at home, as it had done in the case of sister communities. The Executive Committee, however, believed it entirely proper that the local physicians who served on the staff at the Bureau, and responded to any call, should receive compensation, and acted thereon as follows:

October 30, 1888.

Dr. Neal Mitchell, President Board of Health, City :

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, held this morning, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Health be requested to suggest a reasonable compensation for those home physicians who have been enrolled on the Bureau of Medical Attendance, under the authority of the Board of Health, and have satisfactorily performed their engagements with that Bureau, taking into consideration any private practice they individually may have.

Resolved, That this Executive Committee does not feel justified in expending the limited funds in their hands for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, at this time, in payment of home physicians, or any other class of men, but will consider all individual cases of suffering or want.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. S. ADAMS,
Secretary.

The reply was as follows:

October 31, 1888.

Charles S. Adams, Esq., Secretary of the Citizens' Auxiliary Association :

DEAR SIR: Your communication, conveying resolutions by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Auxiliary Association, on yesterday, relative to proper compensation for the home physicians who have been employed during the epidemic by authority of the Board of Health, has been received and laid before the Board at its session to-day; and I herewith transmit copy of a resolution which was unanimously passed, and which conveys the sense of the Board in connection with this matter. You will also find appended the names, as well as date of employment of said physicians.

Resolved, That all resident physicians who have been in the employ of the Board of Health during the prevalence of the present epidemic, or are at this time so employed, shall be paid for their services at the rate of \$150.00 a month.

List of Physicians—Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, Dr. Sollace Mitchell,

Dr. J. D. Fernandez, Dr. P. J. Stollenwerk, Dr. A. W. Knight, Dr. A. T. Cuzner, Dr. G. F. Center, Dr. G. C. Matthews.

Very truly,

NEAL MITCHELL, M. D.,
President Board Health.

P. S. I cannot now give you the terms of service of these various gentlemen, but will shortly do so.

Yours,

N. M.

The Committee did not act on the matter at the time, both because the financial relations between the Board of Health and the Association were then unsettled, and also because the reply had gone further than the request, and had included the local physicians at the hospitals whose compensation the Committee was not ready at the time to assume. On November 10th, however, when the Bureau was re-organized, by retaining local physicians, and the visiting physicians were released, the Executive Committee guaranteed to the Board of Health the payment of the local physicians who should be retained on the Bureau Staff, at the rate established by the Board, \$150 per month; and still later, paid up the local physicians, including the hospital surgeons, at the rate fixed by the Board of Health, and in accordance with the time and amounts submitted by the Board. This amount was accepted by most of the physicians, though Dr. J. D. Fernandez generously refused any compensation for his services in connection with St. Luke's Hospital, and another physician refused to accept the amount offered, and several threatened to sue the Association for more pay, notwithstanding the fact that the Executive Committee had made no contract with any physician, and had simply followed out to the letter the recommendations of the Board of Health, which had entire jurisdiction in the matter.

To recur to the visiting physicians, there was, happily, no misunderstanding between the Association and the strangers, but, on the other hand, the relations were of the pleasantest. The physicians, however, resented an article which appeared in a local paper of October 13th, and resigned in a body. This action was, undoubtedly, hasty, and hardly justified by the facts, and a conference with representatives of the Board of Health and Executive Committee resulted in the physicians recalling their action, and they continued to do good work until such time as the fever began to wane, when, realizing that the local physicians were able to control it, and that it was a heavy expense to maintain the Bureau longer than necessary, they tendered their resignations and left for their several homes.

The following is a list of the Medical Staff of the Bureau, embracing names, residence, and term of service:

FOREIGN PHYSICIANS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
Anderson, Dr. W. E.	Pensacola, Fla.	Sept. 29	Oct. 16
Broadus, Dr. T. E.	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 15	Nov. 12
Brunz, Dr. H. P.	Mayersville, Miss.	Sept. 11	Oct. 26
Bryan, Dr. L. A.	Houston, Texas	Sept. 12	Oct. 26
Caldwell, Dr. F. H.	Sanford, Fla.	Sept. 6	Oct. 1
Carr, Dr. L. C.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Sept. 19	Nov. 12
Carver, Dr. F. H.	Jacksonville, Fla.		Died Nov. 8
Clay, Dr. J. L.	Dade City, Fla.	Sept. 11	Nov. 26
Donahoo, Dr. J. E.	Careyville, Fla.	Sept. 14	Nov. 12
Eddy, Dr. L. T.	Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 12	Died Sept. 28
Macy, Dr. R. C.	Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 18	Oct. 16
McNeil, Dr. A. P.	Bradley, S. C.	Sept. 24	Oct. 16
McSwain, Dr. T. C.	Satla, S. C.	Sept. 29	Oct. 26
Patton, Dr. Wm.	Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 12	Sept. 28
Porter, Dr. J. Y.	Key West, Fla.	Sept. 8	Feb. 27
Sheffall, Dr. B. F.	Savannah, Ga.	Sept. 12	Oct. 25
Strausz, Dr. P. H.	Palatka, Fla.	Sept. 20	Nov. 12
Van Hood, Dr. E.	Ocala, Fla.	Sept. 12	Oct. 26

HOME PHYSICIANS.

Burroughs, Dr. C. J.	Nov. 10	Dec. 21
Center, Dr. G. F.	Sept. 19	Nov. 15
Cuzner, Dr. A. T.	Sept. 6	Nov. 15
Darnes, Dr. A. H.	Nov. 12	Nov. 27
Fernandez, Dr. J. D. (St. Luke's)	Aug. 22	Sept. 23
Knight, A. W.	Sept. 6	
Matthews, Dr. Geo. C.	Sept. 15	
Mitchell, Dr. Sollace (Sand-Hills)	Aug. 15	Sept. 23
Stollenwerck, Dr. P. J. (St. Luke's)	Aug. 22	Sept. 23
Webster, Dr. N.	Nov. 26	Dec. 21

September 23d the hospitals were turned over to the Government, which assumed all expenses thereafter, which explains the date of discharge of the hospital surgeons in the above list.

Many of the physicians, both local and visiting, connected with the Bureau were sick, and two, Dr. L. T. Eddy and Dr. F. H. Carver, died. Below are given copies of the announcement of Dr. Eddy's death and the action of the visiting physicians thereon:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 28, 1888.

It is with deep sorrow and pain that I announce to the Medical Staff of visiting physicians the death of Dr. L. T. Eddy, of Louisville, Ky., from yellow fever, which sad event occurred a few min-

utes past 12 o'clock this date. When the appeal was made to the country at large for professional aid to the pestilence-stricken city of Jacksonville, Dr. Eddy responded to the call, and has, until himself stricken down with the fever, been untiring in his professional attention to the sick and suffering. A call to attend a patient met with a quick response, whether it came at midday or midnight, and his courteous demeanor, and cheerful and gentle manner won him many friends among his patients, the Medical Staff and others.

Burial services will be held at the office of Undertaker Tyler, tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and it is requested that as many of the staff as can be present will make it convenient to do so.

J. Y. PORTER, M. D.,
Surgeon in Charge of Medical Bureau.

At a meeting of the physicians connected with the Medical Bureau, held on Sunday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were passed upon the death of Dr. L. T. Eddy:

WHEREAS, It has pleased a Divine Providence to call from our midst our beloved brother and friend, Dr. L. T. Eddy, of Louisville, Ky., and

WHEREAS, We admire the grand, noble and self-sacrificing impulse to which he responded so cheerfully and quickly, and the tireless charity with which he labored, and the absolute forgetfulness of self in exposing himself constantly to a deadly pestilence, and

WHEREAS, There was no thought of reward to even so faintly shadow the Christian fight in which he fell; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we mourn for our dead hero, and the stricken of Jacksonville have lost a faithful and fearless champion, and we an honored counselor and an invaluable friend; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the press of his native city, and to the public at large.

J. Y. PORTER, M. D.,
Chairman,
F. H. CALDWELL, M. D.,
L. C. CARR, M. D.,
B. F. SHEFTALL, M. D.,

Committee of Visiting Medical Staff.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, who was placed in charge of the physicians at the Bureau, was also Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures, and, as such, his relations with the Association continued long after the headquarters were closed, and until the final completion of accounts of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention.

NURSES.

The principal object in establishing the Bureau was to provide accommodations for nurses. The value of good nursing in the treatment of yellow fever is too well appreciated by all persons familiar with the disease to need argument. The Executive Committee, therefore, took early action to assure the authorities that it considered the matter of nurses one about which early action should be taken, and in which any reasonable expenditure of funds would be justified.

There was no lack of applications, for persons all over the country began to volunteer their services at the first announcement of the epidemic. The Executive Committee, following the same practice as in the case of physicians, referred all applications to the Board of Health, which examined the papers of the applicant and, if accepted, sent the nurse to the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention. The nurse was thereupon enrolled on the books of the Bureau, and subject to duty assigned by the head nurse clerk, Mr. M. Isaacson. The Government, through Surgeon-General Hamilton, assumed payment for nurses regularly placed on the rolls of the Bureau soon after the Bureau was established, and paid for actual services performed at the rate of three dollars per day. Dr. Porter, Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures, supervised all nurses upon the Government pay roll, and was given power by the Board of Health to discharge incompetent or unreliable nurses, and was authorized by the Executive Committee to preserve order and discipline at the Bureau.

It was found necessary to arrest some nurses for drunkenness, carelessness and disorderly conduct, and send them out of town, to prevent other people being imposed upon. In spite of the care taken to secure only acclimated and experienced nurses, many were attacked by the fever, and others found entirely incompetent. Nevertheless, this feature of the Bureau was generally appreciated, and to it is, undoubtedly, due the saving of many lives, and, in great measure, the mildness of the epidemic.

Applications were made, generally, by the physician in charge of indigent patients, who could not be removed to the hospitals, and nurses sent as promptly as possible by conveyances furnished by the Bureau.

To show the amount of work necessary to run this single department of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, it may be said that there were five hundred and ninety-four nurses on duty at one time. The total number of nurses enrolled at the Bureau was eight hundred and thirty-seven, of which three hundred and ninety-seven were white, and four hundred and forty colored. Of this number about two hundred were home or local nurses, and about two-thirds of the number were females. It must be remembered that, besides the nurses on the Government pay roll, there were some at the hospitals not enrolled at the Bureau, and many employed by individuals and various secret and benevolent societies. The Executive Committee paid some nurses employed to care for the sick poor before the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention was organized. It is found impracticable to give a correct list of nurses who came from different localities, with their residences, because some gave the wrong address; but it may be said, generally, that many

came from Key West, Tampa and Pensacola, Florida; Mobile and Selma, Alabama; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, Louisiana; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New York City; Washington, D. C.; Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina. Charleston, S. C., generously paid the salaries of her nurses during their stay in the city. Upon discharge, the Association provided transportation home, as may be seen in the report of the Committee on Transportation.

DRUGS.

The Government, through its officials, soon after establishing its headquarters assumed the payment of drugs ordered upon prescriptions of regular physicians, endorsed "Government relief." Instead of establishing a Government dispensary, Dr. Porter, for the Government, designated certain reliable drug stores. Previous to this action by the Government, the Board of Health had authorized the filling, at specified drug stores, of prescriptions given by reputable physicians for the indigent poor. It was found that, in some instances, physicians took advantage of the privilege to order liquors in unnecessary quantities; that some druggists had charged exorbitant prices, and that impositions of various natures had been practiced; and it became necessary for the Executive Committee to instruct the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention to carefully compare all the drug bills which the Association was expected to pay, with the original prescriptions, before payment. This necessitated the expenditure of some time, and, in almost all cases, the amount of the bill was scaled down about one-third. The bills were then examined, at the request of the Executive Committee, by Dr. R. P. Daniel, of the Board of Health, and by Dr. J. Y. Porter, and were paid as approved by them.

SICK SUPPLIES.

The Executive Committee was appealed to, early in the epidemic, to furnish some articles of food for the indigent sick and convalescents, more nourishing than the usual rations given to the indigent through the Committee on Relief. Besides articles of food, it was also necessary to make some provision for supplying clothing and bedding to poor people, to replace infected articles destroyed by the authorities. The Executive Committee, accordingly, arranged to supply reasonable demands of this nature, at first through the Committee on Relief; later, through the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention. Such articles as tea, coffee and sugar, wines, chickens, blankets, etc., were furnished upon the order of certain regular physicians, who were designated by the Board of Health, and by the chairman of the Committee on Relief. Through no fault of the Com-

mittee on Nurses and Medical Attention, the original orders of this nature were destroyed, and it is, therefore, impossible to give the exact number of applications of this kind during the whole epidemic. The records show, however, that, up to October 20th, 3,114 orders for sick supplies were filled, and, at a reasonable estimate, fully another thousand should be added for the remaining period of the epidemic.

UNDERTAKERS.

Another department of this committee was the burial of the dead. The Association was obliged to assume, in the absence of action by the city or county authorities, the burial of many of the poor who died by reason of the plague. It was not designed, at first, that the Association should become responsible for all such cases, but as early as September 13th, after different attempts on the part of the Executive Committee to secure prompt and decent burial of the dead, the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention was charged with the duty of looking after the undertakers, and was given discretion to assume the reasonable expenses of burial, in cases of hardship, and during the latter part of the time the Executive Committee was obliged to pay in almost all cases. T. H. Willard was put in charge of this department, and personally investigated all applications for burial. A price of fifteen dollars was allowed by the Association for burial, and undertakers' bills, which had been authorized by the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, were approved and paid by the Association, when accompanied by a proper certificate of the attending physician, and sexton of the cemetery in which the interment was made.

AMBULANCES AND VEHICLES.

Upon the establishment of the Bureau, the Board of Health turned over to the committee the supervision of the ambulances, which department was also placed in direct charge of Mr. Willard. Four ambulances were kept constantly at work, day and night, until about the middle of October, when arrangements were made by which only such as were absolutely needed were kept in service continuously. Applications for ambulances to remove the sick to the hospitals were made, generally, by physicians, and they were promptly furnished, if, upon investigation, the case properly required it. Besides ambulances, the committee was at a very considerable expense to furnish vehicles with which to supply physicians and nurses promptly, day and night. Later, the control of both vehicles and ambulances was assumed by a special Committee on Vehicles, appointed by the Executive Committee.

RESTAURANT.

The necessity for furnishing meals for physicians and nurses has been spoken of. The residents of the Bureau, probably, fared better than the inmates of any of the few restaurants or hotels which remained open during the epidemic, and yet the cost was not excessive, when the number of meals is considered. Provision was made, outside of the Bureau, for feeding of colored nurses, and meals were prepared and sent by wagons to nurses on duty, as it was soon found absolutely necessary for their comfort.

The total number of meals furnished by the committee was:

Doctors and White Nurses.....	37,029
Colored Nurses.....	19,376
Nurses on duty, by wagons.....	10,614
Total.....	67,019

The Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention was more intimately connected with Government Relief Measures than any other committee, on account of the Bureau being also the headquarters of Dr. J. Y. Porter and staff. Some deduction in the expense of the committee must, therefore, be made for this reason: and, in reading the financial statement of the committee, the items of "fumigation" and "infected articles destroyed" only figure here because the funds advanced by the Association for these matters, for the sake of convenience, passed through the hands of this committee.

It may be said that the expenses of this committee have been criticised at home more severely than the cost of any other department, but, generally, by persons who were ignorant of the immense work done by the committee. As an illustration, it was frequently stated that the expense of the restaurant was too great, and yet an estimate, based on the number of meals furnished, does not show the expense was excessive. A fair consideration of the items in the statement appended will, we think, not justify a charge of waste or extravagance. The work of the committee, in its different departments, certainly was as necessary and effective for the public welfare as that of any part of the Association.

Before closing this short outline of the work of the committee it may be well to say a few words about the Red Cross Association and the Harry Miner nurses, although, out of consideration for the public, these subjects will be touched upon very briefly.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ASSOCIATION.

September 10th Dr. Neal Mitchell, President of the Board of Health, reported to the Executive Committee that Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Association, had, some time previous, wired her willingness to establish headquarters of the As-

sociation in Jacksonville, and had been authorized to do so at once. Five days later Dr. Mitchell introduced Colonel F. R. Southmayd, of the Red Cross Association, to the meeting of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee arranged a conference with Colonel Southmayd, inviting, besides the committee, the chairman of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, Dr. Joseph Y. Porter and Dr. Neal Mitchell. Colonel Southmayd explained his views, and the methods of the Red Cross Association. The Executive Committee, the same day, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Red Cross Association, through Colonel F. R. Southmayd, its representative, be requested to give its aid and co-operation to our Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention.

A few days later Colonel Southmayd was urged by President Daniel to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee, in order that an understanding might be arrived at by which he could render more active assistance in relief work, but a previous engagement to go to Macclenny prevented his acceptance at this time. Colonel Southmayd went to Macclenny, at the request of President Mitchell, of the Board of Health, by special train furnished by the Executive Committee, and, on his return, presented his report to Dr. Mitchell, under the misapprehension, it appeared afterwards, that he was the President of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association. The Executive Committee, not being apprised of any report, naturally, took no notice of it, and, in the immense pressure of other matters, omitted to further repeat to Colonel Southmayd the request for the co-operation of the Red Cross Association.

The Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention had, by this time, organized the Bureau for Nurses in good running order, and it was not thought practicable, or desirable, to reorganize it in accordance with the criticisms made, and methods explained, by the representative of the Red Cross. The Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention had considerable trouble with the nurses brought from New Orleans by Colonel Southmayd, by reason of their average inefficiency and unreliability, and they were supposed to be Red Cross nurses until the publication of the following card:

JACKSONVILLE, September 17, 1888

To the Editor of the Times-Union:

Since leaving New Orleans to come to your city, and more particularly since reaching Jacksonville, I have seen considerable mention made in press telegrams, and in reportorial and editorial columns of Red Cross nurses. I deem it, therefore, necessary to state that the American Red Cross has no nurses, to my knowledge; certainly none in that portion of our country in which I am the representative of the American Red Cross: that is, the lower Mississippi Valley.

I am in Jacksonville to-day because of a request made by your Board of Health, of Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., and I am here only to serve your people in any way in my power, and which is signified to me by your Board of Health, or the other worthy gentlemen who compose the associations and committees who are so earnestly at work for the relief of your sick and distressed community. Prior to the receipt of the dispatch from Miss Barton which brought me here, Dr. Mitchell had dispatched to Dr. Wilkinson, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, for nurses for the sick in Jacksonville. Dr. Wilkinson asked me to attend to the matter for him, as he believed me more able than any other to get the nurses desired. For many years I have had occasion, in times of epidemic in my own city, for the use of nurses, and have, also, on more than one occasion, had to send them to other cities, notably to Shreveport, and Memphis, in 1873, to Brunswick, Ga., in 1876, and to some sixty or more towns in the widespread epidemic of 1878. Therefore, Dr. Wilkinson asked my help. In response to Dr. Mitchell's dispatches, I hunted up and sent some thirty-two of those nurses before I came myself, and when I came, brought eighteen more with me, ten of whom I left at Macclenny to attend the sick there, reporting the fact to Dr. Mitchell, supposing the Relief Committee here was attending, or wanted to attend, to the sick there, in which supposition I found I was correct. At Baldwin I received another dispatch from Dr. Mitchell for twenty more nurses, and, having brought with me the names and addresses of a number of nurses, I dispatched at once, in accordance with Dr. Mitchell's request.

Not one of these nurses has ever served the Red Cross, for the Red Cross has never, in the South, at least, engaged in any work in which nurses are needed. I can readily understand why the name has attached to them, which is because I am a member of the National Red Cross, and as a member of that association I have been brought here, as stated. But my action in sending the nurses to Dr. Mitchell was personal and individual, to oblige my friend Dr. Wilkinson, of New Orleans, and I desire that the good people of Jacksonville should understand and make the distinction.

Trusting you will give this place in your columns. I remain,

Very respectfully,

F. R. SOUTHMAYD,
Am. Red Cross.

It appeared by Col. Southmayd's statement that there were no Red Cross nurses in the city, and it was also known that he was the only official representative of the Association on the ground. The members of the Executive Committee fully recognized the magnificent work of the American National Red Cross Association, and appreciated its early offer of assistance, and endeavored to do away with the friction which had arisen between the representative of the Association and the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, and also the Board of Health and the Surgeon in charge of the Government Relief Measures, as well as different individuals. The lack of co-operation and want of harmony was unfortunate, but it be-

came greater as time passed, and Col. Southmayd was finally recalled at the request transmitted by the following telegram:

Miss Clara Barton, President Red Cross Association, Washington, D. C.:

You will confer a favor on me by withdrawing Southmayd. He is a hindrance to me in my official capacity in command of Government nurses.

J. Y. PORTER,
Surgeon in Charge of Government Relief Measures.

Col. Southmayd, before he left, complained to the Executive Committee about some charges made in the New York World, by its special correspondent, and asked for an investigation, which was not acceded to because the matter seemed to be personal, and the Committee had its hands full of more pressing duties.

In October the Secretary of the American Red Cross forwarded to the Association a copy of Col. Southmayd's report, together with the following courteous letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October, 1888.

Hon. P. McQuaid, President Auxiliary Sanitary Association, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—Col. F. R. Southmayd, having made report of his mission to Jacksonville, to a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Association of the Red Cross, the said report being accepted, it was voted that the Secretary of the meeting be requested to have made a verbatim copy of the same and forward to the Auxiliary Sanitary Association of Jacksonville, Florida, together with the sincere sympathies of the officers of the Association of the Red Cross, for the great afflictions which have befallen their community, and the severe trials which they have been called to pass through, and their congratulations, as well, at the prospect of better days to come.

I have the honor, dear sir, to remain

Very respectfully yours,

M. M. RAMSEY,
Secretary.

(Seal.)

HARRY MINER NURSES.

Probably the most annoying circumstance connected with the work of the Association was the matter of the "Miner Nurses." This important part of the yellow fever epidemic of 1888, was inaugurated by the receipt of the following telegram, by President Neal Mitchell, of the Board of Health:

NEW YORK, September 7, 1888.

Dr. Neal Mitchell:

I propose to send a corps of trained nurses and pay their salaries and transportation out of my own pocket. Can you give them proper accommodations, and how many do you require?

H. C. MINER.

Dr. Mitchell, after conference with the Executive Committee, responded as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA, September 7, 1888.

H. C. Miner :

We gratefully accept your generous offer. Are ten acclimated nurses too many to ask?

NEAL MITCHELL,
Board of Health.

It afterwards appeared that Mr. J. Charles Davis, the agent of Mr. Miner, received many applications from volunteer nurses who were willing to go to Florida, and that from these certain ones were selected, who signed the following agreement:

NEW YORK, September 11, 1888.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, offer our services free for the service of nursing yellow fever patients in Jacksonville, Florida.

LAVINA L. DOCK.
SAMUEL HARRIS.
WILLIAM H. DRAKE.
W. L. WEIR.
JAS. K. SEWARD.
WILLIAM REID.
THOS. B. RADCLIFFE.
J. BRYSON.
J. W. BERNEY.

The nurses named, together with William Robertson and John F. Barr, came to Jacksonville in due season, at the expense of Mr. Miner, and were set to work. As has been heretofore explained, the volunteer nurses from abroad were enrolled at the Bureau of Nurses, and received pay at the rate of \$3 per day for time of actual work, from the Government. It being understood that the Miner nurses were sent at the expense of Mr. Miner, they were not put on the Government pay-roll. Almost all of the nurses in question were without funds, and soon applied to the Association for aid. The situation then developed rapidly. The nurses claimed Mr. Miner had agreed to pay them. Mr. Miner, through his agent, Mr. Davis, claimed the nurses offered their services voluntarily. The Executive Committee felt it was a matter in which it was not directly concerned, that it was, indeed, a question to be settled between the parties themselves. It became evident to the Committee, however, that some of the nurses were in need, notwithstanding their general expenses were provided at the Bureau of Nurses, and while it did not feel justified in paying the nurses money for wages, which it could not hope to receive back from the Government, as in other cases, it did not like to assume the position of accepting the services of nurses who were not receiving any compensation. The Executive Committee, therefore, in an unguarded moment, allowed itself to

become an intermediary in communications between Mr. Miner and the nurses, and from thenceforth there was hardly a day that did not bring several communications about the Miner nurses, or an appeal from some of the nurses themselves, or a call by a committee, or a visit from some of their friends or enemies. At last a full statement of facts was sent to the New York Committee of the Association, and the matter was referred to it for action. The New York Committee and Mr. Miner's agent submitted the whole matter to F. R. King-Hall, special correspondent of the New York World, as a referee, and after proper time for examination, the referee advised the payment of certain sums of money to the several nurses to cover expenses, and, at the request of Mr. Miner, the Executive Committee advanced the funds necessary to pay the amounts recommended, and transportation of the nurses to New York, which funds were afterwards returned by Mr. Miner.

It may be said here that the amounts paid the nurses averaged about \$40 apiece, and that the actual services of the nurses, if paid at the regular Government rate, would have been worth little more, as they were, with two exceptions, all sick with the fever, and averaged but a few days of actual service apiece. The Executive Committee, moreover, took care of one of the nurses who had a severe case of the fever, furnished him with suitable clothes, etc., and paid his board during some time after convalescence, at the expense of the Association.

And so the matter ended, or rather, the Committee, collectively and individually, hoped and prayed that it had terminated, but there is now a pile of letters (of which some are doubtless unanswered) among the files of the Association, which came afterwards, from the nurses, and friends, and enemies, and others who had no possible interest in the matter except that of benevolence; and a cry by some jocular person that a telegram about the Miner nurses has been received, will instantly put to flight an important meeting of the Executive Committee or the Association at this late day.

The well intended action of the Executive Committee in the case of the Miner nurses met with the same reward as similar action did in other matters, when the Executive Committee went outside of its usual jurisdiction to assume duties and liabilities, out of a desire to assist persons who had no claim upon it. The recipients of such benefit quite frequently not only appeared ungrateful for the assistance rendered, but were disposed to use the fact that something had been done for their relief as a basis for a claim that an obligation was admitted, and a demand for more aid.

Below is given a detailed statement of the expenses of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention:

Nurses' Pay-Rolls.....	\$37,768.96	
Physicians' Pay-Rolls.....	8,479.65	
Food Supplies.....	7,423.12	
Prescriptions and drugs.....	3,746.02	
Undertakers.....	3,327.10	
Ambulance and Vehicles.....	8,694.00	
Employees' Pay-Roll.....	9,012.03	
Tableware and Furniture.....	1,275.55	
Board and Meals, outside of Bureau.....	1,714.05	
Stationery and Printing.....	320.30	
Laundry Work for Bureau.....	577.02	
Sundry Supplies.....	430.89	
Fumigation.....	15,570.16	
General Expenses.....	6,537.28	
General Supplies.....	9,223.41	
Infected Articles Destroyed.....	39,993.60	
	<hr/>	
	\$154,093.14	
Of the above there was advanced on account of United States Marine Hospital Service.....	94,317.74	
	<hr/>	\$59,775.40

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE.

The articles of association adopted by the members of the Association provided for a committee which was called the Committee on Conference.

P. McQuaid was appointed chairman of the committee when the Association was organized, and continued as such until elected acting president. Upon the election of Mr. McQuaid as president, after the death of President Daniel, Mr. P. E. McMurray was appointed chairman. The other members of the committee consisted of C. B. Rogers and J. C. Greeley, the latter of whom served for some time as temporary chairman. On different occasions various members of the Executive Committee also acted upon the Committee on Conference, to execute specific duties.

The idea of the founders of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, as has been repeatedly stated, was to make the organization auxiliary to the constituted authorities, that is, to the city government of Jacksonville and to the Duval County Board of Health. The name of the Association implies its mission, and the original intention has been consistently carried out. Such being the character of the work outlined for the Association, it became necessary to provide ways and means to insure a constant interchange of information and ideas between the Association and the official organizations. The Association had no legal existence as an official body, or authority to carry into effect the views of its members, with the weight of official action. It represented, however, the citizens of Jacksonville, and was, at all times ostensibly, at most times actually, founded on public opinion. The authorities, naturally, therefore, were glad to receive suggestions and assistance from the Association.

The exigencies of the times were great, and it was correctly foreseen that the usual formal communication by letter was not adapted to the needs of the hour, hence the Committee on Conference. It was the duty of this committee to wait upon the other organizations personally, and communicate the views and suggestions of the Association as fully as the particular case required, leaving an official memorandum when necessary, and soliciting action if required. The Association also invited the attendance of a representative from the City Council and Board of Health at their daily meetings, and such representatives were usually present.

To this close, personal, intimate acquaintance with the information, motives and methods of the several organizations was undoubt-

edly due, in great part, the harmony that existed between them, and their consequent co-operation and support.

Soon after the epidemic was announced, Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, at the request of the Association and the authorities, took charge of the Government Relief Measures in Florida, under appointment of Surgeon-General Hamilton, M. H. S., and thereafter the relations of the Association with Dr. Porter were fully as intimate and harmonious as with the other authorities, and almost daily communication was had by means of the Committee on Conference on the one hand, and on the other by the frequent personal attendance of Dr. Porter upon the meetings of the Association.

The scope of the sanitary and relief work assumed by and delegated to the Association, constantly expanded and enlarged. The receipt and handling of the entire funds contributed, naturally increased the duties and responsibilities of the Association, and while it did not of itself give to the Association any extension of power, the fact that the officers and members were morally bound to secure a careful disbursement of the funds entrusted to their care, rendered it imperative that the Association should exercise supervision over all matters calling for the expenditure of money. It may be a matter of interest to the reader to note, in reading the report, and especially the chapter giving an outline of the epidemic, that in many instances the initiation of public measures adopted by the authorities was due to the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association. To a close observer it will appear that few of the suggestions of the Association failed to be approved by the authorities, although it is true that, in many cases, such action was delayed for some time.

While it is not expedient here to enter into detail with regard to the action of the various official organizations, it is, perhaps, well to cover some important points of interest under the following heads:

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council of Jacksonville accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee to be represented in the meetings of the latter body, and during the first portion of the epidemic Acting Mayor J. W. Archibald, later Acting Mayor D. T. Gerow, effectively co-operated with the Executive Committee, not only in matters in which the city was officially interested, but in various useful capacities. Councilmen William Clarke, J. H. Stephens and T. J. Boyd, and J. C. Greeley, of the Board of Public Works, appeared for the city on different occasions, and tendered assistance in other ways. The City Council was unfortunate in lacking the necessary quorum of members a great part of the time, and this fact, which was early foreseen, had its due weight in organizing the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association. The only time at which there existed any misunder-

standing between the city authorities and the Association was when the appeal for aid was sent out over the wires of the country. On the morning of September 6th the appeal for aid was read at the meeting of the Executive Committee, and ordered signed and published at once, the financial situation requiring immediate action. In the afternoon of the same day, at a meeting of the City Council, independent action was taken, with a similar idea in view. The Executive Committee, on the next day, realizing the unfortunate effect of any lack, or apparent lack, of harmony, charged its Conference Committee to meet the Council, which was promptly done. The situation was thoroughly canvassed, and the City Council finally approved the action of the Association, and abandoned its intention of independent measures, by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Council does hereby indorse all the actions of the Citizens' Auxiliary Association, and its Executive Committee, in their efforts to control the epidemic now raging in our midst, and that we will, in our official capacity, do all we can to render aid to them.

So early as August 15th the City Council appropriated the sum of \$2,000 of the city funds for the use of the Association. This amount was never drawn or used, however, because the members of the Executive Committee soon realized that the city would need all of its funds for its own expenses, as the epidemic had cut off the usual means of revenue, and the same cause, in connection with other reasons, rendered difficult the raising of funds by unusual methods.

On November 2d the city needed funds to pay the police force and other necessary bills; and, upon motion of the Executive Committee, the \$2,000 previously spoken of was returned to the proper authorities.

On the 1st day of October, the city finances being at low ebb, and it being of the greatest importance that police protection be maintained, and that funds be provided for salaries of sanitary, police and other necessary officials, and for other purposes, the Executive Committee, after careful consideration and discussion, made the sum of \$5,000 available from the funds of the Association, for the use of the city, and paid that amount to the proper authorities. This sum was voted in the nature of an advance without security, the Executive Committee believing that the money would be, undoubtedly, expended with care, and that such action was justified by the circumstances, but leaving the matter in such a way that the city could refund it if, as the committee hoped, the city should consider such return expedient. By reference to the Chronological Sum-

mary, March 27th, it will be seen that the city has taken no steps to refund the money, and that the account stands:

Jacksonville City Government, expended for police and other municipal purposes, \$5,000.

The city co-operated with the Association, from time to time, by taking measures to legalize its action, by ordinance and resolution, as in the case of the appointment of sanitary police, the delegation of power to Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, in charge of disinfection matters, and the affixing of penalties for secretion of infected material, and to prevent the return of refugees before official notification by the authorities.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

On August 15th \$3,000 was made available to the Association by the Board of County Commissioners of Duval county, to assist in meeting the expenses of the epidemic.

Some reference to the County Commissioners in Duval county is necessary, to explain the position of the Executive Committee and demonstrate its consistency in matters of relief. It may be noted, in reading that portion of the report which treats of "Sister Communities," that, in more than one instance, the correspondence on the part of the Executive Committee made evident the fact that the committee strongly assumed the position, in relation to other communities, that it was not justified in expending the funds held by it as trustee for the "yellow fever sufferers," for the benefit of those who suffered indirectly from quarantine regulations and the consequent depression of business, or from lack of employment; but that such persons were, when in indigent circumstances, a proper object of relief and care to the County Commissioners of the county in which they resided. It is true that the Association extended considerable relief in Duval county, to persons living outside of the city, through its Committee on Duval County at Large, but, in almost all cases, the relief was to inhabitants of infected localities. At one time some relief was administered, through the same channel, to indigent persons living in localities not actually infected, the relief, generally, being afforded by means of labor performed on the roads; but the committee soon came to the conclusion that such expenditure was not strictly justifiable, especially when it became necessary to practice the strictest economy, and therefore adopted the view given above, which view was thereafter consistently applied to local, as well as other applications. Petitions for relief from various localities in the county continued to come in to the committee, in most cases taking the form of a request for employment, but after this date they were referred to the Board of County Commissioners.

On November 20th the petitions of citizens of Arlington, Mill

Cove and Chaseville were presented to the Executive Committee, and respectfully referred to the County Commissioners, and on the next day, by direction of the Executive Committee, the following communication was transmitted:

November 21, 1888.

Dr. Hy. Robinson, Chairman Board of County Commissioners, City :

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, held this morning, I, as Secretary, was directed to ascertain from you, as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, the earliest date at which your Board could confer with the Executive Committee in regard to assistance for destitute people in the county, outside the city of Jacksonville.

Respectfully,

CHAS. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

The following replies were received:

OFFICE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, DUVAL COUNTY,)
JACKSONVILLE, November 21, 1888. }

Chas. S. Adams, Esq., Secretary :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you of this date, in which you informed me that you were directed by the Executive Committee of your Association "to ascertain from me, as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, the earliest date at which the Board could confer with the Executive Committee in regard to assistance for destitute people in the county," to which I beg leave to reply, that the Board of County Commissioners have not been able to hold a session since their last regular meeting in September, for want of a quorum, owing to the epidemic; but I hope we will be able to hold a session on the first Wednesday in December, when we would be pleased to meet your Executive Committee, and confer upon any public measure you may suggest, and, if possible, we will meet your views.

It may not be amiss to state that the Board of County Commissioners has a standing Committee on Poor, and whilst the members of that committee have not been able to hold meetings, yet, in view of the urgency of the occasion, each member has acted independently, and have rendered relief, and are yet doing so, to our destitute fellow-citizens in the county, wherever practicable, consistent with the condition of the county finances, and the limits of the law.

With assurance of highest esteem to the Executive Committee and yourself, I am

Your obedient servant,

HY. ROBINSON,

President Board County Commissioners Duval County..

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., November 22, 1888.

Mr. Chas. S. Adams, Secretary :

DEAR SIR: Your letter of 21st received, and contents noted.. The Board of County Commissioners have not had a meeting since early in September, for want of a quorum. If in my power to get a quorum to meet, I will lay your letter before the Board for action..

Yours truly,

HY. ROBINSON,

Chairman County Commissioners..

The following is the answer of the Executive Committee:

November 23, 1888.

Dr. Hy. Robinson, President Board of County Commissioners, City :

DEAR SIR:—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, held this morning, the following resolution was adopted, and I am instructed to transmit you a copy of it:

WHEREAS, The communication of Dr. Hy. Robinson, President of the Board of County Commissioners, addressed to the Secretary of this Association, in response to a request by the Executive Committee for a conference with the Board of County Commissioners in regard to assistance for destitute people in the county, names the first Wednesday in December as the earliest date upon which he hopes to be able to hold a session of the Board of County Commissioners, be it

Resolved, That the urgency of taking prompt measures to relieve the suffering and distressed poor of the county is so great as, in the estimation of this committee, to warrant an attempt to call a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to again communicate with Dr. Hy. Robinson the request that, as President of the Board of County Commissioners, he will call a special meeting of the Board at the earliest practicable date, for the purpose of a conference with the Executive Committee.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. S. ADAMS,
Secretary.

No reply, and no conference had: and the Executive Committee, while it continued to refer such applications for relief as seemed proper charges of the county, are not officially advised of the action of the County Commissioners in such cases, or what provision, if any, was made for relief.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The relations between the Association and the Board of Health were intimate, constant and harmonious. The Board of Health accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee, and was represented at its meetings, generally, by its President, Dr. Neal Mitchell, or by Dr. R. P. Daniel. The Executive Committee, when organized, elected as treasurer and chairman of its Committee on Sanitation H. A. L'Engle, who was also a member of the Board of Health, and, upon his death, recommended to Governor Perry, as his successor in the Board of Health, his brother, Dr. J. C. L'Engle, who had been elected to fill offices in the Association made vacant in the same way, which recommendation was followed. A member of the Board of Health was also elected a member of the Association's Committee on Claims.

The intimate relations of the two bodies rendered it necessary, as well as desirable, to include the action of the Board of Health in many places in this report, and it would be but repetition to refer to

them here; but some matters, not touched upon in detail, may properly be mentioned. It has been stated in this chapter, before, that the Executive Committee, in its auxiliary capacity, was not in position to execute and enforce its views with the weight of official authority. In all matters pertaining to public health the Board of Health was omnipotent. The Association could, and did, suggest matters which were, in the minds of its members, important. These suggestions always received courteous and careful consideration, and were, generally, endorsed and acted upon. In this way, the Association may modestly claim credit for originating many important measures. The request for the appointment of Dr. Joseph Y. Porter as Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures, the establishment of the headquarters for visiting physicians and nurses, the organization of a sanitary police force are illustrations.

The action of the Board of Health on such matters, while generally favorable, was not always as prompt as the Executive Committees desired, the delay, in many cases, being, doubtless, due to want of a necessary quorum. For example, the Executive Committee urged the adoption of some kind of quarantine restrictions, to prevent the ingress of persons from infected localities, and those expecting relief. The few days delay at this time probably admitted a number of idle and worthless men, who came into the city and threatened to make trouble in questions involving relief and labor. The Executive Committee was compelled to continue to pay the expenses of St. Luke's and Sand-Hills hospitals during the time the Board of Health considered the advisability of turning them over to the care of Dr. J. Y. Porter, who was willing to assume the responsibility and expense, on behalf of the Government, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee, besides urging the importance of undertaking measures to meet the exigencies of the epidemic, was frequently first to suggest, in the spirit of economy, the abolishment of the same measures after the need for them had passed, as in the case of foreign physicians and nurses. The committee early suggested the employment of suitable nurses and physicians to relieve the overburdened local ones, and requested that their services be dispensed with at the earliest time practicable.

As has been stated, the relations of the two organizations were generally harmonious. The Executive Committee was careful to refer all matters within its jurisdiction to the Board of Health, as in the cases of the employment of all physicians and nurses, in which cases the Board settled the compensation, the terms of service, and made all contracts therefor.

The Executive Committee advanced several thousand dollars to the Board of Health, in the first two or three months, upon the

requisition of its various officers, for extraordinary expenses incurred during the epidemic, such as the expenses of the hospitals, etc. While the Committee had no disposition to criticise the items of such expenditures, it did feel obliged to ask that financial statements, covering such matters, be turned in. As early as October 12th, the Executive Committee requested such a statement, and from time to time continued to urge its importance, until December 10th, when a statement was presented. Upon examination it was found that some items were included which the Committee did not feel it could allow from the funds of the Association, such as the salary of the Port Physician at St. Johns Bar, which was an ordinary expense of the Board of Health, chargeable to the county, and so notified the Board of Health. The financial matters were, however, soon after satisfactorily adjusted, and original vouchers turned in to the Association, and the items were thereupon credited the Board of Health and charged upon the books of the Association to the respective departments for which the expense was incurred.

It is a matter of regret that there can be published in this report no official information from the Board of Health. The Secretary of the Association, on the 3d day of December, presented a report to the Executive Committee outlining the proposed scope of the report, and urging that the Board of Health be invited to contribute a paper treating of the epidemic from a medical standpoint, but written in a popular way. The suggestion was adopted, and the invitation was extended to and accepted by the Board of Health, and the editor discussed with a special committee, appointed by that body, the general plan of the report. It was suggested at that conference that it would be a matter of general interest to show, by a plate map, the plan of the city, including a representation, in colors, of the sewer and water systems, etc. Acting upon the suggestion, a draft of a map of the city was made, and the editor, during a short vacation, took some pains and trouble to interview engravers, and make arrangements for the contracts of engraving, etc. The following correspondence explains itself:

January 9, 1889.

Neal Mitchell, M. D., President Board of Health, City:

DEAR SIR—On my recent vacation, while at St. Louis, I called upon several engravers, with the view of ascertaining the necessary cost of a plate map of the city, representing the sewerage, paved streets, etc., in accordance with the conversation I had with you before my departure. Upon my return to the city I reported the cost of such map to the Executive Committee of the above Association, and received their sanction of the same, with power to incur the expense attendant upon such a publication. It is, however, imperatively necessary that immediate measures be taken to perfect a draft of such a map, and I must earnestly request you to confer with me

upon the matter at the earliest practicable moment, if the Board of Health considers this a matter of sufficient interest to the public, and is desirous of accepting the offer of this Committee to publish the plates. The draft of the map will have to be forwarded by the 15th inst., in complete shape, in order to insure publication, without delaying the rest of the pamphlet. Please advise me, at once, whether or not you desire to co-operate in arranging the necessary details.

Respectfully,

CHAS. S. ADAMS,
Secretary.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 12, 1889.

Mr. C. S. Adams, Secretary Citizens' Auxiliary Sanitary Association :

MY DEAR SIR—The Board of Health, recognizing the desirability of writing a history of the recent epidemic of yellow fever, at as early a date as possible, decided (although the time for its preparation was not commensurate with the importance of the work) to accept your invitation, and publish the history with that of the Citizens Auxiliary Sanitary Association. I was appointed to represent the Board in this publication. I likewise recognized the fact that the time for preparation was short, nevertheless, I accepted, believing that it might be accomplished within the prescribed limit.

It is with extreme regret, both to myself and the Board of Health, that I am obliged to state that I do not feel physically able to undertake this task to which I have been looking forward with pleasure during the entire epidemic.

Thanking you for the courtesy of the Association regarding this matter, I remain

Very truly yours,
NEAL MITCHELL, M. D.,
President Duval County Board of Health.

January 15, 1889.

Dr. Neal Mitchell, President Duval County Board of Health, City :

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 12th inst. is received, in which you state that ill health will prevent the proposed history of the epidemic, from a medical standpoint, by yourself, as representative of the Board of Health, in conjunction with the above Association.

There are some facts, however, that it will be almost necessary for the Board of Health to furnish us in order to be authentic: such as an official list of the white and colored deaths and cases of sickness from the yellow fever, a condensed summary of the work accomplished in the hospitals and at the Bureau of Nurses and Medical Attention. Please advise me, at an early date, if I can depend upon receiving from you such data as the above.

I regret that I shall not have such a co-laborer in the report as you would make with better health, and more time, but as my share of the report expands, I am inclined to envy you in being able to postpone the day of evil.

Respectfully,
CHAS. S. ADAMS,
Secretary.

The information last requested, though verbally promised, was not furnished: and the only information obtained from the Board of

Health is the list of deaths, which was compiled alphabetically by the editor, from facts furnished by the Board of Health, and is published as furnished. The readers of this report, therefore, will obtain but a meagre idea of the burden of work which was shouldered by the Board of Health during the epidemic.

Below is given a brief statement of the amounts debited to the Board of Health, of moneys advanced upon requisitions by its officers and the expenses of the Board, which were allowed by the Executive Committee, credited to the Board of Health and charged to the proper accounts upon the books of the Association. The balance shown, \$700.80, being such expenses as could not properly be charged to any department of the Association:

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Total amount advanced on Requisitions..... \$8226.62

DISBURSED AS FOLLOWS:

Charged to Macclenny.....	39.80
" Treasurer's account to correct error.....	88
" Sand-Hills, Voucher 416, Plumbing.....	93.42
" Sand-Hills, Board of Health Voucher, Food.....	1,386.85
" Sand-Hills, Board of Health Voucher, Furniture...	411.50
" Sand-Hills, Board of Health Voucher, General Ex- pense.....	172.88
" Sand-Hills, Board of Health Voucher, Nurses.....	228.00
" Sand-Hills, Board of Health Voucher, Milk.....	142.80
" Sand-Hills, Board of Health Voucher, San. Guards,	102.00
" Sand-Hills, Board of Health Voucher, Horse hire..	260.00
" Sand-Hills, Board of Health Voucher, Extra labor,	202.56
" St. Luke's, Board of Health Voucher, Food.....	910.95
" St. Luke's, Board of Health Voucher, Milk.....	61.27
" St. Luke's, Board of Health Voucher, Labor and Servants.....	302.43
" Nurses and Medical Attention, Executive Commit- tee Voucher 411, Drugs.....	951.02
" Nurses and Medical Attention, Board of Health Voucher, Nurses.....	61.00
" Nurses and Medical Attention, Board of Health Voucher, Fumigation.....	808.00
" Nurses and Medical Attention, Board of Health Voucher, Labor.....	23.45
" Nurses and Medical Attention, Board of Health Voucher, Furniture.....	6.00
" Nurses and Medical Attention, Board of Health Voucher, Horse Hire.....	169.00
" Nurses and Medical Attention, Board of Health Voucher, General Expenses.....	20.00
" Nurses and Medical Attention, Board of Health Voucher, Ambulances.....	173.75
" Sanitary Guards, Board of Health Voucher, Pay-roll,	477.00
" Sanitary Guards, Board of Health Voucher, Sundry Expenses.....	161.25
	<hr/>
	\$7,525.82
	<hr/>
	\$700.80

EXPENSES OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

Hack Hire.....	\$613.50
Office Expenses.....	28.00
Gathering Yellow Fever Statistics.....	55.00
Balance to be accounted for.....	4.30
	<hr/>
	\$700.80

The detailed statement of expenses incurred by the Association, in support of the hospitals, is given here as it is, perhaps, the most appropriate place, there being no part of the report devoted to them, in the absence of official information:

SAND-HILLS HOSPITAL.

Paid for Lumber and Labor for Buildings.....	\$2,080.68
" Furniture.....	1,083.27
" Employees' Pay-roll.....	278.91
" Nurses' Pay-roll.....	3,071.44
" Sanitary Guards.....	102.00
" General Expenses.....	286.20
" Hack Hire.....	327.00
General Supplies Furnished.....	2,130.98
	<hr/>
	\$9,360.48
Of the above there was advanced on account of United States Marine Hospital Service.....	3,111.39
	<hr/>
	\$6,249.09

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Paid for Food Supplies.....	1,074.42
" Nurses and Servants.....	4,087.33
" Clothing.....	52.50
" Bedding.....	144.48
Repairing and Cleaning Hospital.....	1,022.50
Merchandise donated.....	178.43
Appropriation.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,559.66
Of the above there was advanced on account of United States Marine Hospital Service.....	3,825.60
	<hr/>
	\$3,734.06

GOVERNMENT RELIEF MEASURES.

The Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association endeavored to definitely ascertain, at the beginning of the epidemic, what assistance was available, or could be made available, from Government appropriations for measures of relief and assistance.

The Executive Committee received, in answer to its inquiries, assurances from President Cleveland, from the Secretary of the Treasury, from the Florida delegation in Congress, and from Surgeon-General John B. Hamilton, Marine Hospital Service, that everything would be done for them that could properly be done

within the limits of the restrictions imposed by the appropriations themselves. The absence of precedents rendered General Hamilton cautious in stating just what expenses the Government would assume, and, with the exception of a requisition for Sanitary Supplies, such as lime, sulphur, etc., and the requisition for funds with which to construct the huts necessary to establish Camp Mitchell, the approval of vouchers sent to Washington was, from beginning to end, a matter of conjecture, until decisive action was announced to the Association by the receipt of a Treasury check, or the return of rejected vouchers. Surgeon-General Hamilton, however, as early as the conference at Camp Perry, stated, generally, that the Government would pay proper bills for sanitary work, sanitary supplies, and sanitary police. Few vouchers sent on by the Association were rejected.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, who assumed the supervision of Government Relief Measures in Florida, approved all vouchers sent to Washington, and his familiarity with the routine of Government detail, was of great service to the Association in directing what could properly be asked from the Government, and the detail clerical work to put the requests in suitable form.

The Government, under recommendations of Surgeon-General Hamilton and Dr. Porter, assumed payment of nurses, the direction of the sanitary police, the control of the hospitals and the entire work of disinfection. These matters are all mentioned in different parts of this report, and further detail is superfluous.

It is a matter of regret that circumstances prevent an official report of all the work assumed by the Marine Hospital Service in the State during the epidemic. Such a report will undoubtedly be prepared by the proper authorities in the near future, and it is, of course, impossible for the Association to do more than show what funds were advanced by it for the Government, and for what purposes. It may be seen from the body of the report, that at the outset there was some friction between the Executive Committee and Surgeon-General Hamilton. It is gratifying to state that a better personal acquaintance, and knowledge of the motives of the persons directly interested did much to remove this state of affairs. On behalf of the Association, it may be said that the members fully appreciated the efforts made in their behalf by Government authorities, and during the latter part of the epidemic the Association has nothing but gratitude and commendation to express for the promptness and effectiveness of measures adopted for their assistance.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, the Surgeon in charge of Relief Measures, was on the ground, and by his executive ability, energy and tact, endeared himself to the people of Jacksonville, and the State, as may

be seen by reference to the minutes of the meeting of the Association, held January 22d, in the Chronological Summary.

It must be remembered, in the examination of the financial statement below, that the Association advanced some money to the Government for expenses in which it was not itself interested.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Total vouchers on all accounts approved by Dr. J. Y. Por-

ter and sent to Washington.....\$175,870.54

Rejected and returned.....302.60—\$175,567.94

Reimbursements therefor to April 2, 1889:

On Account Sanitation.....	\$56,873.26
" Sanitary Guards.....	8,946.43
" Fernandina.....	4,187.50
" Nurses and Medical Attention.....	48,420.18
" St. Luke's Hospital.....	3,667.20
" Sand Hills Hospital.....	3,093.39
" Infected articles destroyed.....	39,920.10—\$165,107.77
Balance.....	\$10,460.17

Balance due as follows:

On Account Sanitation.....	\$3,724.31
" Nurses and Medical Attention.....	5,903.66
" Macclenny.....	338.25
" Sanderson.....	64.75
" Enterprise.....	179.00
" St. Luke's Hospital.....	158.40
" Sand Hills Hospital.....	18.00
" Infected articles destroyed.....	73.50
	<hr/> \$10,460.17

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

The work of the Committee on Claims needs explanation more, perhaps, than the work of any other committee of the Association. The position of the Executive Committee and the Association, so far as related to claims for the destruction of property, was not generally understood at the outset, has never been explained to the comprehension and satisfaction of the claimants and the public, and is at this time misinterpreted: and the experience of those directly interested has been such that it seems too much to hope that this article will clear away the clouds and lead to a general appreciation of the motives that led to the formation of the Committee on Claims, and to the results actually accomplished.

On the 10th of August what was known as the "Mayflower House," on the corner of Forsyth and Ocean streets, was destroyed, with all its contents, upon the order of the Board of Health, and under its supervision. The house was old, and was at the time considered a focal point of the fever. Neither the house nor its contents were especially valuable, apparently, but the bills afterwards presented for property claimed to be stored and destroyed would indicate that it was a very expensive building. Had the same house been destroyed at a later date, much of its contents could have been saved, but at the time it was done there was an intense popular demand for the destruction of the building and contents, which was acceded to by the authorities.

One part of the house was used by a person as a dye house, another as a restaurant, and several persons lodged in the upper stories, and a good deal of property was stored therein. The first claim presented to the Executive Committee of the Association was by the dyer for property alleged to be destroyed in this house. On the 20th of August a special committee was appointed to investigate the claim and report. Two days later the special committee was, upon motion, made a standing committee of the Association, and the articles of association amended for that purpose, the committee consisting of P. E. McMurray, chairman; Chas. G. Elliott and W. A. Macduff. September 17th F. E. Bogue was transferred to this committee from the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention. September 22d Chas. G. Elliott died, and Peter Jones was appointed to fill his place. September 29th D. H. Kennedy, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Duval County Board of Health, was added to the committee, at the suggestion of the Board of Health, to guard against imposition: to prevent the consideration and pay-

ment of the same claim by both the Board of Health and the Association. Such was the personnel of the committee, and its members included practical men, whose business qualified them to appraise property liable to be destroyed, and judge the necessities of the class of people who appeared as claimants.

The claim of the dyer, which was first considered, was allowed and paid by the Association, upon careful consideration and earnest discussion, after the prices attached to the several items had been cut down materially. The vital question in the payment of this and other claims was, whether the executive officers of the Association were justified in using the funds in their hands resulting from local subscriptions and foreign contributions, for the payment of property destroyed by the authorities.

The Committee on Claims and the Executive Committee, by whom all claims investigated by the Committee on Claims were finally acted upon, took the position at this time that the Association had not authorized the destruction of any property, and was not in any way liable for the same, but that the Association, in special cases, where the destruction of infected material resulted in destitution and distress, could very properly render assistance as a measure of relief.

The experience of the Committee on Claims has been so unsatisfactory in the case of the "Mayflower House," that if the work had to be done over again it is extremely probable that no claims of the sort would be considered, even as a matter of relief. It may be said right here, as a matter of general information, that, with the exception of two or three instances of destruction of property, which occurred at the very outset of the epidemic, through the negligence and disobedience of some workmen employed by the Committee on Sanitation in cleaning the city, neither the Association, nor any of its committees, nor any of its officers, agents or servants have, at any time, destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, any property. Claims for infected property destroyed by order of the city authorities or the Board of Health were presented to the Association through the Executive Committee from the first, and on September 14th the applications before the Committee on Claims were so numerous, and the demands upon the time of the committee and the finances of the Association became so exorbitant and unreasonable that the Executive Committee, at its meeting on September 14th, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That no bill will be considered or paid by the Executive Committee for goods or chattels destroyed, unless a certificate from the President of the Board of Health is attached to the bill authorizing the destruction of the property, and stating that such goods or chattels could not be properly disinfected, and that the amount of the bill be properly sworn to.

Resolved, That this resolution be published to the public, and that a copy be communicated to the Board of Health through the Conference Committee.

The publication of the resolution helped matters for a few days, but on the 20th, to quote from the minutes:

Chairman McMurray, of the Committee on Claims, called the attention of the Executive Committee to exorbitant claims being put in for destruction of property, and suggested that persons having claims should manifest a spirit of self-sacrifice, and gave notice that the committee would hereafter throw out all unreasonable claims.

And a few days later it became necessary to adopt still more rigid rules for the protection of the committee, and the Executive Committee passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That all claims for destruction of bedding and clothing, by order of the Board of Health, must be approved by Dr. Echemendia, fumigating officer, and Dr. Neal Mitchell, President of the Board of Health, and attested before a proper officer, before the same can be considered by the Committee on Claims. The secretary was instructed to prepare blank affidavits.

Surgeon-General John B. Hamilton, M. H. S., had intimated quite early in the epidemic his desire and intention to attempt a thorough disinfection of Jacksonville, which view was heartily approved by the local authorities. About October 9th Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Surgeon in Charge of Government Relief Measures in Florida, transmitted to the Executive Committee of the Association an official notification that the Government had determined to adopt this recommendation, and disinfect the city. Dr. Porter enclosed also a copy of a notice intended for publication, formulated by him, for the information of the public, from which the following is quoted:

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

(1.) Mattresses, pillows, comforts and blankets, soiled by dejections from the sick to such an extent as to prevent their further use by anyone else sick in the same house or family, should be destroyed by burning at once, which destruction will be done at the request of the owners by the Fumigating and Disinfecting Department of the Government Aid Bureau, on application to me. The Government will assume no pecuniary responsibility thereof.

Parties totally unable to sustain the loss of infected material of the character above cited (referring to bedding and furniture impossible to disinfect), may expect to be reimbursed by the General Government; but no receipt for the article stating the fact can at present be given.

(2.) All applications for reimbursement for destruction of infected material must first pass through the Committee on Claims of the Citizens' Auxiliary Sanitary Association, fixing the valuation, and particularly stating the question of impecuniosity of the owner, before they can be entertained by me and forwarded to the U. S. Marine Hospital Bureau at Washington.

On the next day after the receipt of the letter, President Neal Mitchell, of the Duval County Board of Health, called the attention of the Executive Committee to the rules, and suggested some objections, of which one was to the latter portion. A conference was requested by the Executive Committee with the Board of Health and Dr. Porter, and upon the report of the Conference Committee, after discussion by the Executive Committee, the President was directed to formulate and transmit the views of the Executive Committee, which he did as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 17, 1888.

Joseph Y. Porter, M. D., Surgeon in Charge of Government Relief Measures, City:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 9th inst., with accompanying copies of letter of instructions to Dr. DeM. Echemendia, Chief of Disinfecting and Fumigating Staff, and copy of rules and regulations relating to the subject of disinfection and fumigation, has been duly received, and has had careful consideration by the Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association to-day, and believing that you desire an expression of their opinions thereon, I am directed to communicate to you their views, and at the same time to express their confidence in your judgment and ability to devise and execute such measures as will exterminate the germs of disease in this city, and prevent a visitation of this terrible scourge another season.

As you already know, the transfer of Dr. DeM. Echemendia and his staff, and placing the disinfecting and fumigating of houses where yellow fever has occurred to the Marine Hospital Service, was advocated and approved by this committee.

"IN REGARD TO DISINFECTION OF HOUSES."

Rules 1, 2 and 3 we fully concur in.

"DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY."

Under this head the committee beg leave to make some suggestions, which they hope will impress themselves favorably on you.

Rule 1. That instead of leaving it optional with the owner to have "mattresses, pillows, comforts and blankets, soiled by dejections from the sick, so as to prevent their further use by anyone else sick in the house," destroyed by burning at once, it should be obligatory, as a means to prevent the spread of the infection, and the owner paid a fair value for the property destroyed, out of Government funds. The grounds on which the committee base these recommendations are: First. All citizens, with but few exceptions, who had the means to leave sought safety in flight at the beginning of the epidemic, and left their houses unoccupied. Those who remained did so, generally speaking, because of want of means to go away, and in their homes the scourge found its victims, and very few of those people, indeed, are able to bear the loss of such property as you say should be destroyed. The Executive Committee have felt it necessary to pay for property destroyed under similar circumstances by Dr. DeM. Echemendia's staff, when under the direction of the Board of Health, as a measure of relief to the owners, to enable them to replace the necessities of living. Second. From existing conditions, as above stated, there are so few able to bear

the loss of such property as should be destroyed to prevent spread of infection, that the committee believe it would be wise, and within the scope of the law, for the Government to announce that it would pay for all property destroyed under your orders. Such action would remove any danger of secreting infected articles by the owners, which, we fear, might be attempted by those unable to bear the loss if otherwise.

Rule 2. In reference to this rule, providing that applications to the Government for reimbursement for destruction of infected material should be referred to the Committee on Claims of the Citizens' Auxiliary Association, the committee feels that, in view of the fact that the work of disinfection and fumigation may require months to complete after the end of this epidemic, and as the members of that committee have gratuitously devoted their time and services to the work during the epidemic, and will be compelled to give their attention to their personal interests as soon as business can be resumed, that a competent person should be appointed by you as an appraiser for the Government, who should, in conjunction with a representative of the owner of the property to be destroyed, determine its value. And that a certificate for the property destroyed be given to the owner.

* * * * *

P. McQUAID,
President.

Meantime the Committee on Claims struggled with claims of all sorts and descriptions. In every case the committee assumed the right to cut down the prices sworn to by the claimant, inasmuch as the Association approved their payment only as a matter of relief, and, at the same time, was obliged to adopt precautions to prevent the beneficiaries from obtaining additional relief from other committees of the Association. It seemed hard to the claimants to have their claims cut down, but it was necessary in nearly every case. At the outset much property was unnecessarily destroyed by the authorities, and later, when a regularly appointed Chief of Fumigating Staff took charge of the matter of the destruction of infected articles, it became necessary to take care to distinguish between property destroyed by him at the request of the owner and such property as he destroyed, because, in his judgment, it could not be disinfected, and ought to be destroyed. About the middle of October the matter of claims was brought to a crisis by the appearance of a claimant before the Executive Committee, and his demand as a legal right to payment of his claim, his refusal to accept the sum the Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the Committee on Claims, thought reasonable, and his threat to sue for the full amount. We quote from the minutes of the Executive Committee a few days later, on October 20th:

Resolved, That in future no claims for property destroyed be paid by this committee.

This resolution led to a full discussion of the right and expediency of this committee to expend funds in their hands for the pur-

pose of remunerating people for destruction of property, in light of the fact that neither the Executive Committee nor the Association had caused property to be destroyed, and considering the number and amount of claims. The resolution was then unanimously adopted, it being understood that such action would not affect the consideration of such claims as were properly certified and sworn to now on file before the committee.

The action of the committee was published, and for the time no further consideration was paid to claims or claimants than was necessary to dispose of remaining ones in one way or another.

On the 27th of October the Association issued a financial statement, which showed that the amount of money expended in the payment of claims to date, "to afford immediate relief," aggregated \$3,666.27.

On the 24th inst. the matter of Government payment for property destroyed was renewed by a letter from Dr. Porter:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 24, 1888.

To the President Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, Jacksonville, Fla.:

MY DEAR SIR: I herewith enclose you official copies of telegraphic correspondence between General Hamilton and myself since the 20th inst.

Very truly,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D.,

Surgeon in Charge Government Relief Measures, Florida.

Enclosure.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 20, 1888.

To Hamilton, Surgeon-General, Washington:

In conference with authorities, everything regarding disinfection and fumigation of houses arranged, except destruction of property. If Government will not assume to pay for infected material destroyed, such as mattresses and pillows, irrespective of ability to incur loss, I am afraid of secretion of fomites. As expense of destruction of mattresses and pillows will not exceed, probably, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, I recommend that you authorize me to state that the Government will pay for articles ordered destroyed by me. I wire, as authorities desire immediate information. Please answer at once.

PORTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1888.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, in Charge Government Relief Measures, Jacksonville, Fla.:

I cannot decide matter of payment for articles to be destroyed without submitting it to the President. Will answer Monday.

HAMILTON,
Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 23d.

Dr. Jos. Y. Porter, in Charge Government Relief Measures, Jacksonville, Fla.:

Your authority to keep refugees out of Jacksonville must come from the City Council. With such authority you need nothing further from the Government. In regard to disinfection of bedding,

Government only proposes to pay for destruction of mattresses, pillows and comforts destroyed in the houses of the poor. Persons able to pay must sustain their own loss. City Council should pass ordinance enacting penalty for concealment of infected articles in houses. The use of the public laundry and disinfection building will be free. Carpets need not be destroyed, but should be subjected to steam process.

HAMILTON,
Surgeon-General.

By this time public discussion was quite general and unanimous. October 25th the City Council adopted the following resolution:

Resolved. That we insist that the General Government shall pay for all property destroyed by order of Surgeon Porter, and that the same shall be paid for in full, or replaced by the Government, without regard to the financial condition of the owners of the property so destroyed.

No further action was taken by the Association until November 9th, when the following letter was received from Major J. H. Durkee, chairman of the New York Committee:

NEW YORK, November 9, 1888.

P. McQuaid, Chairman, Jacksonville:

What is the present condition of affairs in relation to fumigation and destruction of bedding at the close of the epidemic? Have the city government and the National authorities agreed upon a plan of operation? Can we render any assistance in the premises?

JOSEPH H. DURKEE,
Chairman.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., November 10, 1888.

Major J. H. Durkee, Chairman, 391 Broadway, New York City:

DEAR SIR—In reference to your telegram of 9th inst., asking for the present condition of affairs relative to fumigating and disinfection and destruction of bedding, etc., I wired you fully to-day, that the Government would only consent to pay for property destroyed where the parties were too poor to bear the loss, and that there was a danger of some parties secreting infected bedding, because of the uncertainty of getting paid for it if destroyed. And, further, that Surgeon-General Hamilton had advised Dr. Porter that the City Council should pass an ordinance fixing the penalty for hiding or concealing infected articles.

Now, I believe both Dr. Porter and Surgeon-General Hamilton are fully impressed with the advisability of the Government agreeing to pay for all bedding that it is deemed necessary to destroy. I have written Dr. Porter very fully on this subject some time ago, and I think he presented the views of our committee to the Surgeon-General.

I took this ground, that nearly all our citizens who had the means to go away left at the beginning of the epidemic, and their houses have been closed up since: that the victims of yellow fever were to be found in the houses of those who remained, and it is there the infected bedding is to be found. Consequently, the loss falls nearly altogether on those who were unable to get away for

want of means. There are a few, of course, who are able to bear the loss, but the percentage is so small, perhaps not over ten per cent. of the whole, that to make any condition or distinction would necessarily make it uncertain who would be paid and who would not, as it would be a very delicate question to determine who could stand the loss and who were not able to.

I presented this matter to Dr. Porter in this shape, and showed him how expedient it was to remove all doubts from the minds of the people on this point, and that the additional cost to the Government would be so insignificant that it was scarcely worth while considering. If people were assured that they would get paid for their property there would be no inducement to conceal it, and it is the only way, in my opinion, to prevent some people from hiding it away. And when you come to consider it in the proper light it is but natural. Those families who have had the yellow fever do not dread any evil effects from retaining their infected bedding. The destruction of it is for the protection and benefit of others, and they do not see why they should be called upon to incur a loss for the benefit of somebody else, and there is some reason in this argument. The fact is, it is the most important matter we now have to consider, to clean out every germ of this disease that might propagate it next summer, and it is in the interest of the inter-state commerce of the United States to see that no expense or labor is spared to gain this end.

Surgeon-General Hamilton has intimated to Dr. Porter that if the City Council does not pass an ordinance providing a penalty for the secreting of infected bedding, etc., that the Government will not undertake the work of fumigation and disinfection of the city. Now, I feel quite certain that such an ordinance cannot be passed by the City Council until the Government will agree to pay for all property destroyed. If the Government will do that then I have no doubt the City Council can be gotten to pass such an ordinance. Dr. Porter has been fully authorized by the City Council and the Board of Health to enter houses and do the work of fumigation and disinfecting, but it has been decided not to commence this work until after the epidemic has ended. I have had many talks with Dr. Porter on this subject. He is the right man in the right place, and wants to see everything done that it is possible to do to prevent a recurrence of this terrible scourge next season. He has a reputation at stake, and I feel sure he will not undertake to disinfect the city unless he gets the proper support and assurance that he can do it thoroughly. The local authorities here will aid him all they can, and the only stumbling block now in the way is this question about paying for property destroyed, and it is not a big thing, after all. Dr. Porter says it is only necessary to destroy mattresses, pillows and comforters; that blankets, sheets and other bedding can be properly disinfected. I think the Surgeon-General, if he had the authority, would assume the responsibility of paying for any property destroyed by Dr. Porter, but I understand the President has decided that the Government could only pay for that destroyed for the poor. I thought that if some one who could lay the matter plainly before the President would call upon him, that he would see the advisability of changing his order, and I think you are the very man to do it. There is no time to be lost. Everything ought to be ready to go to work just as soon as the epidemic is over, and, with indications to-night of cold weather, we hope the end is almost at

hand. Now, if you could go to Washington, see the Surgeon-General and get his views on the subject, and have him go with you to the President, I think you might be able to get this matter fixed. I think it is at least worth the trial.

Yours truly,

P. McQUAID.

A special committee of Jacksonville citizens in New York, in accordance with the wish of the Executive Committee, visited Washington, interviewed President Cleveland, and the success of the committee was communicated to the Association in the following letter:

NEW YORK, November 21, 1888.

P. McQuaid, Esq., President Auxiliary Relief Association, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—Acting upon the request contained in your letter Messrs. Hubbard, Ambler, Stockton, Christopher and myself went to Washington, and on Monday morning had a conference with Surgeon-General Hamilton in relation to the destruction of infected bedding and payment therefor by the General Government. Senator Call accompanied us, and after a lengthy conference with the Surgeon-General we visited Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Thompson, with whom Surgeon-General Hamilton had previously had conferences upon this question. Afterwards we called upon the President at the White House, and had a long interview with him upon this subject. The result has already been communicated to Acting Mayor Gerow, and I presume by the time this letter reaches you the whole matter will have been definitely arranged.

We were received with the utmost cordiality by all the officials whom we visited, and the action taken by them is, as I understand it, what you have desired. It is understood that the same orders will cover all infected districts in Florida. What regulations may be made with regard to communities outside of Jacksonville, I have no means of knowing. I am convinced that this action on the part of the General Government will do much to restore confidence in Florida on the part of those desiring to visit the State the coming winter. It is a matter of congratulation for all the people of Florida that the Government authorities have considered this subject in such a liberal and broad-minded view. I hope the result may be that we may escape the contagion during the next season.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH H. DURKEE,

Chairman Committee.

The result was announced by telegraph, through the press, a day or two earlier, and was received with universal approbation and gratitude. The result was due in great measure to the efforts of Dr. Joseph Y. Porter and Surgeon-General Hamilton and the favorable action of the New York press. This settled the matter satisfactorily so far as property was concerned after the Government took charge of disinfection, but the Association felt that there was a hardship involved to the people who lost property before that time without

compensation. On the 15th of December the following communication was formulated under the direction of the Executive Committee:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 15, 1888.

Joseph Y. Porter, M. D., Surgeon in Charge Government Relief Measures, City:

DEAR SIR—At the request of the Executive Committee, I beg leave to ask you to communicate with the proper authorities and advise me whether the recent action of the authorities assuming the payment of all property destroyed for purposes of disinfection, will affect in any way the status of claims heretofore paid by this Association for property destroyed under and by direction of the Duval County Board of Health. This Association has paid a number of claims, aggregating say four or five thousand dollars, for property destroyed before the date at which the Government assumed full direction of the destruction of such property under your supervision, and therefore before the date at which the Government assumed payment for all property destroyed. There are, likewise, a great many claims which have not been acted upon at all for property destroyed in a similar manner, but in which cases there was not such urgency for immediate action as a matter of relief. The amount of such claims would probably aggregate several thousand dollars, not over \$10,000, and as a matter of equity it would seem that these people, most of whom have suffered by the epidemic in other ways, and cannot afford to lose the property, should be reimbursed, and placed on a similar footing with those citizens who are now receiving proper payment for property actually destroyed under your direction. I would say that the claims paid by this Association have been paid only after careful consideration, and, in a great majority of cases, have been scaled down considerably from the prices asked by the several claimants, who, at the same time, have signed affidavits to the justness of the claim and the reasonableness of the prices, which affidavit, in almost all cases, has been supported by a certificate of the President of the local Board of Health and the Disinfecting Officer who destroyed the property under directions of the Board of Health. The original claims are in this office, and it will be a matter of some difficulty to have duplicate receipts made out and signed by the claimants who received the money, but if the authorities should consent to the payment of these claims I have no doubt that the details could be satisfactorily arranged with you by which the facts in each individual case could be sufficiently set forth, by means of affidavits of the Secretary, or such other officer of the Association as you should suggest.

Respectfully,

P. MCQUAID,
President.

The answer was as follows:

December 28th, 1888.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Surgeon in Charge Government Relief Measures, Jacksonville, Fla.:

SIR—In answer to your letter of December 17th, enclosing a letter addressed to you by Mr. P. McQuaid, President of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, you are informed that no

claims that relate to articles destroyed prior to the date of the Government taking charge will be allowed.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Under these circumstances, the Executive Committee instructed the Committee on Claims to carefully investigate all claims on file in their office and also before the Board of Health, to cut down the prices to the lowest figure possible, to confer with the claimants individually where practicable, and report the aggregate amount to them. The Committee on Claims employed an expert and followed the instructions faithfully and systematically, and reported the number and aggregate amount necessary to pay the same, to the Executive Committee. The committee, after careful consideration, determined to assume payment of the claims out of the surplus funds in hand, and carefully went over each claim, in conjunction with the Committee on Claims, and passed on them separately and finally. The decision was arrived at only after mature deliberation, and was adopted because of the belief that otherwise no claims would be paid except upon suit and recovery against the authorities.

The work of the committee included, besides the consideration of claims for the destruction of property, action upon a few claims for nursing prior to the establishment of the Bureau on Nurses and Medical Attention, and in a few individual cases of nursing after its establishment, when nurses had been engaged outside of the Bureau, through ignorance of the rules, had performed faithful work and were unable to receive any pay because of the poverty of the patient. These claims really come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, and are included in the financial statement of that committee.

Such was the work of the Committee on Claims and of the Executive Committee in relation to destroyed property.

As said in the beginning, probably no committee has had a more disagreeable task, and the work of no committee has been less appreciated.

A summary of claims paid by the Association is:

Number of claims paid for destruction of property.....	196
Aggregate amount claimed.....	\$13,206.28
Aggregate money paid.....	9,259.44
Average claim.....	47.24

COMMITTEE ON DUVAL COUNTY AT LARGE.

The Committee on Duval County at Large, of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, was organized on the 18th of September, 1888, under the following resolution:

Resolved, That an additional standing committee of three or five members be appointed by the Chair, to be designated as the Committee on Duval County at Large, whose duty it shall be to have charge of all villages and settlements in Duval county not infected by the prevailing fever; to look after sanitary measures, quarantine and relief; to audit all bills and accounts pertaining to its expenditures; prescribe rules and regulations, and to take charge of all other things they may deem necessary.

This committee, with objects as outlined above, was the outgrowth of necessity. It was found that Duval county, like most other counties of the State, was a sufferer, not only from the yellow fever directly, but indirectly from quarantine regulations.

The word "quarantine" was used in a very broad sense, and covered the regulations which forbade the stepping across an arbitrary line under penalty of a load of buckshot, as well as the frigidity of manner and lack of communication that greeted the refugee who occasionally dared venture into infected localities, and had the imprudence to return home.

As there were victims from the fever in other places in the county than Jacksonville, so there were innumerable sufferers from quarantine. Business was utterly prostrated, and the residents or representatives from all over the county continually came before the Executive Committee for physicians, nurses and drugs for the sick, and food or work for the well.

The Executive Committee and the Committee on Relief found it impossible to investigate thoroughly and relieve promptly these cases—to separate the wheat from the chaff.

The Committee on Duval County at Large was, therefore, organized with objects: First, to prevent the spread of infection in smaller communities, and, as a means to that end, to put these places in good sanitary condition; second, to render relief to the sick and indigent inhabitants, by direct aid in food and money where necessary, but, whenever practical, by judicious work of a public and sanitary nature.

The following gentlemen composed the committee: Hy. Robinson, Chairman; J. E. Hartridge and F. F. L'Engle, all of whom served on the committee, and were efficiently assisted by Judge W. A. McLean, until it was deemed proper, owing to the inadequacy of the finances of the Association, to discontinue the committee, on the last

of October, 1888. After this date all appeals for relief were referred by the Executive Committee to the constituted county authorities.

In order to put the committee in working condition, the Executive Committee instructed the Committee on Relief, and the Committee on Nurses and Medical Attention, to fill all orders emanating from the Committee on Duval County at Large. This committee was also authorized to render, under prescribed limitations, pecuniary relief when it was deemed desirable by the chairman. Active steps were at once taken to carry out these measures. Such villages and resorts in Duval county as South Jacksonville, St. Nicholas, Chaseville, Arlington, Fulton, Mill Cove, Moncrief, Mayport and Pablo Beach were put in proper sanitary condition. In the two seaside resorts, Pablo Beach and Mayport, which were inhabited by a large number of the active workers in the epidemic, a regular corps of scavengers and sanitary guards were employed to keep them in a healthy condition, and minimize the danger of infection, under instruction of the Duval County Board of Health. Quarantine was established at these places against Jacksonville, a census of population was taken, and daily inspection of premises was made. At Panama, Moncrief, Chaseville, St. Nicholas, Three-Mile Branch, Fishweir, and at other parts of the county, large gangs of laborers were employed as a means of relief, and worked on the public highways, on roads beyond the city limits. When this was impracticable, orders for rations were given on the commissary of the Committee on Relief, and pecuniary aid was furnished whenever such steps were deemed justifiable.

The results of the labors of this committee were, on the whole, beneficial to the public. Roads were improved, swamps drained, and the spread of the pest controlled in several noticeable cases, particularly so as to Mayport and Pablo Beach. No fever originated in those places during the whole epidemic. Daily intercourse existed, under carefully guarded restrictions, between Jacksonville and Pablo Beach and Mayport. At Mandarin a complete non-intercourse quarantine was established. On the other hand, Panama, South Jacksonville, Chaseville and other points, where no such restrictions were practicable, the fever got a foothold and spread rapidly.

The committee expended, from funds of Duval county, \$2,250. Below is detailed expense of the Committee on Duval County at Large:

Paid for Employees' Pay-roll.....		\$7,065.90
" Relief.....		120.55
" Lumber.....		22.50
" Hack Hire.....		6.00
" Tools.....		13.50
General Supplies furnished.....	\$138.70	
Less Cash for same sold.....	65.25	73.45
		<hr/>
		\$7,301.90

PURCHASING AND RECEIVING AGENT.

During the first part of the epidemic supplies were ordered by the Executive Committee direct, or through sub-committees of the Association. The chairman of these committees were provided with distinctive order books, and supplies purchased, upon arrival, were consigned to the committee ordering the same, donations of supplies being apportioned as seemed best at the time. Experience proved that this method tended to confusion, and that the several chairmen had their hands full to properly transact the routine business of the departments under their charge.

On September 17th provision was made for a Purchasing and Receiving Agent, by the adoption by the Executive Committee of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Purchasing and Receiving Agent be appointed to canvass the several committees and report each morning the needed supplies, and establish a depot of supplies to receive and distribute the same.

Mr. F. W. Mumby was appointed Purchasing Agent, and he immediately secured the large warehouse of W. P. Clyde & Co. for the free use of the Association, and employed necessary help. Mr. Mumby, each morning, reported to the Executive Committee what was needed in the way of supplies, and was authorized to purchase them, and on arrival of goods checked them up, stored the goods in the warehouse, and approved the bills, which were audited and paid by the Executive Committee, and charged to the account of General Supplies. The Purchasing Agent supplied the several departments and committees from the supply depot, and charged them accordingly, bringing in his accounts each week for the examination of the Executive Committee, after which the charges against the departments were transferred to the books of the Association, and credited to the General Supplies. Donations of supplies were received by the Purchasing Agent, their value appraised and charged to General Supplies, and, when distributed, they were entered on the books in a similar manner.

The Purchasing Agent was instructed by the Executive Committee, at the outset, to purchase all goods possible in the city, when he could get them at good prices, but the committee felt, in handling trust funds, it would not be justified in favoring local merchants, even to insure the general benefits which would inevitably result from retaining the funds in circulation.

Mr. Mumby, in his report, states the case as follows:

In taking hold of the work I was instructed by your committee to get an estimate of supplies needed by the different departments, and, as the stocks in the city were much depleted, was instructed to wire the New York Committee to supply it in weekly shipments; but as soon as I began to get posted on prices, and found a willingness on the part of the merchants, whose stores were open, to supply the Association, I began buying what I could in Jacksonville, and toward the middle and last of the time, purchased nearly everything from our own merchants.

I found, at once, that the transportation companies would bring goods for the Association from the St. Louis market free, and such articles as grits, meal and flour being largely governed in price by the cost of transportation, I found it cheaper to buy them from the mills at St. Louis, thus saving some sixty cents per barrel in freight alone. In the beginning it was necessary to obtain a large quantity of bacon quickly, and, in order to get a start, I bought fifty boxes in New York, but found afterwards that I could buy bacon in Savannah cheaper, and that the transportation was quicker and more satisfactory, and I continued to purchase it in the latter market until the close of the epidemic.

All the transportation companies were exceedingly accommodating, especially the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, which system, in addition to free transportation, was kind enough to transfer car-loads to our warehouse free of charge.

The list of merchants furnishing supplies, given in the Appendix, is a matter of considerable real interest, to show the relative purchases from foreign and local merchants. It may be said, in parenthesis, that some of the largest sellers among the local merchants have been the keenest critics of the work of the Association and Executive Committee throughout.

The General Supply Department was closed during the first of December. Most of the supplies on hand, consisting of flour, grits, meal and lard, were sold by competitive bids to the merchants at an advance of cost, the remaining supplies being stored and auctioned off later.

In winding up the business of the General Supply Department, the Purchasing Agent requested, from several of the transportation companies, a memorandum of the amount of free transportation handled for the Association. The following letters are quoted here, as the bulk of the transportation furnished was in relation to this department. It is a matter of regret that returns from other transportation companies were not secured:

OFFICE OF AGENT FLORIDA RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO., }
JACKSONVILLE, December 28, 1888. }

F. W. Mumby, Esq., Purchasing Agent, J. A. S. A., City:

SIR— I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, this date, of your favor of 12-27, and, in reply thereto, I enclose herewith a statement of freight carried free by my company, for the benefit of the sufferers.

during the epidemic, showing the value of freight charges for the same.

This statement only shows such items as are recorded in my books. There were several deliveries made of which I have no record.

Very truly yours,

W. F. COACHMAN,
Agent.

STATEMENT OF MATERIAL DELIVERED FREE, ON ACCOUNT OF
YELLOW FEVER.

August 16—3 Cars Turpentine dross.	Value of Freight Charges.....	\$42.00
August 16—1 Cannon and Carriage.	" " "	8.00
August 16—1 Car of Lime.	" " "	19.00
August 18—1 Car of Tents, etc.	" " "	21.50
October 1—10 Cases Merchandise.	" " "	10.00
October 6—150 Barrels Meal.	" " "	75.00
October 8—150 Barrels Grits.	" " "	75.00
October 8—150 Barrels Flour.	" " "	75.00
October 10—150 Barrels Meal.	" " "	75.00
October 12—150 Barrels Meal.	" " "	75.00
October 15—150 Barrels Flour.	" " "	75.00
October 16—10 Cases Milk.	" " "	4.50
October 22—1 Car of Potatoes, in bulk.	" " "	138.00
October 24—1 Case of Eggs.	" " "	1.50
October 31—4 Barrels of Lemons.	" " "	1.25
November 5—1 Box of Lemons.	" " " .....	.25
Total Value of Charges.....		\$696.00

W. F. COACHMAN, Agent.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, }
JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 28, 1888. }

Mr. F. W. Mumby, Purchasing Agent:

DEAR SIR—Answering yours of yesterday, I have to say that the clerical force of this office is kept busy during the day and part of the night with our daily business, so will not, at this time, be able to furnish a statement, other than to state that the full service rendered by this company amounts to \$916.75.

Respectfully,

F. R. OSBORNE,
Agent.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO., }
JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 4, 1889. }

Mr. F. W. Mumby, Jacksonville:

DEAR SIR—The Savannah, Florida and Western Railway furnished the city of Jacksonville, during the epidemic of 1888, the following free transportation: 1,046,837 pounds; our revenue, \$1,075.28, remitted.

This does not include the revenue of our connections, in many cases remitted, and which would make the aggregate about as below: Eastern, 348,947 pounds; revenue all lines remitted, \$1,395.78. Western, 697,890 pounds; revenue all lines remitted, \$1,744.73. Total tonnage, 1,046,837 pounds; total revenue remitted, \$3,140.51.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. STEPHENS.

The office of the Purchasing and Receiving Agent was one that demonstrated its value as a practical measure, to keep proper account of supplies, and to obviate confusion.

Below is a summary of the business handled by the Purchasing Agent:

PURCHASING AND RECEIVING AGENT.

Supplies bought directly, as per Executive Committee	
Vouchers.....	\$55,298.74
Supplies bought through New York Committee.....	9,704.84
Donations received by Agent.....	13,107.25
Cash furnished Agent.....	1,700.00
	<hr/>
	\$79,810.83
Distributed to Relief Committee.....	
Nurses and Medical Attention.....	\$55,063.52
Sanitation.....	10,099.29
Sanitation.....	3,855.88
Sand-Hills Hospital.....	427.72
Camp Mitchell.....	5,399.78
Macleanny.....	2,197.69
Sanderson.....	870.83
Duval County at Large.....	138.70
Cash returned by Agent.....	133.59
	<hr/>
	\$78,187.00
	<hr/>
Balance.....	1,623.83
EXPENSE ACCOUNT.	
Labor and Clerk hire.....	\$660.15
Freight and Express Charges.....	294.11
Drayage.....	621.75
Incidentals.....	47.82
	<hr/>
	\$1,623.83

COMMITTEE ON SANITARY POLICE.

The Committee on Sanitary Police was organized August 20th, by the Association, in accordance with the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Board of Health and the city authorities have invoked the co-operation of this Association to enforce the prompt and proper observance of sanitary rules, and to organize sanitary police, under the supervision and control of the Association, for guarding infected places, and persons under surveillance during the incubational period prescribed by the Board of Health, and have delegated to the Association the needed powers therefor; and

WHEREAS, This Association is heartily and earnestly in accord with the Board of Health in all its objects and aims, and believe that it is actuated alone by a sincere desire to prevent the spread of the infection and disease, and to establish the public health: therefore, be it

Resolved, That Article X be amended by having added to it a Committee on Sanitary Police.

The action of the Association was officially endorsed by the Board of Health on the same day.

ROOMS DUVAL COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 20, 1888. }

At a meeting of the Board of Health of Duval County, held to-day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, in view of the impossibility for this body to effectually provide for such administrative details as are connected with their responsibilities, this Board accepts, most gratefully, the proffer of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Auxiliary Sanitary Association, to organize a special sanitary guard to assist in guarding the sick and infected, and also, in connection with this, a bureau, to supply the needed food for the same, all to be under the advisory direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the Auxiliary Committee is hereby empowered with full authority from this Board of Health, and from the constituted powers of the city, to institute and execute this work.

Resolved further, That the President of the Board of Health be requested to convey these resolutions to the Auxiliary Committee immediately, and to request Acting Mayor Archibald to unite with him in this communication.

NEAL MITCHELL, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

A. W. KNIGHT, M. D.,
Secretary.

I endorse the above, and will do all in my power to make the work effective.

J. W. ARCHIBALD,
Acting Mayor.

The City Council, on the same day, passed a suitable ordinance to further legalize the sanitary police.

CITY ORDINANCE.

An Ordinance to Empower the Mayor to Appoint Sanitary Guards, and to Prescribe Rules and Regulations to Govern Same.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Jacksonville:

SECTION 1. That, during the prevalence of yellow fever in our city, there shall be appointed by the Mayor as many sanitary guards, for the protection of citizens and the prevention of the spread of the disease, as the Mayor may deem proper: said guards to be under such rules and regulations as the Mayor may prescribe.

SEC. 2. That the Mayor shall be, and he is hereby, empowered to swear in any, and all, such guards as he may deem necessary; said guards to serve the city without any compensation being paid to them by the city.

SEC. 3. Said guards, so appointed, shall have power to enforce the rules and regulations of the County Board of Health, within the limits of the city, which may be, from time to time, adopted, including the power to arrest any person or persons found to have violated any of said rules and regulations, and to confine any such person or persons so arrested in a place to be provided for their imprisonment.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of the rules and regulations established by the Board of Health, or city authorities, for the regulation and control of the yellow fever, or "suspect" cases, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined by the Municipal Judge not less than five dollars for each violation thereof, or be confined in the place provided for the confinement of such offenders not less than ten days, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of said Judge.

Passed August 21, 1888.

Approved August 22, 1888.

J. W. ARCHIBALD,
Acting Mayor.

A true copy.

Attest: E. HIGGINS, Recorder.

On the 23d of August M. P. Turner was appointed chairman of the committee, and immediately went to work with a will, selecting suitable men opening headquarters and providing a guard-house. Rules were prescribed for the proper discipline of the police.

About September 10th Chairman Turner was obliged to leave town, and Judge M. M. Belisario was placed in charge of the guard, as acting chairman, and was instructed to detail certain men to daily inspect houses in town, to relieve any sick persons who might be unable to summon assistance otherwise.

September 17th Lieutenant C. W. Stansell was elected chairman of the committee. The guard was increased, at the same time, by the advice of Dr. J. Y. Porter, Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures, and orders given to arrest all persons entering the city for purposes of relief.

The United States Government, through Dr. J. Y. Porter, the

Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures, acting under direction of the Marine Hospital Service, assumed at first the payment of all guards employed. In a short time it was found necessary to make a division of the pay rolls. Such guards as were engaged in duties tending "to prevent the spread of infection" were continued on the Government pay roll, and the remaining guards, who were employed in police duties under the direction of the Board of Health, were paid by the Association.

Some guards were stationed at South Jacksonville, by request of the people there, and paid by the Government until such time as the suburb became seriously infected, when they were removed.

October 12th Eugene B. McBride was appointed chairman, in place of C. W. Stansell resigned.

The following table shows the number of names on the different pay rolls, the amount paid in each division, and by whom paid, from the 23d of August to the 19th of September, 1888, both inclusive:

For Week Ending	No. of Officers.	No. of Guards.	Total Men Employed.	Total No. Names on Citizens' Pay Roll.	Government City Guard.	Government Cordon Guard.	Amount Paid by Association.	Amount Paid by U. S. Government.	Total Amount Paid.	Hours' Service.
Aug. 31, 1888.....	6	115	121	.....	121	.....	\$ 950.18	\$ 950.18	12	
Sept. 7.....	6	97	103	.....	103	.....	804.72	804.72	8	4.72
Sept. 14.....	6	104	110	.....	110	.....	760.73	760.73	12	
Sept. 21.....	8	119	127	18	109	.....	\$ 36.50	786.50	823.00	8
Sept. 28.....	22	291	313	38	128	129	238.75	1320.50	1559.25	8
Oct. 5.....	21	412	433	39	104	290	155.50	1570.00	1725.50	8
Oct. 12.....	19	260	279	38	46	197	137.50	1409.50	1547.00	8
Oct. 19.....	18	231	249	33	28	188	144.00	1344.00	1488.00	8

The first six columns in the above table do not show the number of guards continuously employed for each week, but give the number of names on the several pay rolls for each period. Many of the men performed only a few days' work each week, and in some instances one person would be counted twice, as where guards were discharged from one duty and re-enlisted in another division where their services were needed. When guards did not report for duty on account of sickness or for other reasons, new men were employed, which fact aided in swelling the list of names, and it was the custom of the committee to employ only such number of persons for such limited time as the special duty to be performed required.

The amount of money expended each week for the pay-roll approximately shows the number of guards continuously employed for that time.

On the 22d of September a cordon of mounted guards was placed around the city, extending from a point on the St. Johns river one mile north of Wilson & Hunting's mill, westward and southward to

a point one quarter of a mile south of Riverside, thence crossing the river and encompassing South Jacksonville, on the south bank of the river; but on the 1st of October the cordon guard was dismounted and continued as foot guards.

The establishment of the cordon enabled the committee to dispense with the services of many guards in the city, and on the 2d of October more city guards were discharged; this, with the change from mounted to foot guards on the cordon makes the number of men whose names were on the different pay-rolls quite large, although the amount expended that week is not much more than that of the previous week or subsequent week.

The compensation of the mounted guards was \$1 50 per watch of eight hours, and the pay of the foot guards, including foot cordon and city guards, was \$1 per watch of eight hours; three relays of guards were necessary to cover the period of one day.

The Executive Committee consulted frequently with the Board of Health and Dr. Porter as to the details of the organization. The wishes of the Surgeon in Charge of Government Relief Measures were always followed, as the men were mostly paid by the Government. On the 19th of October the guards enrolled upon the Government pay-roll were turned over to the exclusive control of Dr. Porter and the remaining guards dismissed, their places being filled by special police appointed by the city authorities.

The Association continued to advance necessary amounts of pay-roll on account of the Government, but was reimbursed the full amount in due time.

The practical utility of the Sanitary Police, generally, was hardly so great as was anticipated; although, in some respects, it was efficient and satisfactory. Difficulty was experienced in finding intelligent, responsible men for guard duty, and in spite of constant effort, some annoyance was caused by this fact.

The incidental expenses of the Committee, from its creation to the end, were paid by the Association, as, also, such few guards as were necessary after the 19th of October, since which date no regular time-keeper was employed, but the bills for guards, and accounts due by the Committee, were audited by the chairman, and paid in the usual manner.

Below is a brief financial statement:

SANITARY POLICE.

Pay-rolls for Guards	\$12,141.63
Hack hire	98.00
Stationery and Printing	126.80
Furniture	17.00
Office Expenses	212.69
	<hr/>
	\$12,596.12
Of the above there was advanced on account of United States Marine Hospital Service	8,946.13—\$3,649.99

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

The Association, through the Executive Committee, at a very early day, realized the desirability of depopulating the city, and thus diminishing the material for the fever. It was found difficult to estimate the number of people left in the city, and the proportion of them able and willing to leave, if arrangements could be made for so doing.

COMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND DEPOPULATION.

After some preliminary discussion, the Acting President announced, on September 4th, to the Executive Committee, the appointment of C. W. Stansell Chief of Bureau of Census, with sufficient help to make a house-to-house inspection, to ascertain the number of persons here, and their special wants: whether they desired to leave the city, if proper arrangements could be made for them. The chairman of the Committee reported, the next day, that the Committee had divided the city into thirteen districts, with a man in charge of each district, and sixty canvassers. The census was pushed with all possible speed, and a few days later the following report was submitted:

Total number of adults, white.....	2,889
Total number of children, white.....	1,056
Total number of adults, colored.....	6,377
Total number of children, colored.....	3,435
Total number of white.....	3,945
Total number of colored.....	9,812
Total number of people in city.....	13,757
Total number of people willing to leave the city.....	1,491
Total number of people unwilling to leave the city.....	10,375
Total number will go to camp.....	297
Total number of people who refused to say whether they would go or not.....	1,644
Total number of people with means.....	3,365
Total number of people without means.....	8,995
Total number of people who refused to say whether they have means or not.....	139

The census was taken carefully, but the total number of population was undoubtedly too low, and 16,000 was nearer the actual number of inhabitants in the city, as subsequent events clearly demonstrated.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

On September 8th a special committee was appointed to take charge of the whole matter of arranging transportation of people

who desired to leave the city, consisting of Messrs. F. R. Osborne, D. T. Gerow, and C. W. Stansell.

The committee at once went actively to work, and relieved the Executive Committee, which had theretofore attended to transportation matters, with the help of members of the Association, of a heavy burden of detail and responsibility.

Three days later, the work of the Committee on Depopulation having been completed, it was decided to consolidate the Committees on Depopulation and Transportation, under the name of the Committee on Transportation, consisting of the following members: F. R. Osborne, chairman; C. W. Stansell, D. T. Gerow, E. B. McBride, and B. H. Hopkins.

On September 15th, Messrs. McBride and Stansell were transferred to the Committee on Sanitary Police, their places being filled on the Committee on Transportation by Messrs. T. J. Boyd and W. F. Couchman, who were appointed on the 18th. On the 25th of September, special work for the committee having arisen in the establishment of a baggage fumigating station, under the Marine Hospital Service, owing to sickness in Mr. Osborne's family, which necessitated his absence, Mr. H. W. Clark was appointed a member of the committee, and at the request of Mr. Osborne, acted as chairman until October 22d, when he was made permanent chairman. On September 25th, Mr. W. F. Sollee was employed as Secretary, and rendered faithful service to the Committee.

The work of the Committee on Transportation began immediately after its organization, in connection with the special trains to Atlanta and Hendersonville, N. C., which are described at length in the chapter upon State and Interstate Quarantine. This committee made the arrangements for the excursions, kept the public informed of progress made, and superintended the transportation details.

On the 5th of October the Executive Committee of the Association, realizing that all Atlantic seaports, notably Savannah and Charleston, were locked against, not only Jacksonville, but the whole of Florida, and, impressed with the seriousness of the situation to all of South and East Florida, in view of the early ripening of the orange crop, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Transportation be requested to communicate with the Clyde and DeBary lines of steamships, with a view of making practical arrangements for the transportation of fruit from the interior counties, via Mayport, or otherwise, as shall be expedient, provided the outlet through Savannah is found to be closed to our people.

The subject was promptly handled, and the same day the Acting Chairman opened telegraphic and mail correspondence with Messrs. W. P. Clyde & Co., at New York, looking to the end in view. Between the dates of 3d and 17th of October, through the public spirit

and faith in our city and State, on the part of Messrs. Clyde & Co., and Mr. Geo. Cecil, Manager DeBary Line of Steamers, arrangements were made for a weekly service between New York and Mayport, at the mouth of the St. Johns River, by the steamships of the Clyde Line, connecting at the latter point with steamers of the DeBary, Beach & Miller, and other lines, for Sanford and all other points on the river. The committee was authorized to announce the opening of transportation, and mailed the following circular to all orange-growers and newspapers in the State:

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE,
JACKSONVILLE AUXILIARY SANITARY ASSOCIATION,
75 WEST BAY STREET,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 26, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned desire to inform you that the Citizens' Auxiliary Sanitary Association of Jacksonville, Fla., whose organization and subsequent work has been to co-operate with the regular authorities in relieving the various forms of distress arising in our city and State, by reason of the yellow fever epidemic through which we are still passing, at a recent meeting had under discussion the subject of local quarantines and embargoes against freights, and the fact that the usual outlets by water and (at that time) rail for northern markets were practically closed to South and East Florida (notably Savannah, Fernandina and Jacksonville.)

A full recognition of the gravity of this question to the orange-growers of our State was evoked, and a resolution was passed instructing the Transportation Committee of the Association to at once open communication with the managers of the Clyde Steamship Line at New York, and the manager of the DeBary Line of St. Johns River Steamers, to see if the former could be induced to begin at once running a weekly steamer between New York and Mayport, at the mouth of the St. Johns River, to connect at the latter place with one of the DeBary boats from up-river points, which steamer would pass Jacksonville in mid-stream without stopping.

The following telegram from Messrs. W. P. Clyde & Co. gives the successful result of negotiations with this popular steamship line, and will certainly prove gratifying news to the orange shippers of South and East Florida, as it assures them of water transportation for their fruit to the North, probably a month earlier than they could have otherwise expected:

NEW YORK, October 22, 1888.

H. W. Clark, Chairman Transportation Committee, Jacksonville, Fla.:

Complying with the suggestion of your previous telegram, we have, until our Jacksonville service can be resumed, arranged for a direct weekly service between New York and Mayport, Fla., commencing from here on November 10th; returning, leave Mayport on the 16th. We practically concur with the views in your letter of the 17th. Will answer fully by to-night's mail.

W. P. CLYDE & Co.

We trust these steamers may receive practical evidence of appreciation for their public spirited action.

The F. R. & N. Co., through its connections, is moving fruit-

daily with its usual promptness. In addition to this, the management of the J., T. & K. W. R'y have recently constructed a Y connection with the S., F. & W. R'y, about four miles from this city, so that freight from the south, passing north, does not enter Jacksonville or any infected point, and thus secures uninterrupted rail transportation North or West.

The end sought to be obtained by the Jacksonville Auxiliary Association, in the interest of the fruit and vegetable growers of Florida, was facilities for fruit transportation, which would be had if no epidemic existed, and at this season the normal condition of business prevailed. The end is practically accomplished, for you have the option of water or rail transportation. The first Clyde steamship sails from Mayport, November 16th, for New York. The railroads offer opportunities daily.

Very respectfully,

H. W. CLARK, Chairman,
F. R. OSBORNE,
B. H. HOPKINS,
W. F. COACHMAN,
T. J. BOYD,
D. T. GEROW,

Transportation Com. Citizens' Aux. San. Association.
WM. F. SOLLEE, Secretary.

Camp Mitchell, a place of refuge built by the Association in furtherance of the plan for depopulating Jacksonville, being ready for occupancy, it devolved upon the Committee on Transportation to get our citizens out of the city and into the camp. Hundreds of people found a refuge there, and all, as a prerequisite, received a certificate of health from the Duval County Board of Health, which became a ticket of admission, after being signed by the chairman of the Committee on Transportation. All baggage of persons for this camp or for Camp Perry quarantine station was first brought to the headquarters of the Committee on Transportation, at 75 West Bay street, where receipts were given, and it was forwarded to the fumigating station. As an indication of the care and system exercised, it is appropriate to state that, although during the operation of this portion of the work nearly 3,000 pieces of baggage (trunks and valises), infected and otherwise, were receipted for, not a single package was lost.

Probably the greatest and most telling relief work done by this committee was the return of the nurses and physicians to their homes in other States when the epidemic was drawing to a close. There were engaged in the city at one time several hundred visiting nurses, male and female, whose homes were located in States from Minnesota to New York, on the north, to points in our own State of Florida. As the need for the services of the nurses decreased they naturally desired to return to their homes. The obstacles in the way of accomplishing this were manifold. The Boards of Health of cities and counties were positive in their determination to keep out

everything and everybody hailing from Jacksonville, while some places would allow them to come in after fifteen days' quarantine at Camp Perry. Some intermediate points prohibited them from passing through their territory for twenty days, and others would not allow them to pass through at all until after frost. Circuitous routes had, then, to be adopted for transportation, after necessary quarantine had been served. Frequently, after repeated correspondence by telegraph and mail, the lines would apparently be clear, and a party of ten to fifteen nurses ready to start, but some Health Board, through whose jurisdiction they would have to pass, in a brief telegram, would positively forbid trains to carry those "infected people" through their territory.

An important item in the matter of transportation for these nurses was the cost of transportation. It will readily be seen that the ordinary fare for so many people on long distance tickets would approximate \$10,000 to \$12,000, and at that time the funds of the Association were nearly exhausted. It was, therefore, desirable for the committee to accomplish its object as economically as possible, and, through the generous co operation of nearly all the prominent railroad lines to whom they applied, they were enabled to do so. After a correspondence, covering several weeks in October, with the chief officials of these companies, their consent was obtained to transport free all returning yellow fever nurses who had been serving at Jacksonville. The "Certificate of Transportation" was a form drawn up by the committee and submitted to the managers of the various lines for their approval. The certificates, bearing the name of the nurse, when signed by the chairman of the Committee on Transportation, and countersigned by the Surgeon in charge of Camp Perry, United States Quarantine Station, served as a pass over nearly 12,000 miles of railroad and three hundred and sixty miles of steamship lines.

Another labor which devolved upon the Committee on Transportation for many weeks was providing and paying for the transportation of many refugees to points of safety in distant States, in cases where the individual was unacclimated, and, after due investigation, was found to be without personal means.

This brief history would be incomplete without suitable expression of appreciation for the great kindness of several of the prominent railway companies. Besides furnishing free transportation for nurses over its entire system, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad granted the use of its commodious office, without charge, as the headquarters of the committee. The Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, through Mr. W. P. Hardee, General Freight and Passenger Agent, not only obtained free transportation for nurses over the entire Plant System, but assisted the committee in securing

it from connecting lines. Captain D. E. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company, supplied special relief trains at actual cost rates, and furnished, free of expense, four of their cars for the fumigating station.

At a meeting of the Committee on Transportation, held December 21st, 1888, resolutions of appreciation of and thanks for the services rendered by the various transportation lines, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, were passed, which were later submitted and approved by the Executive Committee, and the following circular letter was prepared for sending to the several officials representing those companies:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 21, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned, Committee on Transportation of the Citizens' Auxiliary Sanitary Association of Jacksonville, Florida, under whose supervision was secured the transportation to their homes of physicians and nurses who served through the late terrible yellow fever epidemic in this city, appreciating most earnestly the great practical aid afforded our people by the various lines hereinafter named, in bringing to us and returning to their homes, these humane and very important factors in our fight against the fever, at a meeting, held this day, passed unanimously the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Near the close of the late epidemic of yellow fever in this city, it became evident that soon there would be several hundred volunteer nurses and physicians to be returned to their homes in States covering nearly all parts of the Union; and

WHEREAS, To facilitate our people in doing this, the transportation lines throughout the country, at our request, consented to pass these people free, upon certificates properly signed by this committee, thus saving to the (at that time) fast decreasing relief fund in the hands of the Association many thousands of dollars, therefore,

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of the people of Jacksonville be expressed, through this committee, to the large-hearted officials of these lines, from whom so much consideration and practical benefit have been received.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the Daily Times-Union and Metropolis, of this city, and that marked copies thereof be mailed to the officials of these lines, from whom we have received this kindness, viz: The S., F. & W. Ry.; C. & S. Ry.; B. & W. Ry.; E. T., V. & G. R.; A. C. L.; R., F. & P.; N. Y., N. H. & H. Ry.; C., N. O. & T. P. Ry.; C. I., St. L. & C. R.; L. & N. Ry.; So. Pacific Ry.; J., T. & K. W. Ry.; Plant S. S. Co.; C. & G. System; F. R. & N. Co. System; G. R. & I. R. R.; Mo. Pacific; Union Pacific; Ill. Cen. R. R.; R. & D. Ry.; Florida Southern, and South Florida.

H. W. CLARK, Chairman;
D. T. GEROW,
B. H. HOPKINS,
F. R. OSBORNE,
W. F. COACHMAN,
T. J. BOYD,

Committee on Transportation, Citizens' Aux. San. Association.
Attest: W. F. SOLLEE, Secretary.

The following extract from the minutes of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, at its meeting of December 26, 1888, affords a recapitulation of the work of the Committee on Transportation, as stated by the chairman:

First—Securing the sending out of the special Government train with refugees to Hendersonville, N. C., and also a special train to Atlanta, Ga.

Second—Providing subsequently and paying for transportation for nearly one hundred of our people to points in distant States.

Third—Securing special trains for relief of Sanderson, Macclenny, Fernandina and other points, at different times.

Fourth—Rendering active assistance in fitting up and establishing the Government baggage fumigation station at LaVilla Junction.

Fifth—Assisting in peopling and certifying to the fitness of applicants for refuge at Camp Mitchell, and supplying free tickets to said camp.

Sixth—Procuring free transportation for about two hundred and fifty nurses returning to their homes in nearly every part of the Union, together with some of the visiting physicians.

Seventh—Procuring the opening of sea communication with the North for the benefit of Florida shippers, when Savannah, Charleston and other ports were locked against us, by inducing the Clyde Line to send their steamships weekly to Mayport.

Eighth—Receiving and transporting to the fumigating station baggage of all persons leaving the city after the establishment of said station (in number nearly 3,000 pieces), giving receipt therefor, and not losing a single piece.

Ninth—At the close of the epidemic corresponding with the officials of various trunk lines of railroad, with a view of obtaining reduced rates for returning refugees, which action was partially successful, but, being too late to afford practical relief, was abandoned, with thanks to lines which had returned favorable answers.

Below is a statement of the expenses of the committee:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

Disbursed for Transportation.....	\$3,851.90
Advertising.....	326.80
Drayage.....	94.25
Hack Hire.....	27.50
Office Pay Rolls.....	521.10
Office Expenses.....	127.05
Total	\$4,948.60

CAMPS OF REFUGE.

CAMP HOWARD.

As soon as the epidemic was declared in Jacksonville, the Government, State and local authorities recognized that the depopulation of the city was the only sure method of checking the fever.

It was not necessary to employ any extraordinary measures to impress this view upon some of the residents of the city. Several thousand people left the city cheerfully, without urging, but there remained thousands who could not or would not leave their homes and friends. Very soon the Executive Committee took the matter in hand, and, after consultation, decided to make a camp of refuge near the city, where such persons as have been referred to could be made comfortable and be taken care of at a minimum cost.

The committee put itself in communication with Surgeon-General Hamilton and Governor E. A. Perry, and found the idea was heartily endorsed by these gentlemen.

A location was selected about two miles beyond the limits of the city, in "North Jacksonville," on the borders of Moncrief creek, and the chairman of the Committee on Relief, Judge Loton M. Jones, was charged with the duty of establishing the camp, which was called Camp Howard. Some thirty tents were secured from the State and Government after much delay and trouble, on account of transportation and quarantine regulations, the ground was cleared and a kitchen and outbuildings erected. The camp, for some reason, did not become popular, and, in spite of the efforts made to induce people to go there, Camp Howard at no time had a population of over fifty souls.

The location was upon high pine land, just north of and beyond the Sand Hills Hospital, good water was available and substantial food was provided by the Association, and the camp was in charge of a superintendent with a steward and suitable assistants.

There was no way of forcing people to go to the camp, however, and in the latter part of October Camp Howard was abandoned, and its inmates transferred to Camp Mitchell.

CAMP MITCHELL.

During the correspondence with Governor E. A. Perry, relative to securing tents for the establishment of refugee camps, the Governor suggested to the Executive Committee the expediency of building a camp of a more permanent nature, by the erection of small wooden buildings. The committee had discussed the practicability

of a camp of this nature before, and as soon as they found it impossible to secure tents in sufficient quantities, and were also advised that Government funds had been made available, the committee decided to attempt the establishment of such a camp.

Outside of the advantages of a camp of the sort, in the way of comfort and permanency, there were other reasons for such action, which are, perhaps, as pointedly stated as possible in the following telegram:

JACKSONVILLE, August 27, 1888.

Hon. Wilkinson Call, Washington, D. C.:

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, I ask that the Government aid us in establishing a camp of relief near the city. If we had the means we can quickly erect two or three hundred small temporary buildings which will accommodate many of our helpless people, and relieve the situation greatly. The erection of these buildings will give employment to mechanics and laborers, and encourage the mills to continue running. There are other ways in which the Government can aid us, if so inclined. Please advise me as to the channels through which Government aid is to be sought, and the methods by which it is to be furnished.

J. J. DANIEL,
Chairman.

The Florida delegation in Washington acted promptly and effectively, and Surgeon-General Hamilton, the next day, asked by wire information as to the number of houses, the estimated cost, and what arrangements for policing could be made. The required information was promptly furnished, and, on August 30th, the following dispatch was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1888.

Hon. J. J. Daniel, Jacksonville:

Two hundred houses authorized, at a cost of one hundred dollars each. Total cost, two thousand dollars.

HAMILTON,
Surgeon-General.

The Executive Committee acknowledged the receipt of the message, at the same time calling attention to the mistake in the total estimate, and prepared to act promptly. A special committee, consisting of H. A. L'Engle and W. A. Macduff, was appointed at once to locate a site for the camp, and to take immediate steps for the construction of houses. The first location was situated on Trout Creek, on the Fernandina Division of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company, northeast of Jacksonville. This was found to be impracticable, and a site was finally selected on the same railroad, seven miles west of the city, and forty acres of land purchased for the same; and, upon recommendation of the chairman of the Special Committee, the camp was named in honor of the President of Duval County Board of Health.

The committee were instructed to survey and lay out the camp, to arrange for lumber and transportation, and the erection of houses, at once. Unavoidable delay ensued in carrying out these details, however, and to other drawbacks was added unusually bad weather, so that the camp was not ready for occupancy until the first part of October.

The Executive Committee again used every effort to induce people to leave the city. A census, which is given elsewhere, had been taken to this end, and the Committee on Relief, aided by the Committee on Transportation, and the Colored Auxiliary Bureau, urged the people to go to the camp. Captain W. C. Cooper, who was in New York at the outbreak of the epidemic, was placed in charge as Superintendent, and the camp was, under his supervision, put in good shape for the reception of refugees. Houses were furnished with cots, bedding and other necessary articles; a kitchen and hospital were erected, and substantial, well-cooked food provided. Owing to the lateness of the season, however, and the unwillingness of people to leave the city, the benefits accruing from the establishment of Camp Mitchell were not so apparent and satisfactory as was hoped at the outset. It was found that some people had gone to the camp who were able to pay expenses, and the Executive Committee discussed the proper restrictions to be placed upon applications, several times. The great object in the establishment of the camp was to provide an asylum, beyond reach of infection, for persons unable to go to points of refuge at greater distance, and so relieve the city of material upon which the fever could feed, and at the same time economically provide relief for the indigent. The Committee at one time decided to require persons at Camp Mitchell who were able to pay expenses to do so, but upon representation of the Committee on Transportation, and other committees which had been especially active in getting people to go into camp, this action was reversed, and on October 30th, the following rules were adopted:

Only those persons who come under the classification, hereinafter mentioned, will be received and maintained at Camp Mitchell:

First—Those who have not had yellow fever.

Second—Those who have had yellow fever, and who, being without available means of support, would be proper subjects of relief, if remaining in the city.

Applications for certificates, or recommendation, should be made to either Dr. Neal Mitchell, Dr. A. W. Knight, or to Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, and such certificates, when obtained, must be submitted to H. W. Clark, Esq., chairman of the Committee on Transportation, whose approval and endorsement will be necessary to make them available at Camp Mitchell, and for transportation. Mr. Clark will carefully consider and determine whether the applicant is entitled to the privileges of the camp, under the adopted rules.

These rules go into effect October 25, and are not retroactive.

The following extracts from the final report of Captain Cooper the Superintendent in charge, are quoted:

According to my books the number of refugees arriving here from the 1st of October to the 15th of December (when quarantine was officially raised), and for whom food and shelter were provided, was four hundred and ten, including children, the sexes being about equally divided. I am glad to report that the general health of these people during their three months compulsory residence in this camp was remarkably good. Very little sickness was, at any time, observable. Only one death occurred, that of a little girl who had contracted disease elsewhere. Pure air, good food and water, excellent sanitary arrangements, and a laudable desire on the part of the refugees to make the best of their unusual surroundings, were, undoubtedly, the factors producing the happy result. As an incentive to occupy the mind and while away spare time, Dr. Neal Mitchell very thoughtfully contributed a number of books from the pens of standard authors, to which more were added by Mrs. Emma Jeffreys, and others at present unknown, thus forming a nucleus for an excellent library. It was highly appreciated and freely patronized by old and young, and contributed, in no small degree, to the stock of general information desired by some, besides diverting the thoughts of many from the sad bereavements that made their sojourn in this camp a necessity. Enough talent was also found to warrant the giving of public entertainments occasionally, which were always enjoyed by a large and attentive audience.

To sum up, permit me to say that, as a healthful resort and temporary refuge for those whose means or inclination prevent them from going far from home in an emergency, such as our afflicted community has experienced, Camp Mitchell can no longer be regarded as an experiment.

I have also to report that the two hundred dwellings and out-houses comprising this camp have been recently whitewashed, and are in good condition; and that walks, ten feet wide, have been made around each house, in order to afford ample protection from fire.

Camp Mitchell was closed December 15, the date that refugees were admitted to the city.

The question of the final disposition of the camp was discussed by the Executive Committee, and the following letter was formulated and sent Dr. Porter:

JACKSONVILLE, December 14, 1888.

Joseph Y. Porter, M. D., Surgeon in Charge Government Relief Measures, City:

DEAR SIR: Upon direction of the Executive Committee I beg leave to request you to communicate with the proper authorities and advise this Association of the disposition the Government will wish to make of what is known as Camp Mitchell. The land has been secured at an expense of, say \$315, and surveyed at an expense of, say \$175, and equipped with mattresses, cots, bedding, stoves and some furniture, at an expense of, say \$2,000, all of which expense has been borne by the Association. The houses located on Camp Mitchell were, as you know, erected at the expense of the Government, upon an approved requisition which exceeded by some thousands of dol-

lars the actual cost. It is now nearly time to close the camp for the purposes of this epidemic, and the Executive Committee desire to know what to do with the camp, and furniture and goods therein. Will the Government wish to take the title to the land and reimburse this Association for the consideration upon which it was purchased, and also assume the payment of the articles there, or will the Government permit this Association to take the title to the property as legal owners? I would say that the necessary preliminaries have been arranged to legally incorporate the Association, and it can be put in position to properly assume the title at a very short notice, but no deeds whatever have as yet passed for the property. Under the circumstances an early reply will greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

CHAS. S. ADAMS,
Secretary.

Dr. Porter communicated the wishes of the Government, on receipt of advices from Washington:—

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 24, 1888.

*To the President of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association,
Jacksonville, Fla.:*

DEAR SIR—Referring to your letter of recent date, making inquiry as to the intention of the Government in regard to the disposition of the Government buildings at Camp Mitchell, I have the honor to inform you that, the matter having been referred to Surgeon-General Hamilton, I am instructed by him to say that the Marine Hospital Bureau “has no desire to acquire the title to the camp, and is willing to leave the buildings in the custody of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, and will do so on their becoming incorporated, as they suggest,” and further instructs me to “then transfer to them the custody of the buildings, subject to recall at such time as the necessities of the Government may require their use.”

Very truly,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D.,
Surgeon in Charge Government Relief Measures, Fla.

The expenses of the camp are as follows:

CAMP MITCHELL.	
Food and General Supplies.....	\$5,152.07
Pay-rolls.....	1,747.85
Land, 42 3-5 acres.....	329.80
Surveying, etc.....	221.25
Furniture.....	26.60
Freight.....	22.50
Donation of Lumber.....	100.00
Advertising.....	19.65
	<hr/>
	\$7,619.72

STATE AND INTER-STATE QUARANTINE.

PLACES OF REFUGE.

A short chapter of this report is devoted to the subject of local and State quarantine, as matter of information to the general public. Care has been taken to present facts only, without elaboration or inference.

The hardships rendered necessary by quarantine restrictions are usually excused on the ground of public policy; the greatest good to the greatest number; the suffering of a few for the protection of the public. The problem for the Government and State and local authorities of all localities liable to infectious disease of any character is to afford such reasonable relief and comfort to the few as will not endanger the health of the public.

Observers of the facts developed in any crisis like the yellow fever epidemic of 1888 will find that "quarantine regulations" sometimes are quoted to cover a multitude of sins—unkindness, selfishness, cruelty, hardship, exposure, starvation, death.

The authorities at Jacksonville constantly and consistently endeavored to protect the personal and material interests of her citizens, by furnishing an outlet for her surplus population, by attempting to keep up her commerce, but does not the record also show this natural desire was coupled with a reasonable care for the rights of others? Transportation North was sought for refugees to points in the mountains where it was believed infection could not spread, and transportation South was attempted for such articles as were believed not liable to carry infection. The following brief statement of the most important matters involving quarantine regulations, so far as related to Jacksonville and her authorities, is given as information and as a basis for future discussion and action.

August 9—Upon the same day that the Board of Health announced yellow fever in Jacksonville, quarantine was declared by Fernandina, Tallahassee, Palatka and St. Augustine, in the State, and by Savannah, Charleston and Mobile. Macon, Ga., was the only point heard from that day which offered a refuge, but on the next day Atlanta joined Macon in extending hospitalities, and this announcement was received with heartfelt gratitude by the panic-stricken people seeking an outlet from Jacksonville. Waycross, Thomasville, Brunswick, Montgomery and Wilmington quarantined, however, and Jacksonville felt the cordon grow tighter about her. On the 11th Macon reconsidered and withdrew her invitation to refugees, and the local papers and citizens devoted less time to the praise of the generosity and hospitality of that city.

August 12—Starke, Highland, Lawtey, Temple and Hampton, Fla., quarantined. Surgeon-General John B. Hamilton, M. H. S., visited Wayeross, and, besides establishing fumigating stations for mail, baggage and express matter near Wayeross, decided upon a camp of detention at Boulogne. The location was about thirty-six miles from Jacksonville, on the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, and the name of Camp Perry was afterward given the camp. Tents were ordered by Surgeon-General Hamilton to be sent there, and other preparations made.

New Berlin was heard from August 13th, as follows:

NEW BERLIN, FLA., August 13, 1888.

To the Editor of the Times-Union:

We beg space to notify the public that the citizens of this place have temporarily incorporated it a town, established a Board of Health and declared a quarantine against Jacksonville and all other points where yellow fever is known to exist. Dame's Point and South Berlin have joined with us in this movement.

THOMAS J. GREY,
Secretary Citizens' Meeting.

As an evidence of the early hospitality of some communities, the following copies of telegrams are inserted:

MONT EAGLE, TENN., August 11, 1888.

Mayor of Jacksonville:

Send all that want to come to this mountain resort.

F. CORSIELINS.

GAINESVILLE, GA., August 12, 1888.

The Mayor:

No quarantine. Tell your people Gainesville gives cordial welcome to all who come. In your affliction you have our sympathy.

JNO. A. SMITH,
Mayor.

ATLANTA, GA., August 13, 1888.

Hon. Mayor, Jacksonville, Fla.:

ESTEEMED SIR—I have been attending the Gubernatorial Convention, and for several days visiting in the country. In consequence thereof, to-day, for the first time, I was apprised of your dire calamity, and was surprised and grieved thereat. And when I read of your people fleeing from the plague, with officers moving them on, denying them, in many places, a home of refuge, I am moved to write you, to say to your people that I welcome them to DuPont, feeling assured that my people will gladly share with them their terrible trouble. I conceive that a man's first and highest duty is to his God and fellow-man, to the alienation of their sorrows, and aiding in the preservation of life and property. This is humanity's duty. I am sure the people of DuPont are willing to suffer with the people of Jacksonville, and if, in opening our town to them, the disease is there spread, that they are willing, in doing their duty, die with them. At any rate, we are not willing to shut our doors against

you, with the command, "Move on!" I have quantities of lumber that they can use to construct temporary shelter, and if more is needed, we will supply it. And I am satisfied the pure water and air, for which DuPont is celebrated, will add strength and health to your afflicted. I shall leave for home to-night, and if I can serve you in DuPont, or as a nurse in your city, command me.

With sentiments of sorrow for your calamity, believe me, sincerely,

AUGUSTUS DUPONT,
Mayor.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., August 14, 1888.

The Mayor of Jacksonville:

Tell your people we open wide our doors, and bid them a hearty welcome to our town.

J. R. RICKMAN,
Mayor.

IRON CITY, TENN.

Mayor, Jacksonville:

Iron City extends a welcome to the yellow fever refugees.

E. A. BAILEY.

The following extract from an editorial in the Times-Union, of August 17th, expresses the feeling of Jacksonville at that time:

MONTICELLO'S LATCH-STRING.

Jacksonville has become accustomed to quarantines against her. She is hardened to this sort of thing. The announcement that this or that town or city has built up another Chinese wall before her face, and bade her back to her own reservation, comes now without a pang. We do not think any the less of them for it: this is human nature, and we must respect it. But, occasionally, from out this mountainous mass of barred gates there comes a cheering note of hospitality, and we welcome it as much as Noah, the navigator, did the return of the dove.

It is our wish to place upon the brow of Monticello the laurel wreath for hospitality among all her sister cities of Florida. Years ago she opened her homes—and her people their hearts—to the refugees from scourge-stricken Fernandina, and that act has never been forgotten. Now she bids the people of Jacksonville welcome, and hundreds of them are to-day hospitably housed and cared for in her homes. The hotels, boarding-houses and private residences are filled to overflowing, and the self-sacrificing hospitality evinced by scores of these good people deserves unstinted commendation.

It may be said that shortly after this publication Monticello also quarantined.

Among the difficulties attendant upon the epidemic, not the least annoying and serious was the delay in forwarding mails, caused by the enormous amount of mail matter which had to be fumigated at Waycross, Ga. The telegraph operators were overworked, and the mail service was depended upon for general information. The Executive Committee took the matter in hand, in connection with

Postmaster Clark, and, on the 17th of August, a telegram from Surgeon-General Hamilton announced his approval of a fumigating station at LaVilla Junction, near Jacksonville, as soon as it was in working order.

While refugees from Jacksonville were thus restricted from going to points West and North, merchandise of nearly every description was refused by the local authorities in southern counties of the State, and the commerce of Jacksonville was nearly cut off. The authorities in some counties went so far as to refuse even to admit machinery, wagon wheels, railroad iron, grate bars, silver dollars and ice.

Representatives of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association and the Duval County Board of Health held a conference at Green Cove Springs, Fla., as early as August 17th, with representatives of Putnam county, in the endeavor to modify the stringent quarantine regulations, with some temporary promise of success.

To recur to passenger quarantine, the Executive Committee of the Association learned that the authorities of Georgia and other States were bringing pressure to bear to compel detention at Camp Perry of all refugees from infected points, and adopted a strong resolution of protest, and instructed the President to communicate with the Representatives in Washington. The following telegram was sent, therefore, to the members of the Florida delegation:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 27, 1888.

It is reported that the authorities contemplate subjecting refugees from Jacksonville to quarantine detention, without regard to destination. Our committee consider such course unprecedented, *unnecessary* and INHUMANE. Please get Florida's delegation to communicate with Surgeon-General Hamilton, and let us know what orders have been made, and what are contemplated. Surely some arrangement can be effected by which our helpless women and children may be carried, with closed cars and guarded, if necessary, beyond the limits of local quarantine to places of refuge in altitudes and latitudes where no risk to others will be involved, and where they are hospitably invited to come.

J. J. DANIEL,
Chairman.

The next day the following telegram was received from Surgeon-General Hamilton:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1888.

Hon. J. J. Daniel, Jacksonville, Fla.:

The Florida delegation here this morning in consultation concerning subject matter of your dispatch.

* * * * *

I advise that as many as can conveniently leave Jacksonville should go to Camp Perry, where they will be comfortable, and from that point proceed North, without further detention—ten days from date of arrival. What points in mountains will receive persons? Will

try to make arrangements for people to get away to some place where there is no danger of infection, but persons cannot mingle with other passengers without creating panic along whole route.

HAMILTON,
Surgeon-General.

In the meantime strenuous exertions had been made to obtain a conference of the health authorities of the several counties in the State, by the President of the Association and the Executive Committee. It had been found by experience that little could be hoped from such a conference, unless a general attendance could be secured, and, after much delay and several postponements, a conference was held at Orange Park, August 28th. Perhaps no better idea of the different opinions regarding local quarantine can be had than to print, in full, the report of the Jacksonville delegation in the newspapers:

On behalf of the special committee appointed to confer on quarantine matters with the Boards of Health of various counties in East and South Florida, and the representatives of the transportation lines interested, I beg to report that the conference arranged for through you was held at Orange Park, Tuesday morning, the following counties being represented: Clay, Putnam, Marion, Lake, Volusia, Orange, Osceola, Polk, St. Johns and Duval. Alachua county was invited to this conference, but was unrepresented. Several of the counties were represented by two or more members of their Boards of Health. I regret that I am not able to give the names of all the members present, but think it proper to say that they were leading and representative men of their respective counties. Duval county was represented by Col. J. J. Daniel, as president of the Citizens' Auxiliary Sanitary Association; Dr. Daniel, member of the Duval County Board of Health; Alderman Gerow, president of the City Council, and Messrs. P. E. McMurray and P. McQuaid, members of the Conference Committee. The transportation lines represented were the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad, South Florida Railroad, St. Augustine and Palatka Railroad, and DeBary Line of Steamers. The Florida Southern and Florida Railway and Navigation Company, and Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railroad were also invited, but had no representatives at the meeting.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Company for furnishing a special train to carry us to Orange Park, where we arrived at 8 o'clock, and found all the other delegates to the conference awaiting us. We were at once conducted to a beautiful spring and grove, a short distance from the railroad, where the meeting was held. Colonel Daniel, in a brief address, stated the object of the conference, and assured the delegates present that, while we considered Jacksonville rather harshly treated by the rigid quarantine imposed against her, we came to discuss the subject with them in a friendly spirit, and from a broader standpoint than any local interests. He wished them to know that we did not come to ask any favors, but that we had some rights involved too, and that, while they were guarding themselves so rigidly from any infection from the north, we would like to know what steps they had taken to protect us from further infection from infected

points south. He called their attention to the inhuman quarantine instituted at Waycross (by what authority he had not yet learned), which turned back the helpless women and children of our stricken city, to fall victims to the scourge, instead of allowing them to pass on to a refuge of safety in the mountains. He earnestly hoped that none of those present would know from experience the ordeal the citizens of Jacksonville are now undergoing, but they could not be too sure, in view of the long period of warm weather yet to pass through, and it therefore became necessary for us to come together to secure such reasonable and humane regulations as are consistent with entire safety, and will promote the best interests of all. He then stated that he would like to hear from the gentlemen present, representing the different Boards of Health, as they had conferred together, and we would like to know what course they had agreed upon, and whether, in their opinion, it was necessary to exclude from transportation all classes of freight from Jacksonville to avoid danger of infection.

Dr. Cyrus, President of the Putnam County Board of Health, said that, in order to proceed to business in due form, he would nominate Col. J. J. Daniel as Chairman of the Conference, which was agreed to unanimously. Mr. Widdell, of Orlando, was then appointed Secretary.

Dr. Gary, of Ocala, president of the Marion County Board of Health, stated that he was also president of the Combination of Counties, consisting of Putnam, Marion, Lake and Alachua, which were unanimously of the opinion that it was necessary to quarantine against all freights from Jacksonville to prevent danger of infection; he thought corporations had no soul, and he was unwilling to accept any kind of freight in their quarantine order, because he could not trust the railroad companies, and instanced two cars of freight, now lying at Tavares, which had been shipped from Jacksonville, in defiance of their quarantine. He stated that the people of his county were so panic-stricken that they would not permit any goods from Jacksonville to pass through Marion county, and he could not consent to any modification of the present quarantine; he said he was the highest authority in the county, being Mayor of Ocala, President of the Marion County Board of Health, and President of the Combination, and while not entertaining the same fear of infection from freight from Jacksonville, as the people of Marion county did, he must decline to consider any modification of the existing quarantine. He thought "self-preservation was the first law of nature." He designated Marion county as the Egypt of Florida, with her granaries full to overflowing, and said that Ocala was capable of supplying all the wants of the people of the southern part of the State, so that there need be no fear of starvation, if they have the money to pay for the goods.

Dr. Cyrus was the next speaker, and justified the action of his Board in refusing to let Jacksonville freights pass through that county to counties south of them, and also compelling Volusia and Orange counties to prohibit the boats from Jacksonville landing any freight in their counties, by stating that they felt such a course was necessary for their own protection, because, if infection was brought into those counties by freight from Jacksonville, they would be exposed to danger. He disclaimed any feeling but that of sympathy for Jacksonville, and said that our misfortune was a blow to Palatka; that they had no wholesale houses there to meet the emergency

thrust upon them, and that, no doubt, many inconveniences were experienced by the people of the counties south of them, who were now unable to get their supplies from Jacksonville; but he thought it better to suffer a little in that direction than to run any danger of infection.

The representative of Lake County Board of Health said his county was in the combination with the two counties preceding him, and he entertained about the same views, in reference to a rigid quarantine, as they did.

Dr. Long, President of Volusia County Board of Health, said his Board did not agree with the Board of Putnam county, that such an absolute quarantine against freights from Jacksonville was necessary. He thought a certain class of goods should be prohibited, but there could be no danger from such goods as were needed to feed the people; yet, he said, they could not help themselves, as Putnam county threatened to quarantine against them if they did not prohibit the boat from Jacksonville landing in their county. They had to do it, in order to keep an outlet to the North open via Palatka and Gainesville. He said his county was, perhaps, differently situated from some of the other counties, and they did not have so much fear from infection.

Dr. Hicks, Secretary of the Orange County Board of Health, said his county was very friendly to the people of Jacksonville, and did not desire to quarantine against all classes of freight from our city, but they, too, were forced to prohibit the boats from landing at Sanford, because Putnam county had threatened to quarantine them if they did not, and actually did, until the boat was stopped. Dr. Hicks said was reported in the Jacksonville papers that Mr. Blake, who was taken with yellow fever shortly after he came to Jacksonville, had come from Orlando, and that he furnished our Board of Health proof that he had not been in Orlando for fourteen days prior to his coming to Jacksonville, and requested that publication be made of the fact, so as to relieve Orlando from any possible suspicion of infection, and he felt aggrieved that such publications had not been made.

Dr. Daniel, from the Duval County Board of Health, said that he had been a member of the board for a short time only, and he knew nothing of the facts, but that it had never been charged that Mr. Blake had contracted the disease in Orlando; that it was known and published that he came to Jacksonville in the same sleeper with McCormick, who was sick with the yellow fever when he reached Jacksonville. It is also shown by the proclamation of quarantine against infected points in South Florida, by Duval county, that Orlando is not classed as one of them. Dr. Daniel expressed regret that such recognition was not made of Dr. Hicks' communication, and assured him that it had not been from any intentional neglect on the part of the president of his board, who was overcharged with official duties. Dr. Hicks read a mortuary statement, making an admirable showing for the health of Orlando for the past three months.

President Ingraham responded to the call of Osceola county, and said he appeared in a dual capacity, as representing the Osceola County Board of Health and the South Florida Railroad, which he considered rather an anomalous position. Speaking for Osceola county, he said she viewed the quarantine much the same way as the counties of Orange and Volusia did, but she was controlled by the counties on either side of her. President Ingraham, speaking as

the representative of the South Florida Railroad, said that he always fully co-operated with the Boards of Health of the various counties through which his road passed, and they had full confidence in him; that he was keeping trains running now at heavy loss to his company, to carry supplies to the people dependent on transportation over his road; that South Florida was suffering for many of the necessities of life because of quarantine restrictions preventing them from getting their goods through the usual channels; that in many places they had not four days' supply ahead, and cited his own failure to procure necessary articles of food in either Orlando or Sanford to provide for the wants of the gentlemen who accompanied him to the conference. Mr. Ingraham also referred to the importance of regulating freight traffic at an early day, so as to provide for the prompt forwarding of the orange crop, which is rapidly maturing.

Mr. J. N. Hooker, from Polk County Board of Health, said they had more to fear from infection from their neighboring county of Hillsborough, and still they had not found it necessary to resort to such extreme measures, because the South Florida Railroad had aided them to keep out infection, and they had not suffered any by it.

Dr. Rainey, President of the St. Johns County Board of Health, said that they had put on a strict quarantine against Jacksonville, and would not permit any freight from this city into their county. While Dr. Rainey did not say so, your Committee have reason to believe that Putnam county made the same requirements on St. Johns county as they did on Volusia and Orange.

Dr. Merrill, President of the Clay County Board of Health, said they had put on a reasonable quarantine against Jacksonville, prohibiting the landing of any baggage, bedding, etc., which might be liable to carry infection, but, situated as they were, they were compelled to get their goods from Jacksonville, and they allowed the boat to run between Green Cove Springs and Jacksonville, under proper restrictions. Putnam county threatened to quarantine against Clay if they did not stop the boat, but Putnam County Board of Health struck one county that was not subservient to their demand. Clay county refused, and Putnam county has quarantined against her, refusing even to permit four car-loads of brick, manufactured at Green Cove Springs, to pass through their county. Dr. Merrill further said that any person who presented a certificate, signed by the President of any Board of Health, that the person had not been exposed to infection within ten days, would be admitted into Clay county. Referring to the protection afforded from points South, he stated that he had a man from Tampa arrested for attempting to pass without a health certificate, and wanted to know how Putnam county let him through.

P. McQuaid spoke for Duval county, and said that their purpose in bringing about this conference, and the spirit which actuated them in meeting and discussing the subject of quarantine with the gentlemen present, had been clearly stated by Colonel J. J. Daniel, and he would add that the interests of Jacksonville were so closely linked with those of South Florida and the entire State, that the citizens of Jacksonville did not ask or desire any modification of quarantine regulations that would, in the slightest degree, endanger the health of any portion of the State. The people of Duval county felt that the rigid quarantine against them was harsh, and had no precedent anywhere else in the history of yellow fever epidemics, that he could

find. The citizens of Jacksonville had some rights, too, in this matter. They did not want any favors shown them, but when it became impossible to send silver money by express to Tampa from Jacksonville, or iron pipe and machinery, to enable a saw-mill to continue operations, because of quarantine restrictions, it was time to inquire whether this quarantine is more rigid than the public safety demands, and even hurtful to the interests of citizens throughout the State generally. From correspondence, and the statements made by gentlemen in this conference, it is evident that there has been a scarcity of even the necessities of life in several places, and that suffering is likely to ensue if articles of food are not exempted from quarantine, under reasonable conditions. You have heard some of the gentlemen say that they would risk the introduction of yellow fever before they would starve. In the interest of humanity, and we also believe in accordance with the wishes of the citizens of several counties whose action has been controlled arbitrarily by the counties in the combination to the north of them, we have requested this conference. When we were first made aware of the action of the Board of Health of Putnam county, prohibiting even the passage of freight from Jacksonville through the county, we asked for a conference with officials of that county. The conference was granted, and two members of the Board of Health met the committee from Duval county at Green Cove Springs. At that meeting telegrams from the health authorities of Volusia were quoted, to show that the people of that county were opposed to the position Putnam county had taken. It was also stated that orders were being received daily by the merchants of Jacksonville for such goods as flour and provisions, urging them to try and find some way to send them. The river route was yet open, but, as Putnam county had threatened both Volusia and Orange counties to quarantine against them if they did not cut off the boat, it was evident that this route, too, would soon be closed, as these counties were compelled to keep that outlet to the North open, via Palatka and Gainesville. Orange county occupied the same position as Volusia. All this committee then asked the health authorities of Putnam county to grant was passage of freights through that county, under such reasonable restrictions as they deemed necessary to the citizens of counties south of them who were willing to receive them. They were not prepared to give us an answer then, but would consider the matter by their full Board, and let us know. Four days elapsed before their answer was received, and, from the numerous copies of telegrams which accompanied their letter, it was evident that they wanted to confer with Marion, Lake and Alachua. The stoppage of the boat, and other more stringent quarantine restrictions, notified us in advance what their letter confirmed—that they did not see any reason to modify their quarantine against all classes of merchandise from Jacksonville. Telegrams were here read from the Secretary of the Volusia Board of Health, in proof of the statement made by Mr. McQuaid, that Volusia county did not approve of Putnam county's action, and only stopped the boat to avoid being quarantined. The committee from Duval county did not seek to have quarantine restrictions removed against certain classes of goods from any mercenary motives, but believed that such articles of food as were now needed in several parts of South Florida should not be prohibited, and closed with a hope that much good would result from this conference.

Colonel Daniel closed the discussion with some earnest and

practical remarks, which produced a deep impression upon the members of the conference. He urged the gravity of the subject under consideration, that all were equally interested in its proper solution. Appealing to the gentlemen present, he reminded them that they met as fellow-citizens and friends, and that they should endeavor to reach a conclusion based on no local or contracted views of the questions they had come together to consider, but with an earnest desire to establish such regulations as would best promote the general welfare. He suggested three points, which he hoped the conference would formulate as the result of the meeting:

First—Transportation under proper restrictions, but without detention of persons from infected points seeking places of refuge beyond the limits of possible danger to others.

Second—That through freights southward be allowed an uninterrupted passage to the points of destination, both by rail and water avenues.

Third—That wise discrimination govern the shipment of freight between local points in the counties, having in view the prohibition of such as are most likely to carry infection, but always providing for the supplying of the people with the necessities of life.

Whereupon resolutions submitted by Mr. Alfred Bishop Mason were unanimously adopted, affirming the first two resolutions and referring the third to a committee of five, to be selected from delegates other than those from Duval county.

Certain other resolutions, relating to the situation generally, which your committee cannot now recall, were adopted.

The chairman extended the thanks of the conferees to the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West, the South Florida and the Florida Southern railroads for courtesies extended, after which the conference adjourned, with expressions of mutual confidence and good will.

P. McQUAID, Chairman.

The same day the following telegram was received:

SEVILLE, FLA., August 28, 1888.

Col. J. J. Daniel, Jacksonville, Fla.:

At a conference, to-day, of the Boards of Health of Clay, Putnam, St. Johns, Volusia, Orange, Lake, Marion, Polk, and Osceola counties, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That rice, grits, flour, sugar, coffee, bacon, lard, butter, potatoes, corn and oats in barrels; hardware and machinery, unpacked tobacco in any form, and cigars, can be shipped into such counties represented, without being disinfected, and all canned goods, after disinfection, in cars which have been disinfected in accordance with the system now in use by the South Florida Railroad, the disinfection to be left to the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad, at the north end of its line, and the South Florida Railroad at its south end. This leaves any merchants in these counties, or south of them, who have the permission of the Boards of Health to do so, free to order their supplies from Jacksonville. As soon as I am notified by the Duval County Board of Health that this permission is granted to the merchants of any particular county by the Board of Health of that county, the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway will make arrangements immediately for handling the business. I congratulate you and your delegation on the result of to-day's conference.

ALFRED BISHOP MASON.

The feeling on the part of the Executive Committee of pardonable elation at the successful termination of the conference was soon dampened by the receipt of the following communication:

SANFORD, FLA., August 31, 1888.

Col. J. J. Daniel, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—Referring to conference at Orange Park. On Monday, after you left the conference, the subject of receiving freights from Jacksonville was discussed, and action referred to a committee who finally decided to admit freights under certain restrictions, provided the counties to which they were consigned would permit their delivery.

The committee also decided that freights must be shipped in cars which have been disinfected with bi-chloride of mercury, etc.

I now doubt very much if the Boards of Health will permit the distribution of freights from Jacksonville, owing to the very considerable increase in the number of fever patients within the past seventy-five hours, and I feel satisfied that, under these circumstances, the people will not permit the freights to be distributed, even if the Boards of Health have no objections. Excitement here runs pretty high, and while there is great sympathy with Jacksonville, there seems to be a general feeling that a course of modifying the present restrictions of quarantine, would increase the risk of introducing the fever here and at other points in South Florida, and would certainly be productive of a much greater panic than any we have encountered so far.

Dr. Wall wired me, night before last, that he had six cases of fever, two of which were dangerously ill, and that he could not help but feel that the fever would become general all over the city, and that the tendency was in that direction already, hence you see that the situation is liable to become more serious and even more complicated than at present.

I cannot close this letter without expressing to you my admiration for the sentiments which you uttered at our meeting, and I think your address one of the most eloquent to which I have ever listened, and I think I can say, without fear of contradiction, that it reached the hearts of all present, or that none could fail to derive benefit from it. The self-sacrificing action of yourself and others associated with you, in your efforts to control this epidemic, merit the highest meed of praise that man can bestow.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

J. E. INGRAHAM, President.

Ocala, FLA., August 31, 1888.

J. J. Daniel, Chairman:

Marion County Board of Health admits nothing, and wants nothing except artificial stone and machinery, by special permit.

THOS. P. GARY, M. D.,

President Board of Health.

LEESBURG, FLA., August 31, 1888.

Col. J. J. Daniel, Jacksonville:

Lake County Board, by three to two vote, has decided to not admit anything from infected places.

R. H. DEAN, M. D.,

President Lake County Board of Health.

GAINESVILLE, FLA., September 1, 1888.

J. J. Daniel, Chairman :

Our Board will not consent to admit freights from any infected points, whether fumigated or not.

H. E. DAY,
President Board of Health, Alachua County.

PALATKA, FLA., September 1, 1888.

J. J. Daniel :

We cannot receive goods specified at conference, into Putnam county. Absence prevented answer yesterday.

W. H. CYRUS.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., September 4, 1888.

Col J. J. Daniel :

No through or local freight from Jacksonville allowed in county.

A. J. CORBETT,
Secretary St. Johns County Board of Health.

The only word of cheer received, was:

KISSIMMEE, FLA., September 1, 1888.

J. J. Daniel, Chairman Board :

We propose to abide by action of late conference with regard to admitting goods, in every particular. Our Board is not composed of crawfish.

J. W. ADERFIELD, Chairman.

The Executive Committee felt that it was useless to devote any further time and trouble to commercial relations with other portions of the State, and turned its energies once more in the direction of transportation for refugees.

The correspondence relating to passenger traffic was renewed by the receipt of the following:

SAVANNAH, GA., August 27, 1888.

Colonel J. J. Daniel, Jacksonville :

The following notice was served last night on our Wayeross agent: Railroad Agent—Passengers from Jacksonville bound for points north of Wilmington-Memphis line will be permitted to pass through without detention of persons or baggage. Passengers from Jacksonville bound for points south of line must get certificates from Dr. Mitchell or Dr. Kenworthy, and go to Camp Perry for ten days' detention before being allowed to proceed to destination, and their baggage must be fumigated. W. H. H. Hutton, Marine Hospital Service. I am still without a reply from Surgeon-General Hamilton to my request for official notice as to Jacksonville passengers. We will receive passengers from or via Jacksonville for points north of line from Wilmington to Memphis, in conformity with Surgeon Hutton's notice, but not to points south of that line, beginning with to-morrow morning.

H. S. HAINES,
General Manager.

President Daniel replied:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 28, 1888.

Surgeon-General Hamilton, M. H. S., Washington, D. C.:

* * * * *

Our desire is to relieve the city from as many of our people as can find places of refuge. We ask that arrangements be made so that refugees can pass directly through, in closed cars, to destination. Women and children should not be subjected to detention at Camp Perry. Why not apply same rule to mountain regions of Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas as to points north of Wilmington and Memphis line? Cars may be so arranged as not to permit intercourse with other passengers, or incur danger of infecting others.

J. J. DANIEL,

President.

Further information was conveyed to the numerous refugees who were thus prevented from carrying out arrangements for getaway, by the publication in the Times-Union of date August 31st.

Late at night the Times-Union received the subjoined dispatch:

SAVANNAH, GA., August 30, 1888.

For your information, I advise you of the following:

SAVANNAH, GA., August 30, 1888.

To Hamilton, Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:

By to-day's mail I received your printed circular, dated the 28th, which required that we shall not receive persons from infected places, except to be taken to Camp Perry. Your previous notice was, that passengers from Jacksonville to points north of Wilmington and Memphis could proceed without detention of person or baggage. As I construe your circular of the 28th, this permission is now withdrawn. If you wire me that this understanding of it is correct, I will at once notify our agent at Jacksonville to receive no passengers from and via that place: but passengers now on their way from South Florida, via Jacksonville, will not get the notice in time to prevent their detention. Reply.

H. S. HAINES,

General Manager.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1888.

"To H. S. Haines, Savannah, Ga.:

The circular is not retroactive, but it must be apparent to you that, as the centers of the disease in Jacksonville are becoming more widespread, the quarantine must be more rigid. The circular is correct.

HAMILTON,

"Surgeon-General."

With the deepest sympathy for Jacksonville, and with sincere regret for the necessity that created the order, I remain

H. S. HAINES,

General Manager.

The Executive Committee, through its President, communicated with Surgeon-General Hamilton:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 30, 1888.

Surgeon-General Hamilton, M. H. S., Washington, D. C.:

The following resolutions were adopted by the Citizens' Executive Committee this morning:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, it is important

that the city be relieved, as speedily as possible, of as many families and persons as can find places of refuge.

Resolved, That immediate steps be taken to carry this measure into effect.

I respectfully ask that you take the foregoing resolutions into consideration, and provide transportation, to enable our committee to promptly forward such persons as can find places of refuge, and are unable to pay their way to points beyond the limit of possible infection.

* * * * *

J. J. DANIEL,
Chairman.

As soon as the situation was fully known, and the people of Jacksonville realized that they were shut in from any outlet, except through Camp Perry, there was a great deal of feeling. Camp Perry, at this time, was not a proper place for women and children. The accommodations were meagre, consisting of well-worn tents that were little or no protection against rain, coarse food, insufficient bedding, and no hospital accommodations. Under these conditions President Daniel sent another message, reading:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 30, 1888.

Surgeon-General Hamilton, Washington, D. C.:

In the name of our people and humanity I protest against the order for the detention of all refugees from our city and State at the refugee camp. It would be better for us to keep our women and children here, rather than to subject them to such treatment.

J. J. DANIEL,
President Citizens' Auxiliary Association.

The same day, in the absence of a quorum of the Executive Committee, most of whom were at the Orange Park Conference, a mass meeting of citizens was held, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Surgeon-General has given us hearing neither by conference nor by communication, and yet has cut us off from all chance to send our women and children to points impregnable to yellow fever, now inviting us to come, and has done so after a most cruelly vacillating policy, without notice or warning of any nature, and

WHEREAS, President Daniel, of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, has telegraphed to Surgeon-General Hamilton, Governor Perry, of Florida, Governor Gordon, of Georgia, our Representatives at Washington, and General Manager H. S. Haines, of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, his protest against Surgeon-General Hamilton; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, First, That we heartily endorse all that President Daniel has done in this direction.

Second, We denounce this action of the Surgeon-General as unnecessary, arbitrary, unprecedented and inhuman, and demand, in the name of God and our suffering women and children, that they be allowed to go to the places open to them by invitation.

Third, We appeal to all our fellow-citizens throughout the coun-

try, to the President of the United States, and to all Senators and Representatives in Congress, for relief from this unjust and unheard-of imprisonment, and implore immediate action in our behalf.

Upon motion, it was further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be telegraphed to Senator Call and Representative Charles Dougherty, with the request that they immediately communicate the same to President Cleveland and the Senate and House of Representatives.

JAMES M. SCHUMACHER,

CHARLES S. ADAMS,

Chairman.

Secretary.

While some citizens were in favor of a conservative course, as a matter of policy, the resolutions were generally approved, and copies were sent the Governor, the President and Congressmen, and, although time has softened the feeling that unnecessary restrictions were insisted upon, which feeling led to the resolutions, time has also proved, conclusively, that the meeting had its weight in effecting a more considerate and helpful policy on the part of the authorities. It may be said here that the Florida delegation at Washington assisted materially and effectively in this result, as in many other cases in which its aid was volunteered or solicited.

General Hamilton, on the next day, wired as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1888.

J. J. Daniel, Jacksonville, Fla.:

Telegrams received. Your requisition for two hundred huts was approved. You are mistaken as to the character of the camp, which is in charge of one of the most humane officers in the service, and none in the country stands higher as to professional ability. The camp is located in one of the healthiest places in Florida, high pine woods on river bluff, originally intended by the railroad as picnic grounds, and taken by Dr. Guiteras as the best place for his camp. He was, some days ago, directed to have some tents set apart, a quarter of a mile distant from the main camp, for observation of persons sick. Pollard, returned to Jacksonville last Sunday, was sick on arrival at camp; evidently had fever when he left Jacksonville. With the general spread of the disease in the city of Jacksonville, it is useless to expect that persons should be allowed to mingle with other passengers to definite points. Murphy, in North Carolina, has opened its doors, the only place so reporting itself to me. If residents wish to go to Murphy, or any definite points in Western North Carolina, on their parole not to go to seaboard or quarantined towns in ten days from date of departure from Jacksonville, an excursion train will be provided as soon as the number of cars required can be definitely ascertained. Please estimate the number of people now in Jacksonville willing to go on parole, that safe arrangements can be made for transportation.

HAMILTON,

Surgeon-General.

A telegram received from Atlanta, September 1st, seemed to offer a temporary solution to the problem:

ATLANTA, GA., September 1, 1888.

J. W. Archibald, Jacksonville :

Come to Atlanta. Our doors are open.

JOHN F. COOPER,
Mayor.

Immediate action was taken by the Executive Committee, as the following telegram shows:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 1, 1888.

Surgeon-General Hamilton, M. H. S., Washington, D. C.:

Telegram to Colonel Daniel received. He is worked down, and is resting to-day. You misunderstand our position. We do not wish our people to mingle with other passengers on trains, but ask that they be permitted to pass through, in locked cars, to definite points that have opened their doors to them. The Mayor of Atlanta wires, this morning, that their doors are still open. Colonel Haines wires that he will take pleasure in co-operating with you to remove our citizens to suitable places. In the cause of humanity we ask you to order a special train from here to Atlanta. We are now taking the names of those who wish to leave, and will report number later.

P. McQUAID,
Vice-President.

Surgeon-General Hamilton answered:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1888.

P. McQuaid, Acting President, Jacksonville, Fla.:

Following dispatch received from Mayor Cooper: "While Atlanta does not solicit the presence of persons from infected districts, we have not closed our doors against them." If you consider this an invitation, will arrange special train if you desire us.

HAMILTON.

The telegram from Atlanta *was* considered an invitation, and an excursion train went to Atlanta September 3.

On Tuesday, September 2, the following card was published by the press:

TO THE PUBLIC:

Certain criticisms, mainly based on misinformation concerning the present sanitary regulations, have appeared in the daily press, and as these criticisms have a tendency to weaken the hands of the officers engaged in the prevention of the spread of yellow fever, and to induce laxity in the maintenance of quarantine, and thereby greatly increase the danger to the whole country, I have thought it expedient to make a general statement of the condition of affairs. The United States Government, acting through its Marine Hospital Service, is engaged in helping the people of Florida, not in injuring them, and in particular, the stricken city of Jacksonville has been treated with a kindly consideration, suited to the calamity which has befallen it. They were permitted to go anywhere they desired, so

long as the disease was confined to circumscribed areas in the city, but when the city became generally infected, then the necessity of placing certain restrictions upon the movements of outgoing persons was apparent, and in restricting promiscuous travel from Jacksonville, the bureau is looking to the security of the country.

The dreadful ravages of yellow fever in the towns along the railroad lines leading out of New Orleans in 1878, where there were over 13,000 persons affected with yellow fever, of whom nearly 7,000 died, is too fresh in the memory to risk its repetition along the Atlantic seaboard. The extension of the disease to Memphis in 1878, where nearly 3,000 persons died of yellow fever, might have been prevented, had there been any authority to restrict travel by a proper quarantine. It may be a fearful alternative to compel persons from Jacksonville to remain within a camp of refuge for a period of ten days before being allowed to go at will, but that alternative is humane in comparison with the results which would follow the admission of the contagion into all our seaports and Southern cities, each one of which, in a short time, would become a new center of infection. The Government has not, at any time, established a strict cordon about the city of Jacksonville, but has opened a camp of refuge in a high, healthy locality, and furnishes free rations to those detained. It has also authorized, at a large expense, the building of two hundred pine cabins to shelter those poor people who are driven out of infected localities, and it is willing to provide for the further relief of Jacksonville by furnishing transportation by special excursion trains to any definite point that is safe and has opened its doors, but there are few places willing to receive large numbers of refugees. While it is probably true that the body of a healthy person does not carry contagion, his clothes do carry it, and baggage packed in an infected house is dangerous in the extreme. Fumigating stations have been established at proper points; and all baggage will be fumigated which comes from any infected city. I do not think, therefore, there can be any reasonable ground of complaint.

JOHN B. HAMILTON.

A meeting was held in Augusta the next day, the published account of which is quoted:

AUGUSTA, GA., September 3.

At the suggestion of Governor Gordon, Surgeon-General Hamilton had a conference here to-day with the health authorities of several cities in the State, and with the State Health Officers of Tennessee and Alabama, Governor Gordon being present, and General Manager Haines, from Savannah, and Mayor Dunn, of Brunswick.

At this conference the following telegram was read, which was received by the Surgeon-General:

ATLANTA, GA., September 3.

Surgeon-General J. B. Hamilton:

I am instructed to wire the following resolutions, adopted at noon to-day:

Resolved. That the Board of Health of the city of Atlanta, his honor, the Mayor, co-operating, cordially approve the plan adopted by the Surgeon-General of the United States, requiring ten days' quarantine of all persons from infected, or suspected districts in Florida conveniently near to infected points.

Resolved, That the wholesale removal of persons from infected districts to populous cities, and the aggregation of infected individuals in any part of this country, is regarded as hazardous in a sanitary point of view, and is unjust to any community upon which persons are forced, because of the probable necessity of maintaining many of them at the corporate expense.

JAMES M. BAIRD,
Secretary.

After a lengthy discussion, the following resolutions were adopted by the conference:

Resolved, That this convention cordially approves the plan of the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, requiring ten days' quarantine of all persons from infected or suspected places, together with a fumigation and other disinfection of all baggage, etc., from infected points.

Resolved, That the wholesale removal of persons from infected districts to populous cities, and the aggregation of individuals from infected places in any city in this country, is regarded as extremely hazardous to any such community; also, that the citizens of Jacksonville have no just cause for complaint against the quarantine regulations as at present operated, inasmuch as abundant provision has been and will be made by the establishment of healthful and cleanly camps for the inhabitants of Jacksonville, and provision will be made for the maintenance of such citizens during their detention in camp.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, after the suspects shall have been detained in a quarantine camp for ten days, and their baggage shall have been fumigated under direction of the United States Government, such persons shall be permitted to go to any community willing to receive them.

Meantime, the publication of correspondence called forth hospitable invitations to refugees from Anniston, Jacksonville, Huntsville, Alabama; Jackson, Rome, Salt Springs, Georgia; Knoxville, Gailbraith Springs, Leo Springs, Bon Aqua, Hale Springs, Tennessee; Saluda, North Carolina, and Walhalla, South Carolina.

The Executive Committee had realized, for some time, that a conference with Surgeon-General Hamilton was desirable, and wired him to that effect, asking him to name time and place. In accordance with the arrangements made on September 4th, representatives of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, the City Council of Jacksonville, and Duval County Board of Health, went to Camp Perry. The trip was long and tedious, but the conference, although it did not promise much at the time, undoubtedly bore good results: 1st, In the decidedly improved character of train service to and from Camp Perry; 2d, In obtaining better accommodations at the camp itself; 3d, In an understanding as to Government assistance and the proper method of obtaining it; 4th, In the suggestion that State authorities be asked to grant permission to run special trains to points in the mountains willing to receive refugees.

On the next day, after the return from Camp Perry, the following telegram was sent:

September 5, 1888.

Senator Call, Washington, D. C.:

Had conference with Surgeon-General yesterday at Camp Perry. He gives our people the alternative of staying here to perish by the scourge or to spend ten days in quarantine at Camp Perry, which is an unfit place for women and children. Tents are old and do not keep out rain. It cannot accommodate two hundred. Half are low negroes, and all have to eat at same table. We consider it an outrage on our civilization to offer us this alternative. The Surgeon-General gave us little satisfaction, and we hope for little sympathy or practical assistance from him.

P. McQUAID.

JOHN N. C. STOCKTON.

On the same day a special train to Nashville was stopped, and the following telegram was sent by the Corresponding Secretary of the Auxiliary Association to Senator Pasco and Surgeon-General Hamilton at Washington:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 5, 1888

Senator S. Pasco, Washington, D. C.:

W. D. Chipley, of Pensacola, and Captain Maxwell, of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company, telegraphed they had arranged for special train to go to Nashville with Florida people in locked cars. Captain Maxwell telegraphs to-day cars stopped at Live Oak and returned to Jacksonville, by order of Surgeon Hutton. The railway officials and citizens, generally, are asking me what it means, and insist on getting some satisfactory information as to how and when they can get out of the city. I, therefore, in the absence of other officers, ask you for some definite information on this point.

JAMES M. FAIRLIE,

Corresponding Secretary Citizens' Association.

The answer to these several communications, from General Hamilton, was:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1888.

P. McQuaid, Jacksonville:

Your telegram to Senator Call received and carefully considered. The train through Live Oak was stopped because of my knowledge of the action of the State authorities of Tennessee. The following telegram, just received, shows the correctness of my opinion:

NASHVILLE, September 6, 1888.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, Surgeon-General:

Unless refugees have been in camp for ten days, baggage disinfected, and each holds your certificate of health, they will not be admitted to this State. The Augusta agreement is approved.

J. D. PLUNKET,

President State Board of Health.

I will see that arrangements are made for the transportation, in cars under Government supervision, of all persons wishing to leave Jacksonville, as soon as possible, to such points as will receive them.

You must be aware of the fact that State laws must govern, and we cannot send refugees to points in States that will not receive them. The camp is being improved every day, and the tents are being replaced by houses, as fast as possible. I will take up my headquarters at Camp Perry on Monday. Your requisition for sanitary supplies approved. You must specify other items.

HAMILTON,
Surgeon-General.

Other answers to Secretary Fairlie's message regarding the refugee question may prove interesting:

Have seen the President and Surgeon-General Hamilton. If arrangements can be made to receive refugees at Louisville, and to pass through Alabama and Tennessee, restrictions will be removed. Duval is here, and will communicate with Maxwell, and try to perfect arrangements.
S. PASCO.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, September 6, 1888.

To J. M. Fairlie, Esq., Jacksonville :

Senator Pasco has shown me your dispatch, and I have had a consultation with Dr. Hamilton. While the Government is anxious to do everything possible within its power to help the people of Jacksonville in their great calamity, I hope they will recognize the necessity of the exercise of caution to prevent the spread of the disease to other places, thus involving the safety of the people in all parts of the State and country. The defects at Camp Perry will be remedied at once. I hope the establishment of the other camp will be pushed as rapidly as possible. With your co-operation each camp can be made to answer the purpose of its creation, and the character of those sent to Camp Perry, on their way North, can be changed.

Is the establishment of a free dispensary at Jacksonville advised?

Everything will be done to the limit of our power to help in the best and most reasonable way.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

September 8th the Executive Committee of the Association, feeling that non-residents still misapprehended the views of the people here, adopted these resolutions:

WHEREAS, There seems to be a misunderstanding respecting the views and wishes of this committee in reference to allowing those of our people, who are able to do so, to go beyond the reach of infection, and by this means assist in checking the spread of the fever here,

Resolved, That it is not our desire to have our people go, or attempt to go, to any place which has quarantined against them, or to any place which has not expressed a willingness to receive them, nor even to any Southern or seaport place in which there is danger of infection finding lodgment and spreading.

Resolved, That we desire only to avail ourselves of the hospitable invitations of places whose latitude or physical condition make them proof, as we are professionally advised, against all danger.

Invitations continued to come in from various places. To judge from the following editorial in the Evening Journal, of Atlanta, and

from the abundant hospitality of her citizens, the "Augusta Conference" was not entirely sustained:

The Board of Health of Atlanta seems to object to Florida refugees coming to this city, because some of them might get sick and have to be cared for "at the corporation's expense." We have great respect for the Board of Health, but we do not think the reason mentioned should weigh one particle. Jacksonville is in trouble. Certain causes have produced there a type of yellow fever which seems to be very mild. There are, comparatively, few cases and few deaths, but the city has been paralyzed, and her people have been greatly frightened. A number of places that are afraid of fever epidemics, Augusta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, etc., have quarantined against Jacksonville. Now, it is absolutely impossible for this beautiful and healthful and growing city to take yellow fever by opening her gates to Jacksonville, and the fright which has seized other cities has not taken possession of Atlanta. As we are safe let us keep cool. Let us show that we mean what we say when we declare that this city is a place where yellow fever cannot spread. God has blessed Atlanta above her sisters, and she should be liberal in dealing with the refugees from the Land of Flowers. Let the refugees come on. Let them feel welcome. If any of them get sick they will be cared for in the hospital already provided, and which has stood vacant for about a month, and is still vacant. We assure the Board of Health that Atlanta will cheerfully furnish the cash, and this is an occasion when we should all remember that there are some things in the world besides money.

Let the refugees come on.

Hendersonville, N. C., however, in many respects, seemed the most available place of refuge, and after free use of the wires to State and Government authorities, arrangements were completed, and on the 11th a special train to that place left Jacksonville. An official report of the trip, made to Surgeon-General Hamilton, is introduced as information, and as containing some valuable hints for future emergencies of the sort:

CAMP PERRY, Fla., September 16, 1888.

SIR:

I have the honor to report as follows concerning the excursion train of refugees from Jacksonville and Camp Perry to Hendersonville, N. C.

The train left Jacksonville on the morning of the 11th inst., and was joined by myself and the Camp Perry contingent at Folkston, Ga., making, in all, a total of 291 souls.

It was found that no keys had been furnished to lock the cars, and this evil it was found impossible to correct by applying to the railroad authorities, on account of the variety of cars furnished.

Unfortunately, the trip was prolonged beyond the time anticipated, on account of several accidents on the road. These, perhaps, might have been provided for with greater promptitude by the railroad authorities had they fully recognized the gravity of the situation.

The evils resulting from this delay were twofold. First, the running short of rations. This was provided for, to a great extent, sometimes by the generosity and in others by the cupidity of the

towns along the road. Some parties at Atlanta and Macon generously furnished relishes, while others charged exorbitant prices. I must mention, however, the most conspicuous example of generosity. This was shown by the town of Easley, S. C., which provided, without any charges, and late in the night, the most abundant assortment of supplies.

The second and most important consequence of delay was the development of cases of yellow fever on the train. Only two cases developed in the first twenty-four hours, and three in the course of the second day. Of course, it was to be expected that this would happen in an aggregation of people leaving Jacksonville; but it is very probable that the accumulation of people, clothes and baggage for so long a time in hot cars, which could not be kept in a sanitary condition, created a secondary centre of infection, that will show itself in the development of cases after the arrival in Hendersonville.

The appearance of yellow fever among the refugees had a very unfavorable effect upon the morale of the party. They were truly panic stricken. One car quarantined strictly against the other, and efforts to escape were frequently made, and, unfortunately, in a few instances with success.

One lady was taken with labor pains in the train, and, with the consent of a local physician, she was allowed to remain at White Sulphur Springs, near Gainesville, Ga.

A marked contrast was apparent between the two cars occupied by the refugees from Camp Perry and the rest of the train. Among the former no cases of yellow fever occurred, and the morale was excellent. The two cars were strictly quarantined against the rest. No complaint was heard; no fear expressed. In the other cars the spectacle was pitiful. The isolation of the sick in one car, I discovered, would have increased the excitement by bringing together and crowding still more people from the different cars, who were suspicious of each other.

Great credit is due to that portion of the refugees who gave me their support throughout the journey. It was owing to their kind firmness that we had no decided breach of discipline.

We arrived at Hendersonville on the 13th, at two o'clock A. M. The hospitality of that generous people became at once apparent. They had been up all night, preparing a building for the reception of the sick. Fires were built around the station, adding warmth and cheerfulness to the cordiality of the reception. With the assistance of Dr. Few, of Hendersonville, the patients were removed to the hospital. The refugees found accommodation at very reasonable rates.

On the morning of the arrival a sixth case of yellow fever developed. The comparatively large proportion of cases has caused much excitement, and it is probable that some of the refugees will break their parole.

It is apparent, from the above facts, that the experiment of excursions, insisted upon by the people of Jacksonville, is not a success. There is, of course, a possibility that Hendersonville may become a center of infection, but I do not expect this to happen. The large proportion of cases taken sick during the journey renders the measure one of questionable advantage to the people of Jacksonville, let alone the hardships of the journey.

The removal of a large portion of an infected population to high altitudes, where yellow fever spreads with difficulty, is a desirable object, and appears perfectly practicable, if the health department

of the nation was endowed with the same liberality as the army and navy. Such action would necessitate the existence of extensive permanent quarters in the mountainous regions, with a standing garrison of acclimated people, the fitting out of special trains exclusively under control of the Government, and constructed specially for that purpose. These encampments and deposits of sanitary stores should be ever ready for action, in the same manner that the strategic points are maintained in readiness, at great expense, by military authorities. Provision should be made, also, for the constant training of a standing sanitary corps, by setting the machinery in motion during seasons when there are no epidemics, as is done in military and naval reviews and exercises.

I have the honor to submit the above report for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GUITERAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

On September 11th Vice-President McQuaid held a conference with Surgeon-General Hamilton, upon different matters at Camp Perry, and, upon his return, reported decided changes for the better in that camp. Partly from this improved condition of the camp, and also from the reduced number of the population, no further attempt at the time was made for special trains; in fact, not until after quarantine was raised.

It will be seen from this history that the Executive Committee of the Association, in the midst of active measures for the relief of the population, used every means for depopulating the city. This end was sought as much for the good of the refugees as for those left behind. Whether or not the refugees appreciated the effort is doubtful. Certainly, it can be said that the lady who intended to go on the free Government train to Hendersonville, but who, on some account, got left, and sent a bill to the Executive Committee for baggage claimed to have been lost on the train, was not a fair criterion by which to estimate others.

During the wane of the epidemic it became a problem to dispose of some of the nurses, who had done good service, at the Bureau of Nurses and Medical Attention. The expense of maintaining the Bureau was heavy, and the funds of the Association did not warrant their detention longer than absolute necessity required. Quarantine regulations again played an important part, and the task of transporting nurses to their homes was an onerous one. The Committee on Transportation was charged with the duty, and in the chapter devoted to its work will be found a brief account of the results accomplished.

So early as October 13th some refugees expressed a desire to return to the city, on the ground that their round trip tickets would shortly expire, but, by general consent, the transportation lines extended tickets, and this cause for anxiety was relieved.

On October 21st the Executive Committee of the Association was advised of the receipt by Dr. Joseph Y. Porter of a strong communication from Surgeon-General Hamilton, calling attention to the desire on the part of many refugees to return home, the danger to be apprehended from such action, and the necessity for taking stringent measures of prevention.

The Executive Committee heartily approved General Hamilton's position, and requested a conference on the part of the authorities to consider the substance of his communication.

A conference was accordingly had, and the Board of Health passed resolutions explaining the situation, urging patience on the part of the refugees, asking the city authorities to pass necessary ordinances to meet the emergency, and requesting the Surgeon in Charge of Government Relief Measures in Florida to assume the duty and expense of adopting measures, in conjunction with the city authorities, to prevent the return of refugees until it should be officially declared safe to return.

The City Council took a similar view of the matter, and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, On account of the nature of the existing epidemic, it is universally deemed expedient that none of our absent citizens can return, or other persons come to this city and county without risk to life and health, until winter weather has arrived, unless the said persons have become practically proof against the disease of yellow fever; and

WHEREAS, The coming in of any such persons would not only be attended with risk to themselves, but, by furnishing material for the fever, would greatly increase the danger of extending and perpetuating the disease; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, that for the public good we hereby forbid the coming of our absent fellow-citizens, and all others into the city of Jacksonville, until announcement has been made by Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Government Agent, that they may come with safety.

Second, that we hereby relinquish to Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, as agent of the United States Government, all our power to act in the premises, at his discretion, until such time as he may announce it safe for persons to come into the city.

The danger for the time being was passed, but on November 1st the Board of Health issued the following proclamation:

TO THE PUBLIC—A NOTE OF WARNING TO REFUGEES FROM THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following address is an official message of the Duval County Board of Health to the people most directly interested:

The Board of Health feels called upon, in the discharge of a very grave responsibility, to warn the public, both here and at a distance, against the danger of deception in regard to the amount and character of the fever existing in and around Jacksonville at this time, and to call attention to the jeopardy to human life, as well as to our material prosperity, by endeavoring, as would appear to be the de-

sire or intention on the part of some, to underrate the gravity of our present situation, and thereby prematurely open our city to the outside world.

The same conviction of duty which prompted this Board, in August last, to announce, without hesitation or delay, its first recognition of a case of yellow fever in Jacksonville, now impels it to warn the people against hasty and unreliable conclusions in regard to the disappearance of the disease which has so grievously afflicted us.

The medical members of the Board of Health, Drs. Mitchell, Bacon and Daniel, have personally and carefully investigated this matter, at the request of the Board, and they are fully satisfied that the number of cases of yellow fever reported through the official bulletin, daily, is thoroughly reliable. It is true that there is very little sickness of any kind in the city proper, but in the western and northwestern suburbs, as well as in South Jacksonville and the country adjacent thereto, there are many cases of fever; the majority of them mild, because among the colored population principally; but none the less they are undoubted cases of yellow fever. And it may be added that the sickness is now principally in and amongst that class which is most poor and needy.

The Board of Health earnestly appreciates the responsibility which devolves upon it in connection with this matter, and, so far as its opportunities for ascertaining the true condition can be made available, and its authority exercised, it does not propose to indorse other than the truth.

The public can rest assured that no one, in or out of Jacksonville, will more thoroughly appreciate the occasion, or more heartily rejoice thereat, than will each and every member of this Board when the day arrives that the announcement can be truthfully made that the danger is over, and our silent foe has gone.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 1, 1888.

A few days later the City Council adopted the following ordinance:

An Ordinance to Preserve the Health of the City by Preventing the Premature Entry of Refugees from Yellow Fever Infection, and Others.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Jacksonville:

SECTION 1. That it be, and is hereby, declared unlawful for any person, who has not been actually residing within the city of Jacksonville since the 1st day of September last, to enter the same for any purpose whatever, or to be found therein without a written permit from Joseph Y. Porter, M. D., Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures, Florida; and any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500 or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

About the middle of November the refugees began to collect in neighboring cities, ready to return at the earliest possible moment.

One resident, who had left the city, returned under the claim that he had recovered from the fever, but his prompt arrest, and enforced withdrawal until he could substantiate his statement, had the effect to prevent others from coming in.

The refugees, anxious to get back, began to show strong signs of dissatisfaction with the action of the authorities, and the feeling was shared by many people, and by the newspapers. On November 26th the following telegram was received:

KIMBALL HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA., November 26, 1888.

J. M. Schumacher, Vice-President Auxiliary Committee:

Telegram received; heavy frost at Jacksonville. Refugees demand immediate action by authorities. Answer.

JOHN Q. BURBRIDGE.
ISADORE GRUNTHAL.
G. W. MARKENS.
GEO. HUGHES.
WILLIAM JAMES.

The reply of the Executive Committee was:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., November 26, 1888.

John Q. Burbridge, G. W. Markens, Isadore Grunthal, Geo. Hughes, Wm. James, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.:

The Executive Committee is assured that the authorities are in full accord with the desire of all our people to expeditiously obtain such a sanitary condition here as will permit the early return of refugees with safety, and without endangering a new outbreak of fever. Your telegram will be handed to the Board of Health.

J. M. SCHUMACHER,
Acting President.

The pressure upon the authorities, from within and without, became stronger, and, indeed, was carried so far, in some cases, as to impugn the motives of those in authority. November 30th the Board of Health published the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Health does not consider that the proper time has yet arrived for the removal of quarantine restrictions against the unacclimated, and that due notice will be given when it appears advisable to discontinue such restrictions.

Resolved, That a committee of two members be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to prepare for publication a card, setting forth the reasons upon which the foregoing resolution is based, and urging the hearty co-operation of all citizens of Jacksonville, and of Florida, in the position which is taken by the Board at this time.

The above resolutions were adopted, after an earnest and thorough consideration of all the interests involved, and we hope, also, with a proper appreciation of the responsibilities which rest upon us, as the guardians of the public health.

We would, in the first place, state that after the prevalence of so serious an epidemic of yellow fever in this city for the past three or four months, and the consequent infection of the interior of houses, as well as their various contents, the advent of one, or even two decided frosts, and an approximation to the freezing point for a single night, does not render it otherwise than seriously dangerous still for those who are outside and liable to contract fever, or exposure, to come into the city. A few days must be permitted to

clapse for the purpose of having the wholesome atmosphere to diffuse itself, and of giving assurance that there will not be, upon the early recurrence of an elevation of temperature, a notable increase in the number of cases. And we would urge that buildings, apartments, and confined spaces in and about the city, be exposed and ventilated during the present cold snap, as much as possible.

But we would likewise call attention to the fact that, during the course of the dreadful ordeal through which we have passed, there has been repeatedly, and in various ways, expression given by the great majority of our people, both at home and absent, to their earnest desire that every means possible should be utilized, not only to arrest the progress of the epidemic, but to prevent a recurrence of it.

The Board of Health and the city authorities of Jacksonville, together with the Auxiliary Association, which latter body has in its membership some of the most responsible elements of this community, have been, and still are, we believe, in thorough accord on this subject, and have urged upon the General Government the appropriation of such means for this purpose as would enable them to carry out this latter wish as thoroughly as possible, without involving our people in a greater expense and loss individually than could reasonably be expected of them.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures, has given his earnest co-operation and active aid in inducing the favorable consideration of such a plan by the National authorities. Dr. Porter has only recently been empowered to proceed with the purifying and cleaning process at the expense of the General Government, and he has since been actively, and with as much expedition as is consistent with the attainment of the objects in view, perfecting the necessary arrangements.

We have every confidence that this work will be pushed forward to an early completion, and we ask, as well as expect, the hearty co-operation of all good citizens in the accomplishment of what is hopefully desired. We are all weary of this struggle with the pestilence which has swept over us, and is now lingeringly leaving us, lean of purse and sore of heart, and we are all, doubtless, most anxious to put the thing behind us and commence anew; but let us not, in our impatience to attain this, neglect to exercise prudence and discretion, and thereby sacrifice more lives. We do not ask those interested to wait until the entire work is completed, but, at least, we feel that it is of the utmost importance to put the business centers of the city in such condition as will permit the further prosecution and completion of the work without seriously militating against its success by the premature incoming of our outside friends, or subjecting them to danger which may result fatally, and for which we should, and will, be held responsible as the guardians of the public health.

While the thorough process of disinfection which is being inaugurated here, at the request of our own people, some of those who are refugees having rendered most efficient service in accomplishing this purpose, cannot give a positive assurance of entire immunity from yellow fever in the future, it certainly will largely aid in the attainment of such protection; and can we by such a work but preserve one single life, such as those of the many which have been offered upon the altar of duty from among our fellow-citizens here, we shall have well expended the time, money, and sacrifice of personal interests and convenience which may be involved. Besides the assurance thus given to the outside world of such a thorough

and complete purification will, we feel confident, enable Jacksonville to enter upon her active duties again on such vantage ground that the work which we have undertaken will, ere long, repay us well in dollars and cents, and prove a good investment pecuniarily.

It is impossible to state as yet just when we can say to the many who are anxiously waiting to come in, but we ask no long delay, and promise to work with hand and heart, night and day, to its early accomplishment; and we can give assurance that there will be imposed upon our absent friends and neighbors but a few days of delay in addition to that which ordinary prudence will require.

NEAL MITCHELL,
President Board of Health.
R. P. DANIEL,
J. C. L'ENGLE,
Committee.

Jacksonville, November 29.

The situation was trying. There were received from many refugees assurances of esteem and confidence, which were appreciated by those trying to do their duty, as they saw it. For illustration:

ATLANTA, GA., November 28, 1888.

J. M. Schumacher, Jacksonville :

(Telegram.)

We congratulate you on frost. Stand firm. Keep refugees out until it is safe and for the best interests of the community to return.

J. H. NORTON,
G. M. PARKER,
and others.

ATLANTA, GA., November 27, 1888.

J. M. Schumacher :

DEAR SIR— I have read, in this morning's Constitution, a report of telegrams sent from here by parties purporting to represent the Floridians now in Atlanta, and your reply thereto. My purpose in writing this letter is to assure you, and all others of our people, who have remained and faced this epidemic, while we were safely away from it, that the DEMANDS of the telegram sent you do not express the sentiments of the Florida people here, except of a minority. The majority are perfectly willing to wait, in patience, the decision of the proper authorities in this matter, knowing very well that they are better able to judge of the demands of the position, being on the spot, than we are, at a safe distance, and although we are all anxious to return home, still we are perfectly willing to submit this matter to the judgment and discretion of those of you who are now on the spot, and have been for the past three months. We are satisfied with all that has been done, and all that may be done, by those at home, and want to assure you of our hearty co-operation and approval, and were it known that I had written this letter to you, I have no doubt whatever but that at least one hundred more additional signatures could be had to this letter besides my own.

Yours truly,
E. R. VAN BUREN.

On the other hand, complaints continued to come in, and one

prominent citizen, in a communication to the Times-Union, too long to reproduce in full, said:

The refugees are determined to return to their homes and firesides, in spite of the constituted authorities, and I now give them public notice that in less than seven days a car-load of refugees will arrive at the depot in Jacksonville prepared, if necessary, to fight their way to their homes and firesides.

December 4th the City Council, acting on information from the Board of Health, instructed the Mayor to issue a proclamation permitting the return of the refugees on December 15th, which was accordingly done. The refugees were permitted to return a few days before the 15th, it being understood they should stay out oftown at night.

So ended the matter that probably called forth more feeling than any other during the epidemic. The facts have been given in this chapter, as being indirectly involved in the discussion of quarantine questions. It may be questionable whether the action taken could be defended on any other legal ground than that of public policy. Had no restriction been placed upon the return of refugees, it is unquestionable that individual cases of sickness would have originated, and probably the epidemic would have been prolonged.

In the light of the past, if the expediency of the position taken to exclude refugees were now to be decided by popular voice, it is probable that the action of the authorities would be ratified by a large vote.

NEW YORK AND OTHER AUXILIARY COMMITTEES—COLORED AUXILIARY BUREAU.

FLÓRIDA AUXILIARY RELIEF COMMITTEE, NEW YORK CITY.

Immediately after the appeal for aid issued by the Executive Committee, the following telegram and letter were received from New York:

NEW YORK, September 8, 1888.

*P. McQuaid, Esq., Acting President Citizens' Auxiliary Association,
Jacksonville, Fla.:*

Citizens of Jacksonville and other portions of Florida now in this city, together with leading representatives of transportation lines interested in Florida, have organized an association, subsidiary to yours, with the view of obtaining from your association frequent and accurate information of the pressing necessities of Jacksonville's suffering people, and securing and forwarding supplies of all kinds to you as needed.

All transportation lines are members, and will forward physicians, nurses and supplies free of charge. Headquarters at Grand Central Hotel. Give us full authority to act for you. Full particulars by mail.

JOSEPH H. DURKEE,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1888.

Citizens' Auxiliary Association, Jacksonville, Fla.:

GENTLEMEN: Yesterday citizens of Jacksonville and other portions of our State who are now in New York City, as well as representatives of transportation lines in Florida, met at the Grand Central Hotel to consider whether they might not be able to do something for Jacksonville in her distress.

An organization was partially effected, and this afternoon another and more general meeting was held, at which a complete organization was made, under the terms of a resolution of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the citizens of Jacksonville and other portions of Florida now in the city of New York, together with the transportation lines doing business in Florida, do form themselves into an association to be known as an Auxiliary Relief Committee to the parent relief committees at Jacksonville, Fla. The scope and duties of this committee will be to keep thoroughly informed as to the actual condition of affairs at Jacksonville, Fla., during the prevalence there of yellow fever as an epidemic: to ascertain the wants and necessities of her people, and to endeavor to relieve and ameliorate the same by becoming a medium through which the large-hearted generosity of the citizens of New York and vicinity may find a safe and sure expression, by affording certain and speedy means of forwarding physicians, nurses, supplies and money to the suffering and stricken people of Jacksonville.

This committee will act under advice and information daily received from the parent Association in Jacksonville, Fla.

The following persons were named as the general committee of this Auxiliary Association: Messrs. Joseph H. Durkee, Jacob Burkheim, W. M. Bostwick, Chas. J. Britz, R. Walzer, W. G. Coleman, E. W. Ebbets, W. J. Harkisheimer, Byron Bennett, E. F. Clark, D. G. Ambler, Telfair Stockton, M. C. Rice, J. D. Bucky, J. A. MacDonell, Gustave Muller, J. W. Seymour, J. M. Coleman, John T. Walker, J. D. Hashegan, S., F. & W. Railway; M. R. Moran, J., T. & K. Railway; T. S. Dumont, F. R. & N. Co.; T. G. Eger, Clyde S. S. Co.; Henry Mallory, Mallory S. S. Co.; R. L. Walker, Ocean S. S. Co.

The object and aims of our organization are set forth in the resolution above written. We have connected with us in hearty co-operation all the transportation lines doing business with Jacksonville from this direction, and we will endeavor to render you prompt and timely assistance in the securing and forwarding such needed supplies as you may, from time to time, call for through us. We request that you will give us authority to act for you, so that the full and complete confidence which is now felt in us may be strengthened and sustained.

The headquarters of our committee is at the Grand Central Hotel, New York City, to which place all telegrams and letters should be directed. We feel that by organization and systematic effort on the part of our committee the varied necessities and requirements of our fever stricken city can be daily ascertained and intelligently supplied, and some sufferings thereby avoided and ameliorated. We ask that you inform us daily of what you stand in most urgent need, in the way of physicians, nurses, supplies and money, and we will do what is in our power to supply your wants through the generosity of a people who, at all times, respond liberally to the call of the distressed.

On Monday we will further prepare ourselves for effective work, by the appointment of sub-committees for detail work. We shall hold ourselves at all times in readiness to follow your suggestions and instructions.

Be kind enough to communicate with us at once, giving the necessary authority to act under your auspices.

JOSEPH H. DURKEE,
Chairman Florida Auxiliary Relief Committee.

Such was the organization of the New York Committee of the Association, and during the next three months the energy and executive ability of the members of that body, so distant from and yet so near to their relatives and friends in Jacksonville, fully exemplified the objects of the organization set forth above.

Time and space forbids a proper representation of the work performed by the committee. It is even impracticable to give an outline of it, but the Executive Committee and the members of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association fully appreciate its scope and thoroughness.

The policy of maintaining close communication between New York and Jacksonville, suggested by the committee, was followed

throughout the epidemic, and to it is due the harmony and co-operation which marked that trying time. Many difficulties were smoothed over, many obstacles removed, and many misunderstandings prevented through the committee.

A look at the list of contributions, in another part of the book, will show that New York City contributed nearly one-third of the magnificent total for the yellow fever sufferers. To the New York Committee is, undoubtedly, due a great deal of credit for this assistance. Not that the money was obtained by solicitation, for this was discouraged by the committee, as it was by the parent organization, but that the public were kept posted as to the facts of the case; were informed of the needs of the sufferers, and how to promptly relieve them; were inspired with confidence in the good faith and integrity of the members of the Association by the confidence in their good faith and integrity of its representatives in New York. The New York list, however, contains some contributions from citizens of Jacksonville which, had they been sent direct, would have increased the list in the city and State most interested.

Not only in the amount of funds subscribed, but in the economical purchase and prompt transportation of supplies, were the services of the New York Committee invaluable. Instances could be given of steamers being held to receive supplies purchased or donated in an incredibly short time after the receipt of a telegraphic requisition.

Beyond and above all other assistance to the Executive Committee was the hearty, constant and unwavering endorsement of its own acts in New York City.

The books show the following receipts and disbursements of the Florida Auxiliary Relief Committee:

NEW YORK AUXILIARY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Donations to Committee	\$13,132.45	
Cash sent them by Executive Committee	6,835.00	
Paid for Engrossing Resolutions and Telegrams	33.00	
		\$20,000.45
Cash sent to Jacksonville by New York Auxiliary Committee	\$9,891.29	
Paid for General Supplies	9,704.84	
" " for Fernandina	63.36	
" " for Gainesville	3.72	
" Nurses' Transportation	21.30	
" Relief	55.00	\$19,739.51
		\$260.94

EXPENSES OF COMMITTEE.

Employees' Pay-roll	\$129.00
Sundry Expenses	52.77
Stationery	18.42
Advertising	32.10
Postage	7.15
Drayage	2.50
Board for Nurses	19.30
	\$260.94

CINCINNATI BRANCH JACKSONVILLE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

This committee was organized by the election of the following officers: President, James R. Challen; Vice-President, S. Ritzewoller; Treasurer, J. T. Talbott; Secretary, Geo. L. Pace; Finance and Soliciting Committee, James R. Challen, John T. Talbott, S. Ritzewoller, E. E. Hooker, D. J. Mullaney, E. B. Van Deman.

The committee secured quarters at 94 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, and were active in forwarding money and supplies to Jacksonville.

ATLANTA, GA.

Jacksonville refugees were thick in Atlanta, a refuge having been offered them by that hospitable city. Headquarters were established at 20 Lloyd street, and, like other refugees, those in Atlanta did their share in giving information and forwarding funds and supplies. Being near home, the refugees in Atlanta were alive to the work of their less fortunately situated friends, and warmly manifested their approval or disapproval of the work in Jacksonville.

Wherever, during the fall of 1888, Jacksonville refugees were thrown together by force of circumstance; they clung together, generally, without formal organization, and did what their hands found to do for Jacksonville.

COLORED AUXILIARY BUREAU.

The Colored Auxiliary Bureau was organized August 29, 1888, at Jones' Hall, by leading colored citizens, for the purpose of assisting in providing aid for the suffering people of Jacksonville during the yellow fever epidemic, and especially to look after the interests of the colored people generally.

J. E. Sistrunk was elected President; Rev. B. Dilworth, Vice-President; William M. Artrell, Secretary; A. F. White, Assistant Secretary; D. W. Onley, Treasurer. Executive Committee, D. W. Onley, Chairman; Wm. M. Artrell, Secretary; A. R. Jones, W. A. Middleton, and Rev's. B. Dilworth, Jeffrey Grant and J. H. Welch.

On September 1st several members of the Executive Committee of the Bureau were introduced to the Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, and Chairman D. W. Onley stated that the members of their organization had associated together for the purpose of active assistance to the Association, to its Relief Committee, and in giving work to unemployed laborers; and asked to be recognized and endorsed by the Association.

After remarks of appreciation by members of the Executive Committee of the Association, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association accepts willingly and gratefully the

tender of assistance by Mr. Onley, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Colored Auxiliary Bureau, organized by our colored fellow-citizens, and that the chairman of the Executive Committee be requested to be present at the daily meetings of this committee for the purpose of conference.

The Executive Committee of the Association also requested the chairman of the Committee on Relief to arrange for utilizing the services of the members of the Bureau.

At a later day [Chairman Loton M. Jones, on the Committee on Relief, in making his report, stated that the Colored Auxiliary Bureau, after consultation with the Committee on Relief, had been authorized to appoint separate committees, who should report cases of distress to the organized sub-committees of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, to assist in the proper distribution of aid, which action was approved.

At a meeting of the Colored Auxiliary Bureau, on the 9th of September, a Constitution and a set of By-Laws were adopted, and the following persons appointed as Committees on Relief: Joseph Jackson, Jackson Green, Joseph C. Williams, Rev. James Dras, Rev. Jeffrey Grant, George A. Lewis, W. A. Middleton, Rev. G. W. Morant, F. D. Littlejohn, S. W. Wade, John R. Love, A. C. Lightbourn, J. A. Turner, Benjamin English, Daniel King, P. Bolden and A. C. Blount. These members were assigned to work in the several districts, and assisted greatly in ascertaining the needs of the people. Several of this committee were afterwards permanently employed in the commissaries, rendering useful service.

Full power was vested by the Bureau in the Executive Committee to transact the business of the organization, and regular meetings were held daily in Jones' Hall, the headquarters of the Bureau.

A soup kitchen was started by the Bureau, which proved such a valuable aid to the sick that it was continued, on an extensive scale, by the Central Relief Committee of the Auxiliary Association, of which D. W. Onley, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bureau, had been made a member.

The work of the Bureau consisted in supplying such needy persons as were overlooked, or not reached, by the Association Committee on Relief, and hundreds were helped in this way with food, clothing, blankets, shoes, wood, oil, medicines and nurses, from the funds contributed direct, in small amounts, to the Bureau, and by assistance from the Association.

The total amount of moneys received from various sources, according to the report of the Bureau in December, was \$891.96. The amount spent for relief purposes, \$641.71. Balance on hand, \$250.25.

The present officers of the Bureau are: Rev. J. H. Welch, President; Rev. B. Dilworth, Vice-President; Wm. M. Artrell, Secretary;

Rev. J. Grant, Treasurer. Executive Committee, D. W. Onley, Chairman; W. M. Artrell, Secretary; Rev. J. H. Welch, Rev. B. Dilworth, Rev. Jeffrey Grant, A. R. Jones and W. A. Middleton.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, on the 28th of December, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Wm. M. Artrell, Secretary, were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The work accomplished by this Bureau, during the late epidemic, having demonstrated the fact that a permanent institution of this kind is greatly needed here,

Resolved, That the Colored Auxiliary Bureau be permanently organized, and be known hereafter as the Colored Relief Bureau of Jacksonville, having for its object the relief of suffering humanity, the providing for the aged and infirm, and the care and educational and industrial training of the youths of this city, who are without proper guardians and protectors.

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the friends of the race for funds, with a view to purchasing a suitable site, and the erection thereon of proper buildings, to carry out the above object; and an invitation be extended to the friends of the cause, generally, to become members of the institution.

The entrance fee is fifty cents, and the annual dues one dollar. Headquarters at Lancaster Hall.

The Bureau continued its work of rendering aid to those who were suffering from the effects of the fever, principally in providing clothing for poor boys, to enable them to attend the public schools after the close of the epidemic.

It would be almost impossible to overrate the practical value of the Colored Auxiliary Bureau as an aid to the Association. The members of the organization were fortunate in their selection of officers. Some of the best suggestions offered to solve the problems of relief, sanitation and labor, continually before the Executive Committee of the Association, originated with the officers of the Bureau. Their assistance in the execution of plans to provide for the needs of the poorer classes was rendered cheerfully, intelligently and effectively.

The influence of the Bureau in quieting threatened troubles from the laboring element of the city's population was considerable.

Good order, and freedom from misdemeanors and petty crimes, was preserved during the entire prevalence of the epidemic, in the city and suburbs to a most gratifying extent; in fact, much better than usual, and the good influence of the Colored Auxiliary Bureau upon the colored people was largely instrumental in assisting to effect this condition.

The resident colored population, as a whole, are entitled to commendation for general temperance and good order. It was, undoubtedly, true that there were several hundred men, a large proportion colored, who came to the city from different portions of the State for

free rations. This floating population was mainly composed of tramps and loafers, and, at times, it is, undoubtedly, true that they attempted to create dissatisfaction among the laboring element, and promote discord and trouble. To the credit of the better class of colored citizens, and especially the Colored Auxiliary Bureau, be it said that temporary difficulties were harmoniously adjusted, and the fair name of the city for good order was preserved untarnished throughout the whole epidemic.

SISTER COMMUNITIES.

Throughout the epidemic, the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association furnished relief in money and supplies to sister communities where yellow fever prevailed.

At the outset, this assistance was voluntarily proffered by the Executive Committee; later, the relief given was due, in some part, to the expressed wishes of several of the large contributors that the Association should investigate the needs of other places requesting aid, and render such assistance as each individual case demanded.

The members of the Committee were quick to perceive that such a responsibility, in addition to the local burdens, must prove onerous, and moreover, render the Committee liable to uncharitable criticisms from other communities in the State. The duty was finally assumed by the Committee, under pressure, as one that could not properly be shirked, when the generous donors of funds insisted it must be undertaken. A careful, conscientious distribution was attempted, therefore, by the Committee, and in the midst of the darkest days in Jacksonville, the same care was taken to afford proper relief to Macclenny and Sanderson, and other places, the same scrutiny was observed to prevent imposition and an improper use of funds, that was always observed in the case of Jacksonville. In a few cases the donor requested a whole, or a part of a contribution to be specifically distributed, and care was exercised by the Committee, in all cases, to promptly execute such wishes, but such cases were rare.

It is not possible to give, in detail, all the facts relating to the work of the Executive Committee in connection with these sister communities, but it cannot fail to be of general interest to learn something of the charity extended to all yellow fever sufferers, the condition of the different localities applying for help, and the methods of the trustees of the funds, for ascertaining and affording relief.

MACCLENNY.

The first report of yellow fever in Macclenny was the announcement, in a local paper September 7th, that the Board of Health had been advised of eighteen cases. The report was verified in a few days, by the investigation of Dr. J. L. Posey, under the direction of Surgeon-General Hamilton. So soon as it appeared that the situation in Macclenny was serious, the Executive Committee acted by unanimously adopting the following resolution, September 12th:

Resolved, That in this, our hour of trouble, our sympathy goes out to the people of Macclenny, who, we learn with regret, are also suffering from the effects of the yellow fever.

Resolved, That our Conference Committee be charged with the duty of communicating with the authorities of Macclenny and ascertain their immediate needs, and report the same to the Committee to-morrow.

A telegram was immediately received, requesting supplies and stimulants for the sick, which were promptly dispatched through the agency of the chairman of the Relief Committee. On the 15th, in answer to President Daniel's message, "Please report your condition to-day, and your needs, so that we can help you," there came a request for copperas, lime and disinfectants, together with a request for funds to enable the town to be put in good sanitary condition. The disinfectants were sent the next day, with the message, "Let us know how much money you will need for immediate use, and we will send it to-morrow. Put your men to work cleaning up. We will send funds to pay them."

On the 18th came a telegram from Mayor Watkins, asking more help. President Daniel, in reply, after acknowledging same, asked, "Do you need money or supplies? Send statement of what supplies you need. We shall see that you are furnished."

In order to be able to better estimate the needs of Macclenny, and pay off proper bills for nurses, etc., on the 22d of September the Executive Committee resolved to send a special agent, and so advised Mayor Watkins. Two days later Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, as agent, under instructions of the Association, went to Macclenny in charge of a special train, carrying supplies and funds.

He paid bills aggregating \$696.85 in amount, mostly for nurses and drugs, bringing back the original vouchers therefor.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed next day, in a telegram from Mayor Watkins, that some nurses were not paid by Dr. Kenworthy, and Acting President McQuaid explained that the nurses who went to Macclenny under the auspices of the Red Cross Association would not be paid by the Association until it could be ascertained whether this was expected by the Red Cross. Further help was promised in the same message, to be forwarded through agents.

On the 18th the following letter was received from Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, New York, which clearly indicates Mayor Hewitt's confidence in the Association by immediately transmitting the complaint of one Wooding, and expressing his wish that the Executive Committee should act as trustees in distributing the funds; and his appreciation of the course of the Executive Committee in volunteering relief to other localities. The letter of Mr. Wooding, referred to by Mayor Hewitt, was a letter of complaint, detailing the distress at Macclenny, containing the allegation that proper relief was not furnished, and the request that funds might be sent to him direct, to enable him to afford necessary relief.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, September 25, 1888.

J. J. Daniel, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., reaffirming the brief telegram sent to me in regard to the distribution of the contributions which have been forwarded to you from this city. I now enclose a letter which I have received by this mail from Mr. J. W. Wooding, of Macclenny, Fla., from which I infer that your efforts to relieve Macclenny have not been very effective. I have written to Mr. Wooding, giving him the substance of your letter, and requesting him to apply to you for such relief as may be needed, and assuring him that if I am notified that the funds under the control of your committee are not sufficient to relieve the necessities of other localities I will make a further appeal to the public, which, I have no doubt, will be generously responded to. So long, however, as the funds under your control are sufficient, I do not feel justified in making such an appeal: but I will make it as soon as you tell me it is necessary. In the meantime, I think it will not be wise to raise money for the separate localities, but to put the whole of it under the control of the Jacksonville Committee, because you have an organization, and the money would be wasted if it were given miscellaneously to all applicants. I am glad to know that you fully appreciate the necessity of this course, and that you are ready to divide with your neighbors in the same spirit in which the money is contributed by your sympathizing fellow countrymen at the North.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mayor.

On October 2d Dr. Kenworthy, as agent of the Association, went to Macclenny with a special train, carrying supplies and money to pay bills, with instructions to examine the town thoroughly, ascertain the population and the number of cases of sickness, in order to intelligently judge of the actual distress, and estimate future calls for relief.

Dr. Kenworthy had a rapid census of the population and the number of cases of sickness and death taken: paid bills to the amount of \$1,734, bringing back the original vouchers approved by the local Relief Committee and Mayor, and also brought back bills from local physicians, aggregating, at the rate of \$15 a day, \$1,235, and an itemized account for drugs, which he had not felt authorized to pay.

Dr. Kenworthy sent a message to Mr. Wooding, the author of the letter of complaint to Mayor Hewitt, and read the letter to Mayor Watkins and the Relief Committee of Macclenny, and in the presence of those gentlemen accused Wooding, who lived in the country, of misrepresentation and ignorance of the situation at Macclenny, and what had been done to relieve the people there. The following letters explain themselves:

MACCLENNY, FLA., October 3, 1888.

Dr. Chas. J. Kenworthy, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR DOCTOR: In reply to your request we beg to say that Mr. J. W. Wooding, the author of the letter to Hon. Abram Hewitt, Mayor of New York City, has not done anything to assist in relief-

ing the sick and distressed in this town or neighborhood, and that he had no right or authority to ask for assistance from any source, and that the representations made in his letter to Mayor Hewitt are, in a great measure, untrue; and further, that the Jacksonville Relief Committee has furnished this committee with all necessities asked for.

Yours very respectfully,

D. J. WATKINS.
G. T. PEARCE.
ALEX. DUNCAN.
J. C. BARBS.
J. W. FOLSOM.

MACCLENNY, FLA., October 3, 1888.

To the Associated Press:

Mr. J. W. Wooding, who writes and solicits help and assistance for yellow fever sufferers for Macclenny, Fla., is not authorized to solicit or receive any help or assistance for our town.

D. J. WATKINS,
Mayor.

The Executive Committee began to see in the case of Macclenny, as, sooner or later, they found to be the case with almost all other localities where they administered relief as trustees, that besides the labor of passing on requisitions, chartering special trains, promptly obtaining supplies, selecting agents, examining bills, and other details, they must carefully guard against giving offense by anything that should seem to infringe on local dignity and independence. The most scrupulous care was exercised to simply ask from other communities the same scrutiny to prevent imposition or to curtail expense that was exercised in Jacksonville. Some feeling occasionally arose, notwithstanding the attempts of the Executive Committee to carry good feeling into all its dealings with other localities, so far as it did not interfere with a proper administration of its trust, but in almost all cases the misunderstanding was soon cleared up. The people of Macclenny frankly complained to the Executive Committee, through Mayor Watkins, of the actions of Dr. Kenworthy, principally upon three grounds, which may be considered briefly seriatim: First, Dr. Kenworthy was charged with influencing Dr. S. M. Gonzalez to leave the people of Macclenny. It is true that Dr. Gonzalez was paid by Dr. Kenworthy on his first visit, and left Macclenny, but, perhaps, no better denial is necessary than the following copy of a letter from that gentleman:

CAMP PERRY, September 28, 1888.

Dr. Kenworthy, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—I wish you, as a gentleman of honor, to send me a letter, stating that I requested you, as a favor, to take me to Jacksonville from Macclenny. If you state to the contrary, you state what is not so. I can prove it by every one in Macclenny, and I will get a letter, signed by every responsible person in Macclenny, and have it published.

You nor Neal Mitchell had no power whatever over me, and you know I told you I would not stay there for \$100 per day. I sent a letter to the Times-Union, asking them to print it, and referred them to you in regard to it. It was not printed.

I don't want the people to think that you all sent me out here, as you did the other doctors.

This is the thanks that I get for getting a train to carry you to Baldwin, and also providing a nice place for you to stay at, and did everything I could to make it pleasant for you, and to assist you in every way I could the night you were paying off.

And I can also prove that a lady told you I was the best doctor there, and please not let me go off. I will have the whole thing published, unless I hear from you.

Yours,

S. M. GONZALEZ, M. D.,
Camp Perry.

Second—Dr. Kenworthy received the credit for refusing to pay local physicians at Maccleenny, but, as a matter of fact, although the Doctor did not recommend that the amount asked (\$15 per day) should be paid, he did advise that a "monetary honorarium," amounting to \$5 per day, be given. The Executive Committee, however, took a view of the question which the following extract from a letter to Mayor Watkins, by the Corresponding Secretary, of date October 9, explains:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 9, 1888.

Hon. D. J. Watkins, Mayor and Chairman Relief Committee, Maccleenny, Fla.:

DEAR SIR:

* * * * *

The Executive Committee has given this matter due consideration, and directs me to write you their conclusion. The resident physicians of Jacksonville have attended the sick, and have not, in any instance, requested that money be paid them for the work they have done here. They considered it was their duty to attend to their neighbors who were unable to pay them, as well as those who are able to pay for their services. The non-resident physicians who have come here to help us during this epidemic, we have not hesitated to pay fully for their services. We think our physicians have acted as they should have done, and that even had they requested us to pay them, we could not have done so out of the funds which have been given to us for the suppression of the fever and the relief of those in distress. And, therefore, we do not think it would be proper in us to devote this fund to pay for the services of the resident physicians of Maccleenny in attending their own people. Please let us know your views.

Respectfully,

A. WM. COCKRELL, JUN.,
Acting Corresponding Secretary.

Third—The authorities of Maccleenny took exceptions to the report of Dr. Kenworthy upon the population of Maccleenny. The Doctor estimated the number of people in town, and added: "A num-

ber of poor persons in the country surrounding Macclenny are being supplied with provisions from the commissary," but did not estimate them; so that the number specified by him was not reported as all of the population suffering from the epidemic and attended to by the local committee.

Local quarantines had interrupted the train service in and out of Jacksonville, so that it was necessary to charter a special train to send any supplies to Macclenny; and one object in seeking the number of population was to estimate necessary supplies, in order to send at one time enough necessities to last, say two weeks, and economize on transportation. The people of Macclenny did not look at the matter in just the same light, as the following telegram, combining indignation and business, indicates:

MACCLENNY, FLA., October 9, 1888.

P. McQuaid:

We have within the sick district over five hundred people. We have in bed thirty-three people. We do not quite understand what you mean by saying that the only object we have in trying to arrive at your population was to estimate what would be needed to supply the wants of your people. Now, we cannot understand this to mean anything else than that you intend to say just what we need and can have, and if this understanding of your intention is correct, then we will say, in advance of such action, that we will not be treated in any such way. We claim to be able to dispense the charities that are sent to this place, and hereafter we shall treat the Jacksonville Association just the same as we do any other charitably disposed association; that is, accept and acknowledge donations. We claim just what we telegraphed you on Friday morning, that the census published by the Times-Union is unjust, and, by not correcting it, you are placing us in a false position before the public. We are now needing two boxes bacon, ten barrels flour, five barrels meal, five barrels grits, one barrel rice, two barrels Irish potatoes, two barrels onions, one hundred pounds butter, two hundred pounds lard, one sack coffee, two cases condensed milk, one barrel sugar, box lemons, two gallons brandy, two gallons whisky, two gallons wine, and ice.

D. J. WATKINS,

Mayor and Chairman Relief Association.

A soothing reply was wired Mayor Watkins by Vice-President Schumacher:

It has not been our intention to do you an injustice in the matter of census, and we think you overestimate the effect of the publication of the report of our Special Committee in that respect.

On the 15th of October Dr. Kenworthy again went to Macclenny, and this time the Association was accused, not only of influencing contributors not to send funds to Macclenny, but even of retaining funds sent to Macclenny specifically. It must be understood that Macclenny had at the outset appealed for aid. The Association had, for some time, in vain endeavored to ascertain the amount of money which had been received by them as a result, but had never attempted

to check such direct contributions, although it may have replied, in answer to inquiries, that it was doing what it could to furnish relief. Under the circumstances, the following telegram of President McQuaid was, perhaps, not too strong:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 16, 1888.

D. J. Watkins, Mayor, Macclenny, Fla.:

Dr. Kenworthy reports having visited you yesterday, and requested your committee to make out a list of supplies needed and have it ready for him by the time he returned from Sanderson, but that such list was not furnished, although he again asked for it. It seems that you feel that this committee has done you and your people some injustice. We would like to know what it is. Have we not sent you all that you asked for, and requested you to advise us of your further needs? I have informed you that this committee was requested by the chief contributors of the funds in our hands to look after your wants, and we assured you that we were willing to do so. You told Dr. Kenworthy that you must know what the Relief Committee of Jacksonville intend to do: that you must know something definite. We have told you that we would furnish all necessary supplies, and money to pay all legitimate bills, but you must inform us what you want, else we cannot know how to serve you. I understand that you said that large appropriations had been sent to us to be sent to Macclenny, and that you have not received them. Such statement is false. I see no way of arriving at a proper understanding with you without a personal conference. Would you be willing to come and see us? I think that we could fully satisfy you that it is our desire to render you all the aid that you require. Please say if you will agree to meet either here or at some other place, and when you can do so, and we will endeavor to arrange for a conference.

P. McQUAID,
President.

Mayor Watkins replied on the 17th making additional complaints, which are embraced in President McQuaid's answer of the 18th, which telegram is published as being a condensed statement of the facts from which misunderstandings arose from time to time:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 18, 1888.

D. J. Watkins, Mayor, Macclenny, Fla.:

This Association considered the bills of your local doctors, and see no reason why they should be paid, when our own resident physicians are not being paid. The duty that all good citizens owe to the cause of humanity in such calamities as these, it seems to us, requires that the medical profession should lend their aid in their proper capacity to relieve the suffering, as other citizens do who give their time to measures of relief and other charitable work. On this ground we decline to consider the bills of your local physicians. We did not refuse to pay your drug bills, but asked for a properly itemized bill. When that is rendered, payment will be made.

Dr. Gonzalez begged to be removed from Macclenny, and stated there were too many physicians, and that he would not stop there for one hundred dollars per day. Dr. Kenworthy paid him, and he left, and was not removed, or influenced in leaving, by him.

Dr. Kenworthy reports you as saying that large appropriations had been sent to Jacksonville from Northern and Western cities, to be sent to Maccleenny, and that they had not been received, and that you and the Relief Committee must know what the Relief Committee of Jacksonville intended to do. I have characterized this statement as utterly untrue, in my previous telegram. As to what this Committee intends to do, I will state, as I have before stated to you, that they intend to aid you, if you will state your wants. We are the trustees of a large charity fund, and are charged with using that fund to relieve actual distress and suffering, caused by yellow fever. The obligation is imposed on us to ascertain the wants of afflicted communities, and render such charitable aid as we find necessary. We are not to squander this money. Dr. Kenworthy afforded you ample opportunities to furnish him with a list of such supplies as were necessary, and it is not our fault, or his, that we do not know your wants, but it appears that time was occupied in discussing the actions of this Committee, until time for departure of the train had arrived, when Dr. Kenworthy had to leave. Dr. Kenworthy is the Health Officer of this city, and visited you at the request of this Association and was charged with specific duties. As to the statement that Dr. Kenworthy took two Jacksonville police with him for protection, it is not the fact. They were two sanitary inspectors to aid him in examining the condition of your town. What he said in Sanderson was, that when he suggested the advisability of stopping commissary supplies, and requiring colored people to work on the road, that they were indignant, and by their actions showed their disapproval of the suggestion, and assumed a menacing attitude. I have suggested to you a conference. Your recent communications show a decided want of appreciation of our desire to help you, and it seems to this Committee that the attacks you are making on us are unwarranted. We cannot condescend to argue any further on the basis you have selected. If you decline a conference with us, we have nothing to say. We are busily engaged in attending to the wants of our own people, and have not time to go and see you, and we think that it would clear up matters very much if you could come and see us. We are friendly disposed, and willing to aid you, but you must not accuse us unjustly, or state what is not borne out by the facts. You have received considerable money from other sources. We have asked you to state how much, and you have not done so. We again say that we ought to know, so as to judge of what aid should be sent you from here. It is our opinion that work should be furnished to the indigent poor who are able to work, and yet unable to support themselves without it. We are adopting that course in this city, but employ no one in work of this character but indigent persons. You must state definitely to us your wants, how many destitute people have to be provided for, how many laborers you propose to employ, what wages per day you propose to pay them, and, in fact, give us a correct statement of your condition, before we can authorize you to employ men at our expense.

P. McQUAID,
President.

The following is Mayor Watkins' reply:

MACLENNY, FLA., October 19, 1888.

P. McQuaid:

As stated in my last telegram, we are perfectly willing to meet you, and are anxious to settle this matter with you, but do not see any necessity for it. We see no reason why our differences cannot be settled by wire, if at all. The position you take as regards your authority over us, we will not submit to. We stated our position on this matter in our telegram of the 9th instant fully. You may remember that you offered us assistance, and that by announcing to the public that you would provide for us you cut us off from receiving contributions from abroad. We did not accuse your Committee to Dr. Kenworthy. We did accuse him, and he made statements to us that we know to be untrue. We withdraw the local doctor bills, and request that you return them to us. We need two thousand dollars at once.

D. J. WATKINS,
Mayor,

On Sunday, October 21st, Messrs. Barrs and Pearce, representatives from Macleenny, came to Jacksonville and held a conference with President McQuaid and other members of the Association. The personal conference undoubtedly bore good fruit. The points of difference were thoroughly discussed, and the representatives from Macleenny, in the main, accepted the position of the Association, past and present, as correct. President McQuaid stated that contributors had been quite properly asking for a financial statement of receipts and disbursements, with an estimate of future expenses, and it was desirable to obtain from Macleenny: 1st, their estimate of population, and number of sick and needy poor; 2d, the amount of funds which had been obtained from outside sources; 3d, an estimate of amount of supplies needed in future, the number of nurses to be provided for, and cost of supplying indigent population. The representatives stated there were about 500 sick and indigent to be taken care of, and promised to send the other required information at an early date, and general discussion was had as to the employment of labor, the matter of nurses, and the necessary amount and transportation of supplies. It was finally decided to work indigent men, allowing them to receive \$1.00 per day in supplies, or 75 cents in cash, to send special train of supplies every two weeks for 500 people, and to dismiss all professional nurses, with the exception of one head nurse, and retain the services of Red Cross nurses, under pay of their Association, and four or five local nurses at small pay, and the Association agreed to be responsible for the expense involved, and to send agent with supplies to audit and pay bills resulting from this understanding, but that no other expense should be incurred, except for drugs and cases of emergency. While there was no written agreement at the conference, the results were gen-

erally understood by all parties. There was still some discussion, which arose later, as to nurses and employment of labor, but it is hardly necessary to take up space for the discussion of these questions. The Association followed out the agreements of the conference pretty strictly, with the exception of some concessions in favor of Macclenny, on account of increased sickness.

It goes without saying that the Executive Committee received some complaints against the Relief Committee of Macclenny, and especially pathetic was the following communication received soon after the idle poor were, upon suggestion of the Association, put to work in Macclenny:

Macclenny Fla Oct 18 1888.

Mr P. McQuaid dear sir i tak plethure in writing to you asking you for sum emperment please to rite and let me know how it is i heard that provision was sent heare for the benefit of the poor and if there is anny body in this world is poor it is the poor class of colored people we has ben getting a Little Rashon but now we cant not get anny unless we work the publick Road or Work on the streets if that is the way that is don please let me know so I cant not think heard of these committee that is here in our town and this is witness by all these name that you heare me call on this list. Richard Jackson Peter Thomas Lewis Davis, J. J. W. Bolden Colman black Paul Sloan James lee lewis Murray Isaac choice W. T. Turner Prevee Greer Jack James S. Jones i could moore mens that haven got anny Rashon but once or twice.

please to let me know as one seeking for the enterrence of our poor white and colored people.

Samuel Green.

On October 25th Acting Mayor D. T. Gerow, as the agent of the Association, went to Macclenny with supplies, expended \$1,450, returning approved bills for same. Mayor Gerow reported that the people of Macclenny then appreciated the work the committee was doing for them, and also that the following funds had been received:

Savannah	\$575.00
Chicago	500.00
Boston, Ga.....	111.00
Eastman, Ga.....	20.00
Palatka, Fla.....	20.00
Ellaville, Fla.....	24.00
J. C. Zimmerman.....	37.00
Elkhart, Ind.....	86.00

Captain W. C. Cooper went to Macclenny as a representative of the Association on November 6th, paid bills amounting to over \$600, brought back vouchers and some bills he had, under his instructions, disallowed, and reported that, so far as he was able to judge, there was not much destitution or sickness then in Macclenny. A large requisition came on the 19th, and as the funds of the Association were greatly reduced, the Association requested a personal con-

ference with Mayor Watkins before acting on the same. Mayor Watkins and Mr. McCleenny came to Jacksonville on the 23d, and had a conference with the Executive Committee. The committee discussed the financial condition of the Association with the representatives at length, and inquired into the situation at Macclenny and the wants of the people. In response to an inquiry Mayor Watkins said, or at least intimated, that no assistance in the nature of State or county aid had been received at Macclenny. The committee finally decided, instead of supplies, to pay \$400 to Mayor Watkins, to be disbursed at his discretion. Seventy dollars was appropriated for payment of nurses, and the committee agreed to settle with a physician at Macclenny, about whose pay there had been some discussion, at the same time notifying the gentlemen nothing further could be expected from the Association, except possibly for the payment of nurses and medicines. The representatives from Macclenny seemed to be satisfied, or, at least expressed it, they were "glad to take what they could get." It was afterwards reported to the committee that Mayor Watkins cashed a draft from Governor E. A. Perry the same day for \$500, which His Excellency had sent out of special funds in his hands.

Such is a brief history of the relations between the Association and the people of Macclenny. Throughout the epidemic, as stated before, amid the innumerable demands of all sorts upon the Executive Committee at home, it conscientiously endeavored to carry out the duty imposed upon it faithfully. A perfect appreciation of the responsibility involved can hardly be expected; proper credit for work and earnest attempt to do right should be given.

Below is a financial statement of the assistance given Macclenny in funds and in supplies, furnished at cost prices:

MACCLENNY.

Cash Sent for Relief.....	\$2,120.00
General Supplies from this Committee.....	2,260.69
General Supplies Paid by this Committee on Vouchers.....	907.81
Physicians' Pay Roll.....	150.00
Drugs and Prescriptions	125.25
Board for Nurses.....	360.00
Transportation	280.27
Nurses' Pay Rolls.....	861.25
Undertakers	64.83
Labor	725.00
Horse Hire	225.50
Clothing for Sick.....	241.10
Fumigation.....	676.50
	<hr/>
	\$8,998.20
On the above there was advanced on Account of U. S. M. H. S.....	338.25
	<hr/>
	\$8,659.95

SANDERSON.

The town of Sanderson may be considered next in order, both because the request for aid came next in point of time, and also because the case of Sanderson had many points of similarity to Maccleddy, and the same general plan was adopted to afford relief to her people.

The first intimation of the prevalence of yellow fever in Sanderson was a newspaper report, published September 27th, of sickness in the family of F. J. Pons. Three days later Mr. Pons wired President McQuaid for a physician and nurse. It is hardly necessary to enter into minute details of the work of the Executive Committee in the case of Sanderson. The Association promptly responded to the call upon them, the next day, by sending a physician and nurse. Later came an appeal for a clergyman, and the request that the Association would carry out its suggestion, to send Dr. Kenworthy to Sanderson, on his visit to Maccleddy, to ascertain the needs of Sanderson.

There was some difficulty experienced in promptly filling requisitions for supplies, because of lack of transportation. Quarantine regulations prevented communication by regular train service, and special transportation had to be arranged. President McQuaid mentioned this difficulty in a telegram to Mr. Pons, dated October 5th, explaining that the request of Sanderson for supplies came too late to fill on the special train which had gone to Maccleddy, and suggested that Sanderson should apply to Maccleddy.

On October 6th Mr. Pons sent thanks to the Association for help tendered, and said he did not wish aid from Maccleddy, but that aid was expected from Chicago. Four days later, however, Mr. Pons wired President Mitchell, of the Board of Health, for the following requisition: One case champagne, two gallons brandy, two gallons whiskey, one case citrate magnesia, one tub butter, half dozen hams, one tub lard, one case condensed milk, one case soap, one case baking powder, one case tomatoes, fifty pounds coffee, five pounds tea, one barrel sugar, two hundred pounds bacon, five dozen lemons, three barrels flour, three barrels grits, three barrels meal.

The requisition was filled, with some modifications.

On the 14th a letter from G. W. Wood, Secretary of the Relief Committee, explained the general needs of Sanderson:

SANDERSON, October 14, 1888.

Jas. M. Schumacher, Esq., Vice-President Executive Committee, Jacksonville, Fla.:

ESTEEMED SIR—By order of our Relief Committee, I this day petition your honorable body, through you, in behalf of our indigent people. We have refrained from making this appeal, but circumstances force us to it. We can expect no succor from outside, for it

all flows to Jacksonville. We make no comments, for this is proper, as Jacksonville is endeavoring to alleviate suffering outside. Again, another instance in our favor, when your people became aware of the encroachment of the present scourge in your midst, and knew not where to flee, generous Sanderson placed no quarantine restrictions against you, but invited all, and accommodated many of your refugees. We feel confident that our community would have been spared, were it not for unfortunate Macelenny. Our citizens passing to and fro, attending to business, occasioned what could not be prevented.

To the present writing there have developed thirteen cases of fever here, and two deaths. Were the cases fewer in number it would produce the same distress that exists. Business is prostrated, our indigent people, white and colored, are quarantined on all sides: they must be provided for. We hope it will only be for a very short while. In consequence we appeal to your committee for assistance. We need provisions, say for 150 people, and some very destitute cases.

We trust that you will heed our appeal, as the case is urgent. Whatever is forwarded consign to Relief Committee, as this is the proper mode for a popular distribution.

Yours very respectfully,
G. W. WOOD,
Secretary Relief Committee.

Difficulty in transportation was again experienced, and the Executive Committee tried to impress that point upon the authorities in Sanderson. The Executive Committee suggested that sister communities follow the example of Jacksonville in working able-bodied men and boys, rather than issuing free rations to them; and to their credit, be it said, this view was generally cheerfully adopted.

The following telegrams will illustrate the suggestions of the Executive Committee:

JACKSONVILLE, October 16, 1888.

F. J. Pons, Jr., Chairman Relief Committee, Sanderson, Fla.:

You have the option of affording relief through the employment of the twenty-five men at one dollar per day for ten days, or we will send rations for one hundred and fifty persons for same length of time, together with goods ordered in telegram of 10th, as soon as transportation can be obtained. Please advise us which you prefer. We had the goods already to send, but will hold them, awaiting your reply to this. Think employment of labor is the best way of furnishing relief, and if you so decide, will furnish the money to pay them, as requested.

P. McQUAID,
President.

JACKSONVILLE, October 17, 1888.

F. J. Pons, Jr., Chairman Relief Committee, Sanderson, Fla.:

Have several telegrams from you to-day, which are a little confusing. We have chartered special train to leave here this evening or to-morrow morning, by which will send you the supplies ordered in your telegram of 10th, and have added ten sacks of lime. Don't know what you want with disinfectants for streets. Lime answers

that purpose, and is what we use. Will send two hundred dollars in money by conductor of train, if he will undertake to convey it to you. This is to pay for labor. It must be understood that labor is only given to those who are destitute, and as a means of relief, to enable them to support their families, which would otherwise have to be fed on rations. We do not pay over one dollar and a half per day for foremen, and you must not pay more. We charge those to whom labor is given with the price of the tools, and deduct out of their wages, and recommend that you do likewise. Render us vouchers for the money expended. We will supply such aid as your situation requires, but you must understand that we cannot send you supplies without chartering a special train, which costs twenty-five dollars extra, in addition to freight on the goods. You must, therefore, look ahead, and supply us with full particulars of your wants, and a list of such goods as you need, and we will endeavor to send them. Advise me if you receive the money, and if all is satisfactory.

P. McQUAID,
President.

The authorities of Sanderson requested permission to buy supplies of local merchants, but the Executive Committee declined to give such permission as the basis for a general rule, because supplies were purchased by the Association at wholesale rates, where they could be procured cheapest, without charge for transportation. After such explanation, this view was accepted by Sanderson. There were some exceptions made for necessities which had been omitted in requisitions, and labor was paid in cash, so that the merchants of Sanderson were not overlooked; but the general plan of sending supplies, instead of money, from Jacksonville was followed. Supplies were sent, as in the case of Macclenny, by a special agent, who audited and paid such bills as were proper, delivered the supplies, and ascertained the needs, and reported the views of the community from direct contact with its representative men.

The relations of the Executive Committee and Sanderson continued to be pleasant. The local Relief Committee in that place made complaint about short weights in supplies sent, which matter was adjusted, and the committee received complaints from one or two persons in Sanderson against the authorities, of which the authorities were promptly notified.

On November 15th the financial state of the Association and the condition of Sanderson were such that the Executive Committee felt compelled to cut down expenses, and President McQuaid sent the following telegram:

JACKSONVILLE, November 5, 1888.

F. J. Pons, Jr., Sanderson, Fla.:

Bills for labor and order for goods to hand. Will forward Wednesday or Thursday. After this you will not employ any labor on account of this Committee. We will not have the money to pay. The goods you have ordered will be, I suppose, sufficient to last you two weeks, and you will have to get along with that. We are run-

ning out of money, and cannot do any better. Therefore, do not contract any bills expecting this Association to pay. We are compelled to do this for want of money.

P. McQUAID,
President.

The gentlemen addressed accepted the situation gracefully. Mr. Woods, in his letter of 10th of November, said that the people of Sanderson had met on the 5th and voted to ask no further aid after the requisition for two weeks' supplies should be filled. Mr. Woods' words, in answer to the complaints above noted, touched a sympathetic chord in the breasts of the members of the Executive Committee:

"As to the letter from a responsible man of this town, making complaints, are you surprised at receiving a letter of this nature, or at least half a dozen of them? Are you surprised to hear the dissatisfaction in Jacksonville, and outside, too, of many that are discontent with the action of your committee, when you are devoting your entire time to public benefit? This is the way we all get treated for whatever we may do for others. Our town has very few business men, and if the party has used a charge that is legitimate, and he is a responsible person, he certainly has no objection to have his name sent this committee. We have a vast amount of complaints in the country, because the people do not understand that relief is to be given those of our town, and not all over the country. No doubt you understand this, as you may have the same to contend with."

With the exception of relief sent in one or two individual cases, this was practically the termination of the work of the Committee in reference to Sanderson.

The following is a financial summary of relief furnished Sanderson in money and supplies:

SANDERSON.	
Cash sent for Relief.....	\$660.14
General Supplies.....	870.83
Transportation for Physicians, Nurses, etc.....	160.00
Bills for Food Supplies.....	133.57
" Drugs.....	5.15
" Nurses.....	50.00
" Pay-roll of Fumigators.....	64.75
	<hr/> \$1,944.44
Of the above there was advanced on Account of United States	
Marine Hospital Service.....	64.75
	<hr/> \$1,879.69

FERNANDINA.

On September 24th, the Board of Health of Nassau County announced the existence of yellow fever in Fernandina. Two nurses were sent by special train by the local Board of Health from Jacksonville.

On the 29th the Executive Committee received a message from the New York Committee advising them of the receipt of a telegram

saying Fernandina needed nurses, money and supplies, and inquiring if Jacksonville was informed of the needs of Fernandina and could supply them. It appeared, on inquiry, that the telegraph operator at Fernandina had been taken sick, and Superintendent Dillon of the Western Union Telegraph Company, stated that he had immediately offered to supply his place with an operator from Jacksonville, but had been notified not to send him, as the effect would be bad upon Fernandina people. The only operator remaining in the town was a railroad operator, to whom the Superintendent did not care to entrust the business of the Company. Mr. Dillon said that he had consented, the previous day, to send an appeal for aid for the authorities in Fernandina, but had notified them he could not permit further use of the wire until one of his operators should be put in charge. The Executive Committee advised New York of the situation, and promised to assist Fernandina as soon as possible. The next day a telegram was received from the Chairman, of which a portion is quoted to illustrate the views of New York contributors, frequently referred to in this report:

NEW YORK, October 1, 1888.

P. McQuaid, President Auxiliary Relief Committee, Jacksonville:

Your telegram, pertaining to aid for Fernandina, received. An appeal has been sent by the Mayor of Fernandina to Mayor Hewitt for assistance there. The Mayor called upon us this morning to ascertain what we knew of the situation. He had received various conflicting reports, embracing Jacksonville, Macleenny and Fernandina. I showed him your telegram, and explained that there was no direct telegraphic communication with Fernandina, and we, as well as gentlemen from that city, were ignorant of the actual situation. The Mayor directed that one thousand dollars' worth of supplies be purchased and forwarded to Fernandina at once, for which he will pay from funds in his hands. They will be sent to-morrow. This pending future information.

* * * * *

JOSEPH H. DURKEE,
Chairman Committee.

On October 1st communication to Fernandina was announced by Superintendent Dillon to be re-established, and the Executive Committee wired the Board of Health as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, October 1, 1888.

H. E. Dotterer, President Board of Health, Fernandina Fla.:

I am directed by our Executive Committee to ascertain what your immediate needs are, and to say that we will gladly render you what assistance may be in our power to relieve your immediate necessities. Do you want any nurses? If supplies of any kind are needed, please wire us fully. We sympathize with you in your affliction, and hope that you may be able to stay the progress of the disease.

P. McQUAID,
Acting President.

An answer was received, the same day, from President Dotterer:

FERNANDINA, October 1, 1888.

P. McQuaid:

Extend our grateful thanks to your Executive Committee for sympathy and kindly offer of aid. The prompt and voluntary assistance of friends has already provided for our immediate wants. We cordially reciprocate your kind expressions.

H. E. DOTTERER,
President.

The Executive Committee interpreted the message to mean that assistance was not needed from Jacksonville, but on the 5th of October came a request to publish the telegram, as Fernandina claimed a wrong impression prevailed. The telegram was promptly published. The same day a letter from Mayor Hewitt was received:

NEW YORK, October 1, 1888.

James M. Schumacher, Esq., Chairman:

SIR—Appeals are being made to me from Fernandina for relief. I am satisfied, by a conference with the committee here, that something ought to be done promptly, and, therefore, I have directed that supplies to the amount of \$1,000 shall be sent to Fernandina by the steamer which leaves here to-morrow. I request that you will at once confer with Mr. John Barr, the Mayor of Fernandina, in reference to their requirements, as I do not wish to have more than one organization responsible for the money which has been raised in this city for the relief of your sufferers. In order that there may not be unnecessary distress, I request that the conference may be promptly held, and I have notified the Mayor of Fernandina that I have asked your early action.

Yours respectfully,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Mayor.

As requested, the Executive Committee, through the President, again wired Fernandina:

JACKSONVILLE, October 5, 1888.

Hon. John Barr, Mayor, Fernandina:

Mayor Hewitt, of New York, requests that we should confer with you as to your needs, and that our Association should undertake to relieve them, if possible. We have already tendered our assistance to the President of your Board of Health, and were told that you did not need anything, and yet we understand appeals are made by your city for relief. Will you permit us to send to you a special agent of this Association to confer with you and the Board of Health and ascertain the full extent of your wants, and report back to this Association, with the object in view of furnishing you such relief as your necessities may require.

If this meets your views, can you arrange transportation from your end?

P. MCQUAID,
Acting President.

The reply of G. Starke reviewed the situation, and agreed to a conference through an agent:

FERNANDINA, October 6, 1888.

P. McQuaid, Acting President :

The people of Fernandina, undoubtedly, need relief. If you will read dispatch of our President of Board of Health, dated October 1st, you will notice that we did not decline help, only immediate help. It was naturally assumed that Jacksonville needed all it received for itself, and, as the mayors of all prominent cities to whom we applied, as also Mr. Root, of Chicago, and other benevolent associations, had signified a readiness to aid us, we believed that the relief bestowed upon us, and promised, would be sufficient for our present and possible future wants. It now appears that the source of our relief, as above indicated, has been, in a measure, stopped by a wrong interpretation and meaning of our course, and by spreading abroad an erroneous report of the state of our affairs and needs. If Mayor Hewitt desires to assist us, we will gladly receive aid, as we shall, undoubtedly, need it. So far, we have received five thousand dollars. This amount will not suffice for a population of near three thousand for the next two months. We are preventing indiscriminate intercourse with our city, but will issue pass for a special agent to confer with us.

G. STARKE,
Acting Mayor.

For several days mutual efforts were made to secure transportation for a representative of the Executive Committee to go to Fernandina. The railroad officials could not run their trains without infringement of their adopted regulations, so that our agent could return the same day, and it was difficult to find an acceptable representative who could arrange to spend the night in Fernandina.

In the meantime, advices from New York indicated that Fernandina preferred to obtain aid direct from that place. Mayor Hewitt sent temporary assistance, but seemed to prefer to act through the Association at Jacksonville. The Executive Committee was very willing to dispense with the further responsibility, and so indicated its views to the New York Committee. The Executive Committee received information that aid would be sent direct to Fernandina in accordance with their suggestion, through the Fernandina New York Committee, after endorsement by the New York Committee of the Association.

The Executive Committee, therefore, sent the following message to Fernandina:

JACKSONVILLE, October 10, 1888.

John M. Barr, Mayor, Fernandina, Fla.:

Major J. H. Durkee, Chairman Florida Auxiliary Relief Committee, advises us Mayor Hewitt, of New York, will send you funds and supplies direct, through your New York Committee. Under this arrangement we do not see that a conference is necessary, unless

you wish it. If necessary for immediate purposes, draw on us for one thousand dollars.

JAMES M. SCHUMACHER,
Vice-President.

At last, however, Fernandina still being willing for and desirous of a conference, on October 13th all arrangements were perfected, and Right Rev. E. G. Weed, armed with credentials from the Executive Committee, fully posted with a copy of all correspondence, and protected by a pass from the health authorities of Fernandina, left Jacksonville, by special train, to confer with them as to the needs of Fernandina, and the ability of Jacksonville to provide for them.

Bishop Weed, upon his return, reported a pleasant conference and satisfactory understanding with the authorities of Fernandina; that the misunderstandings had been caused by communications to the Mayor, who was sick at his residence out of town, and the correspondence was not received promptly, therefore, by the proper persons; that the Howard Association, of Fernandina, was thoroughly organized. Bishop Weed reported little yellow fever, but considerable destitution, and said the Howard Association would communicate with the Executive Committee at an early date.

Upon the suggestion of Bishop Weed, the Executive Committee directed the President to remit \$5,000 to the Howard Association, to be expended under the direction of that Association pending the receipt of official communications from its officers:

JACKSONVILLE, October 15, 1888.

James Kydd, Esq., President Howard Association, Fernandina, Fla.:

Bishop Weed reported to our Executive Committee, this morning, his conference with you and the Board of Health, and we are gratified to know that the misunderstanding between us has been cleared up. After Bishop Weed's report was made the Executive Committee directed me to send you five thousand dollars, without waiting for your letter and formal statement of your wants. This is an earnest of our desire to cordially render you the aid which Bishop Weed reported you are now in need of. You will therefore please draw on J. M. Schumacher, Chairman Finance Committee, for five thousand dollars, and draft will be honored on presentation. On receipt of your letter, will write you fully.

P. MCQUAID,
President.

The following letter was received from the Howard Association:

OFFICE OF HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF FERNANDINA, }
October 15, 1888. }

P. McQuaid, Esq., President Citizens' Auxiliary Relief Society, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—In pursuance of an understanding had with your special agent, the Rt. Rev. E. G. Weed, on the 13th instant, I am instructed by this Association to make known our necessities to your society.

Careful estimates, based upon our present population, show that we shall require twenty thousand dollars to carry us through the next six weeks.

For the current fortnight, ending October 20th, we require now five thousand dollars cash to meet necessities not already provided for.

Future requisitions for funds will be based upon the same estimate of five thousand dollars per fortnight, from which we will deduct the amount of any funds transmitted to us directly.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT S. SCHUYLER,
Secretary.

The Howard Association very gracefully acknowledged the receipt of the communication authorizing a draft of \$5,000. The Executive Committee, upon the receipt of letter copied above, advised the Howard Association it would render aid, if possible, on the basis proposed, namely, \$5,000 every fortnight to the aggregate sum of \$20,000, less such amount as Fernandina might receive from outside assistance.

On October 24th President McQuaid wired the Howard Association as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, October 24, 1888.

R. S. Schuyler, Secretary Howard Association, Fernandina, Fla.:

I notice a telegraphic communication from you in to-day's Times-Union which ends with the sentence, "Our cry is still for more funds and provisions." Your letter to this Association stated that you estimated that twenty thousand dollars would carry you through until December 1st, and that five thousand dollars fortnightly would supply your wants; also, that any contributions received direct would be deducted from the amount of your estimate. This Association voted to supply your needs to that extent. It might seem to the public, from the quotation above referred to from your telegram, that we were not doing so. We have not wished to advertise the fact that we had agreed to provide for your wants as estimated, but we would like to be placed in the proper light. If you desire to have part provisions instead of money, we have a large stock provided for our commissary department, which we would be glad to divide with you if you will secure the transportation.

P. MCQUAID,
President.

In reply the Howard Association, through its Secretary, sent a telegram and letter of explanation. The latter is here given as embracing the matters covered also by the telegram:

OFFICE HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF FERNANDINA,)
October 24, 1888. }

P. McQuaid, Esq., President Citizens' Auxiliary Association, Jacksonville:

DEAR SIR—Your telegram of this date is at hand. I have wired you an explanation of the position, but deem it well to try and make it more full by letter. I much regret that my dispatch to our com-

mittee in New York should be misunderstood, or that our relative positions should be misjudged. The announcement was, as you state, that you were to honor our drafts for \$5,000 fortnightly, less amounts received from other sources, which, in other words, was a guarantee to us of an income of \$5,000 every two weeks, you making up the deficiency, to that amount, of our receipts. I certainly, and I am confident that no member of the committee ever thought that by it we were released from making any efforts to obtain assistance, but, to the contrary, were in honor bound to make the requisition upon the funds as light as possible. But since then the circumstances are much changed. The arrangements then made were based upon estimated need of \$3,000 per week. Individually, I did not agree in this estimate, and so told the Bishop at the conference; but, of course, submitted to the committee. Later developments have enlarged our field of operations, both in number of those to be supported and the territory covered; so that our requirements are to-day fully 50 per cent. greater than that estimate. This increased requirement I have continually laid before the public in my dispatches to the press, and to our committee in New York, in order that our call for further aid might not be misunderstood. Every development of the increased demand upon us I stated, and reiterated; so I do not think that there can be any misconception upon the subject. I have no doubt but that our committee will be obliged to ask of you that the stipulation of deducting our receipts from the \$5,000 be waived. "More funds and more provisions" will certainly have to be obtained. A very careful census of the city shows a little over 3,000 dependent people. Our estimate was based upon between 2,000 and 2,500. These cannot be fed for less than \$1.00 per head; and now we find a large proportion of the neighboring country calling, justly, upon our relief fund, and that with sickness spreading among them. We must provide medical attendance, supplies, and nourishment and rations, adding several hundred to our list. I hope I have not been so prolix as to fatigue you, but desired to place both you and ourselves in the right light.

It is with much pain we learn of the illness of Bishop Weed.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT S. SCHUYLER,
Secretary Howard Association.

The Executive Committee had in preparation, at the time of the receipt of the foregoing letter, a financial statement of the affairs of the Auxiliary Association, and an estimate of future expenses, based on the agreement with Fernandina, and advised the Howard Association that the committee could not promise to do more than to carry out the original understanding.

The following letter, under date of November 5th, was received from the Howard Association:

OFFICE HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF FERNANDINA, }
November 5, 1888. }

P. McQuaid, Esq., President Citizens' Auxiliary Relief Association:

DEAR SIR—The agreement between your Association and the Howard of Fernandina was based upon an estimate made, at that time, from very uncertain data, placing the number of population to be cared for at about 2,000. A very careful census, taken since,

shows the number to be 50 per cent. in excess of that number, and, in addition thereto, large numbers have fallen to our care in the outlying parts of the county, in portions of which considerable sickness (fever) is reported. All of this calls for a very considerable greater outlay than at first estimated. It is needless to discuss the point, with any of your experience in the matter, as to the possibility of maintaining a population of 3,500 to 4,000 people, besides caring for the sick, medical attendance, nurses, nourishment for convalescents, etc., on an expenditure of \$2,500 per week. We know that we cannot do it, and that we must have a larger income to keep our people from suffering. We do not wish even to suggest adding anything to your burden, which we recognize as sufficiently heavy; but we can, by our individual efforts and influence, obtain other and direct aid. And hence we ask of your committee that you will release us from that portion of the agreement which provides for the deducting of our direct receipts from the allowance from your funds. This, we believe, will enable us to provide for our necessities without increasing our demands upon your funds, and, also, without making duplicate and confusing calls upon the public. We desire to make our efforts in a very quiet manner, as the addition we need will not be very large, if frost gives us a timely relief. We desire to act in entire harmony with your Association.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT S. SCHUYLER,

Secretary Howard Association of Fernandina, Fla.

President McQuaid explained the views of the Executive Committee in letter, dated November 8th:

JACKSONVILLE, November 8, 1888.

Mr. Robert S. Schuyler, Secretary Howard Association, Fernandina, Florida:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 5th inst. to hand, and was read before the Executive Committee this morning. We note that your original estimate was too low. When Bishop Weed returned he reported that you estimated that you had 3,000 people to feed. You now state two thousand. At any rate, at an estimate of 3,000 people to feed, \$2,500 per week should be ample to supply rations. We are feeding here about 8,000, and the average ration per week costs not over 75 cents, or say 80 cents at the outside, per week.

Now, in regard to the feeding people in the county, outside of your city, we think that properly belongs to the County Commissioners, if they are not suffering from yellow fever. Our Association did, at one time, undertake to relieve distress in the country districts, until we found that our money would not hold out, and we have, in the last two weeks, refused to grant any assistance to anyone living in the county not a *bona fide* resident of this city, unless they are suffering from yellow fever. We took this step for two reasons: First, because the funds were contributed for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, and as they were not suffering from yellow fever, but simply from business stagnation, the effect of yellow fever, we did not think that the funds were properly applicable to relief of such persons; and, secondly, the contributions having almost ceased coming in, we found it necessary to reduce expenses, and let these people be taken care of by the Board of County Com-

missioners. Now, we suggest to you that you should do the same thing.

In regard to your request to relieve you from that portion of the agreement which provides for the deducting of direct receipts from the allowance we agreed to give you from our funds, I would say, as the sense of the Committee, after considering the matter very fully, that at the present time we are not sure that we will even be able to carry out our agreement with you. We will do all we can, but we find that we are getting very little, if any, addition to our funds, and we have been called upon to aid Enterprise, and Palmetto in Manatee county, which we did not calculate on at the time we undertook to relieve your needs, and the warm weather continuing the epidemic here longer than we expected, we feel now that our funds will not be sufficient to carry us through to the end, and we can only say to you that we will do what we can for you. We notice your appeals for aid, and suppose you have received considerable from them; hope so, at least. We may just as well let the matter stand as it is, and let you get what you can from outside sources, because, as matters look now, we will not be able to give you over \$5,000 more, and in fact, I hope that will be enough, with the direct contributions you are receiving, to carry you through. We are cutting down everything here in the most rigid manner. The suffering among the poor people is certainly not any less than it was in the middle of the epidemic, and cannot be much less until business is resumed, but we are not feeding nearly as many people as we were.

Your last draft for \$5,000 was paid, I think, on Monday.

I hope you will understand this explanation, and the spirit in which it is made. We are not receding from anything we have agreed to do, but we cannot, under the circumstances, undertake additional responsibilities, and hope that frost will soon come to end this period of sickness and suffering, and enable the people of our respective cities to resume their usual avocations.

Yours truly,

P. McQUAID,

President.

A delegation from Fernandina, consisting of President Riddell and Secretary Scuyler, of the Howard Association, had a conference with the Executive Committee, on November 17th, in order to come to a thorough understanding. The Fernandina representatives did not come in any spirit of complaint, but desired to present their condition and ask if any further assistance could be given them. They said the resources of the Association were nearly exhausted, and that their estimate had been too low; that the amount of outside contributions was not large, and that they desired the Executive Committee to state just what it could do, so that any further necessary funds might be obtained more easily outside. The finances of the Auxiliary Association were frankly discussed with the visitors, the whole matter carefully reviewed, and the Executive Committee finally agreed to advance \$3,000, this being considerably in excess of the first undertaking, and the delegation accepted the amount, and

seemed satisfied that the Executive Committee had assisted Fernandina so far as its resources would permit.

Some complaints were received by the Executive Committee against the Howard Association, and one letter from a prominent firm, interested financially in Fernandina, charged, about November 20th, that the true situation in Fernandina was concealed, and that no fever then existed. The Committee felt that an investigation was demanded, for the sake of all concerned, to elicit the true facts in the case. A copy of the letter was sent to the authorities in Fernandina, and Dr. J. Y. Porter, Surgeon in charge of Government Relief Measures, was asked to order an official investigation by the Marine Hospital Service. The Howard Association forwarded copies of letters from local physicians tending to show that fever still existed, and that their reports had not exaggerated the situation, and the investigation of the Marine Hospital Service resulted similarly.

In the case of Fernandina, an exception was made to the rule which had been established by the Executive Committee in the cases of all other localities to which assistance was extended, in that the Executive Committee advanced funds without supervising their expenditures, or requiring vouchers therefor. This action was due to the fact before mentioned, that Fernandina, in its "Howard Association," had an organization similar to the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association in its purposes and machinery. The representatives of the former organization, at their conference with the Executive Committee in Jacksonville, stated, in reference to inquiries, that "Fernandina would be glad to show a clean balance sheet at the end of the epidemic." The Executive Committee would have been glad to include in this report a financial statement of the Howard Association, both as a matter of general interest and because of the relations of the two organizations, and took action accordingly. The following correspondence shows that the wishes of the Executive Committee were executed so far as could be done:

December 18, 1888.

Mr. R. S. Schuyler, Secretary Howard Association, Fernandina, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—The Executive Committee of this Association, by resolution, on the 10th inst., appointed the undersigned its editor to prepare and publish a report of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, covering the work of the Association through its various committees and agents, during the epidemic.

The task of preparing such a history, at once comprehensive and brief, will undoubtedly be onerous, and it will be necessary for the editor to have all data collected on or before January 1st, and the various chairmen of committees and agents of this Association have been notified to have full reports of their departments completed and ready for use on that date.

This report will devote a separate chapter to sister communities, with which places the Association has been brought into close

relations in the administration of relief during the epidemic, including Maccleamy, Sanderson, Enterprise, Manatee, etc. In the case of all these places, except Fernandina, we have data here, as this Association was obliged to assume the responsibility of auditing the accounts of these several places before funds were sent them. Our relations with Fernandina were, as you know, entirely different, and we were glad to be able to afford you some assistance by sending you funds with which to give relief through your organized Howard Association.

It will be a matter of interest, both to the members of this Association and to the public, to obtain from you a statement of the work accomplished by your Association on behalf of Fernandina, together with a financial statement of your receipts and disbursements, for publication in this report, and I have no hesitation in requesting from you such statistics, remembering the views you expressed before the Executive Committee upon this point, during your last visit here.

Trusting the Gate City has recovered from the effects of our common disaster, and has already entered into an era of peace and prosperity, I am

Very truly yours,

CHAS. S. ADAMS,
Secretary.

The reply of the Howard Association is quoted:

FERNANDINA, FLA., December 26, 1888.

Mr. Chas. S. Adams, Secretary J. A. S. A.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor in relation to reports, etc., during epidemic is at hand. I am preparing a full and accurate report of the proceedings of the Howard Association, which, I think, will meet all your wishes, and shall take pleasure in furnishing you with a copy as soon as completed; but I fear that it will not be by the 1st proximo, as many other duties will make demands on my time, which will prevent my completing it by that time.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT S. SCHUYLER,
Secretary H. A.

The answer on behalf of the Executive Committee was:

January 14, 1889.

R. S. Schuyler, Esq., Secretary Howard Association, Fernandina, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—Upon my return from a short vacation, I found your communication of December 26th, in reference to the requested statement from the Howard Association of Fernandina. I find that, as in most cases, the report of our own Association is delayed, and, under instructions of the Executive Committee, I write to ascertain the status of your report, and state that our Association very earnestly desires to embrace the statement prepared by you, so far as it covers funds advanced by this Association, in our proposed report. Will you kindly advise me if you will be able to furnish me such a statement on or before February 1st? as present indications lead me to think that that date will be in ample time for our purpose.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. S. ADAMS,
Secretary.

No reply was received from Fernandina to the last letter, nor has any further official action regarding the letter, or the matter involved, which was urged on behalf of the Executive Committee, been communicated, and, therefore, the following brief statement is the only one which can be made in this report:

FERNANDINA.

Cash sent.....	\$19,384.75
Bills Paid for Transportation.....	75.00
For Sanitary Guards' Pay-roll.....	4,195.30
General Supplies from New York Auxiliary Committee.....	63.36
	<hr/>
	\$23,718.41
Of the above there was advanced on Account of United States Marine Hospital Service.....	4,187.50
	<hr/>
	\$19,530.91

GAINESVILLE.

On September 17th yellow fever was reported in the newspapers to have broken out in Gainesville among members of the Gainesville Guards, who had recently returned from Fernandina, whither they had been called to assist in preventing a riot. From time to time favorable announcements were made as to the cases of fever, but Mr. Schumacher, of the Executive Committee, received the following, under date of October 1st, which explains itself, and is printed here, as subsequent events changed its character from a personal to an official or quasi-official communication:

GAINESVILLE, FLA., October 1, 1888.

Mr. James M. Schumacher, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—Referring to the fever epidemic, and in obedience to the wishes of the Board of Health at this place, I am writing you this personal letter to explain our condition and wants.

Being threatened with an epidemic, which we are using our best efforts to stamp out, we have succeeded in nearly depopulating the place, and if we can keep the people out and away for a time, we think we will be comparatively safe.

There is no business, and no work for any one; many are in want, and suffering, and this state of affairs is increasing. We have exhausted our means in supplying the wants of the most destitute and deserving, in a quiet way, and we now feel that we must ask for help. If we do this in a public way, and if it is generally known that supplies are here for the destitute, the colored, and, perhaps, white people also, will flock into the city, some returning to their homes, and many coming who do not belong here, induced to come with a prospect of getting free rations. We wish to avoid this, for the result will be that help will be extended to the undeserving, and the city will be repopulated, the entire labor of the Board of Health undone; and it may be the means of propagating the epidemic, which we have good reason to hope we now have under control.

Can we not obtain some assistance through you in a quiet way? If so, we think that a few hundred dollars will do more good than as many thousand if made public.

It can be sent to the Board of Health, the receipt acknowledged; and when all danger has passed, it can be acknowledged and fully accounted for publicly. I hope you will understand the object of this letter and give me an early reply.

Very respectfully yours,

H. F. DUTTON,
Acting Mayor.

Mr. Schumacher, under instructions of the Executive Committee, inquired, October 3d, the same day the letter was received, by wire, how much help Gainesville needed, and, on the next day, received the following answer:

GAINESVILLE, October 3, 1888.

James M. Schumacher, Chairman Finance Committee:

The pressure for help has so increased that we must ask for help publicly. Can you send by wire one thousand dollars, by request of Board of Health.

H. F. DUTTON.

One thousand dollars was promptly sent to Acting Mayor Dutton.

Major J. H. Durkee wired President McQuaid the views of Mayor A. S. Hewitt in relation to Gainesville, October 2d, this view being the same that has been repeatedly expressed by that gentleman in speaking of other localities:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1888.

P. McQuaid, President Auxiliary Relief Committee, Jacksonville:

Another call from Mayor Hewitt this morning. He further directs that five hundred dollars of supplies be sent to Gainesville for sufferers there, and refugees at Arredondo. He has given me checks to pay for these supplies and those ordered yesterday for Fernandina. He is aware that communication is now open from Jacksonville to Fernandina by wire. He stated that he expects me to keep him fully advised as to what Jacksonville did for adjoining communities, in money or supplies. He thinks best that money contributed in aid of yellow fever sufferers in Florida should be disbursed through one agency, that of Jacksonville. In special cases sums may be sent by him direct, but he feels there should be one responsible head for all Florida disbursements. He will retain some portion of the contributions received by him, to pay such bills as he may order contracted, and the balance will come to your committee. This is the outcome of a conference at Mayor Hewitt's office this afternoon. Mr. Thurber, of Thurber, Whyland & Co., accompanied me.

JOSEPH H. DURKEE,
Chairman Committee.

The telegram was soon followed by a letter from Mayor Hewitt:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1888.

James M. Schumacher, Esq., Chairman:

DEAR SIR:

* * * * *

I have also received a letter from Mr. R. F. Taylor, of Gainesville, explaining the destitution of the people of that city who have scattered to other places in the neighborhood, and, being satisfied of

the truth of the statement, I have directed \$500 worth of stores to be sent to Savannah, and thence by rail directly to Gainesville. This is intended for temporary relief: but I must request your committee to investigate the wants of that locality, and to inform me whether you will undertake to provide for the destitute there, and to what extent stores shall be sent from here. The latter course may be necessary, because, as I am informed, there is communication from Savannah, and none from Jacksonville, with Gainesville. I judge that this matter requires immediate attention, as Mr. Taylor represents the suffering from want of food to be in the nature of an impending famine.

Yours respectfully,
 ABRAM S. HEWITT,
 Mayor.

On receipt of this letter the Executive Committee, through Acting President McQuaid, wired Mayor Dutton as follows, at the same time notifying the Relief Committee in New York of its action:

JACKSONVILLE, October 5, 1888.

Hon. H. F. Dutton, Mayor, Gainesville, Fla.:

Mayor Hewitt requests this Association to investigate the wants of your city, and provide for the relief of your people, if within our power to do so. He advises us of having directed some stores shipped you from New York for temporary relief, but seems to prefer that relief should be afforded through this Association. I need not assure you of our willingness to do everything in our power to relieve your distress. That we may fully understand your wants, we think it best to send a special agent to confer with you personally. If this meets your views please advise us promptly, and say if you can arrange for his transportation.

P. MCQUAID,
 Acting President.

Acting Mayor Dutton replied by letter October 8th:

GAINESVILLE, FLA., October 8, 1888.

Hon. P. McQuaid, Acting President, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—Your message of the 5th came to me same day, and I am answering by mail, because I can do so more fully than by wire. "Special Agent." The members of our Board of Health are men of well established business habits, clear-headed, and unimpeachable integrity. They know the wants of the people better than any one else can, and could not be imposed upon. Neither would they ask or accept from you, or from the public (that has been so generous to Jacksonville in its great affliction), more than the necessities of the occasion demanded.

I am, therefore, quite sure that if a special agent was sent from Jacksonville to dictate to them, or even advise with them, in matters that they know all about, and the agent nothing, they would consider it a reflection on their judgment or integrity, and very properly resent it out of a due sense of their self-respect. With this view of the matter, which I trust on reflection you will agree with me is correct, I must decline to receive aid under the conditions named, for even in adversity it is not wise to sacrifice our independence; besides, we think we have the fever under control, and could not per-

mit an agent to come to this city from Jacksonville, lest the infection might be conveyed, and so a new focus for the disease established. I will add that both our Board of Health and City Council are in accord in thinking that a promiscuous distribution of alms is against good public policy, detrimental to good morals, as well as demoralizing to a community.

We are, therefore, making every effort to obtain some kind of labor for the unemployed, even at small wages, so that the people can, as far as possible, preserve their independence, and we think in this way we can keep the lazy and undeserving, from out of the city, from asking for help, and so reduce our wants to the minimum. If we can tide over the next thirty (30) days we shall be all right.

You will understand that it is not sickness that has forced us to ask for help, but it is the total stoppage of all work, and the great fear of us that is entertained by the citizens of other places, and of the county, so that those who are in the city can neither obtain work here, or get away to obtain it from other sources.

Very truly yours,

H. F. DUTTON,
Acting Mayor.

Mayor Hewitt was not the only contributor who insisted upon the Executive Committee handling the funds subscribed, and investigating the needs of other communities, as will be seen by reading the letter from Baltimore:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, October 8, 1888.

Mr. P. McQuaid, President Auxiliary Association, Jacksonville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—We have had an appeal for aid from Gainesville. We send everything direct to Jacksonville, and would ask that you look into the matter, as you can better ascertain the wants and necessities of the people of Gainesville than we can, and, *if necessary*, furnish them with what they need of our portion sent.

Very truly,

ASHBY L. BIEDLER,
Secretary Relief Fund.

While the Executive Committee in Jacksonville were trying to carry out these requests, it was annoying, to say the least, to read the newspaper reports current. In the Savannah News, of October 4th, appeared the following, taken from a dispatch from Gainesville:

Gainesville has grounds for much complaint at the treatment she has received. Fernandina gave her the fever, then Savannah delayed in shipping the disinfectants ordered, and up to this time she has not been able to secure a female nurse, though she has been trying to get one for six days. Miss Hare, for whom the nurse was needed, is improving.

Thousands of dollars, and many physicians and nurses, have poured into Fernandina and Jacksonville, while Gainesville is utterly ignored.

Help is now needed.

In the Times-Union, published at Jacksonville, of the same date, was a special from Gainesville, containing the words:

An appeal for help will be made through the press to-morrow. But little aid has been offered to Gainesville, while Fernandina, at whose door lies Gainesville's calamity, has been appealing from the first for aid, and received bountifully, yet Gainesville had been forgotten.

Again, in the Savannah News, of the 9th, was printed from Gainesville a quotation:

Rev. Mr. Carr says: The Relief Committee here is composed of honest, intelligent men, and need neither Mr. McQuaid nor his Jacksonville Committee to come to investigate, or make known, the necessities of Gainesville. Let help for Gainesville be sent direct, and not via Jacksonville. Gainesville is neither a country village nor a suburb of Jacksonville, and such would-be paternalism is entirely gratuitous.

The Relief Committee is in session daily, and is laboring faithfully to relieve all distress. The last new case prolongs and increases the need of help.

On the 11th the authorities took action regarding the publication of reports in letters of that date, given below:

GAINESVILLE, FLA., October 11, 1888.

P. McQuaid, Esq., President Auxiliary Association, Jacksonville, Florida:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a resolution, passed this day by the Alachua County Board of Health, Col. H. F. Dutton, President of the City Council, concurring.

This action was taken in consequence of the publication in the Savannah Morning News of a telegram from a correspondent at this place, which is calculated to create a false impression as to the relations existing between the authorities of this place and those of your city.

Respectfully yours,

J. T. McMILLAN,
Acting Secretary Board of Health.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH ALACHUA COUNTY,)
October 11, 1888.)

Resolved, That we, the Board of Health of Alachua county, and H. F. Dutton, in behalf of the City Council of Gainesville, gratefully appreciate the assistance rendered us in our distress by our sister city of Jacksonville, and that we greatly deplore the publication of certain communications, by a private correspondent, in the Savannah Morning News, and copied into the Gainesville Record, which do not reflect the sentiments of this Board, nor those of the City Council.

To the Auxiliary Society of Jacksonville we tender our sincere thanks for the funds placed at our disposal.

N. D. PHILLIPS, M. D.,
President Board Health.

H. F. DUTTON,
President City Council.

Attest: J. T. McMILLAN,
Acting Secretary Board Health.

On the same day Acting Mayor Dutton wired Mr. Schumacher, inquiries regarding labor:

GAINESVILLE, October 11, 1888.

James M. Schumacher :

We can find employment for men wanting work on the streets and other places. By doing this we can prevent a great deal of imposition and waste of funds. Are we justified in using relief funds in this way?

H. F. DUTTON,
Acting Mayor.

The Vice-President replied, by wire, as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, October 11, 1888.

H. F. Dutton, Acting Mayor, Gainesville, Fla.:

Your telegram of to-day has been received and submitted to Executive Committee, and I am requested to advise you that the Committee, being without information as to your situation, does not like to assume the responsibility of suggesting to you as to the manner of disbursing your relief funds.

JAMES M. SCHUMACHER,
Vice-President.

On the same day the Executive Committee forwarded, through its Vice-President, a letter, explaining again the position of the Committee, in answer to the letter of Acting Mayor Dutton of October 8th, given below:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 11, 1888.

Hon. H. F. Dutton, Acting Mayor, Gainesville, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of October 8th, addressed to President McQuaid, has just been received. The members of your Board mistake the spirit which directed the message of President McQuaid, of the 5th inst., in reference to the conference, by a special agent, from this Committee. It was not the intention of the Committee to either dictate, or even advise you and your associates, in matters connected with supplying your city. We were advised by Mayor Hewitt, from whom a very large portion of the fund which we have received has come, that he preferred to have disbursements made through our organization, and, acting on his request, we communicated with you. The suggestions for a conference came from Mayor Hewitt in his letter to us. In connection with other similar matters, we have experienced considerable difficulty in ascertaining the needs of communities, whose wants we are desirous of supplying, and found that in the end, a personal conference had to be resorted to. Our intention was to confer with you, ascertain from you exactly what you needed, and to supply those needs. It was information that we were seeking, and our agent would have made no suggestions except they were based on experiences through which we had passed, and which were then presenting themselves to you. It is hoped that you will understand and appreciate our position in this matter. We did not seek to force our services upon you, but were willing and glad, under the circumstances, to do all we could to assist you, and we are still desirous of serving you in any way that we can, and shall be glad if you will permit us to do so. A general statement from you.

without detailing what we can do, will hardly permit us to act intelligently. Further communication to us will have our prompt consideration.

Owing to the absence of President McQuaid, who is sick from exhaustion, I answer your letter to him.

Yours very truly,
JAMES M. SCHUMACHER,
Vice-President.

On the same day the situation was explained to the New York Committee, and the communication is included here as indicative of the motives and spirit of the Executive Committee:

October 11, 1888.

Major J. H. Durkee, Chairman Committee, Grand Central Hotel, New York City :

DEAR SIR—As you were advised by President McQuaid, on October 6th, a telegram received on that day from Mayor Dutton, of Gainesville, advised the Executive Committee that he had received the telegram of President McQuaid, dated October 5th, and would answer the same by mail. We are to-day in receipt of the letter from Mayor Dutton, dated October 8th, of which I herewith hand you a copy. President McQuaid had advised you of the tenor of his telegram of the 5th, sent to Mayor Dutton. It was in strict compliance with the letter and spirit of Mayor Hewitt's communication of October 1st, and which was received by us on October 5th. The same spirit of misunderstanding seems to prevail at Gainesville that prevails at Fernandina. This committee has not been anxious to assume the responsibility of the distribution of money and supplies outside of the city of Jacksonville and its immediate surroundings, but, feeling the charity of which Mayor Hewitt is the exponent had demands upon it, the committee has been desirous, in every instance, to undertake to do everything that has been requested of it in the way of supplying the needs of any locality that could be reached by it. It seems to the committee now, that, perhaps, the same consideration should be given to the requirements of Gainesville that has already been given to those of Fernandina, and it is the desire of the committee that you and your associates in New York will do what is necessary to that end, submitting to Mayor Hewitt the letter of Mayor Dutton, and giving him all information in your possession in reference to our action in the matter.

Yours very truly,
JAMES M. SCHUMACHER,
Vice-President.

Acting Mayor Dutton, on the 12th, sent a letter to President McQuaid, expressing regret at the newspaper comments on the situation, as below:

GAINESVILLE, October 12, 1888.

Hon. P. McQuaid, President, Jacksonville :

DEAR SIR—I have noticed, with great regret and vexation, a communication in the Savannah News of the 9th instant, from Gainesville, referring to your telegram of the 5th. I hasten to assure you that the Board of Health and City Council are unanimous in feeling that you and your Board have acted with the utmost courtesy, and that their feeling towards you is only of gratitude.

My letter of the 8th was more in the nature of a private communication, expressing my own feeling that it was better for us to preserve our independence as far as possible, and that no conference was necessary, especially since it was quite probable that our wants, at the most, would be comparatively small.

Very respectfully yours,
H. F. DUTTON,
Acting Mayor.

On the 15th the last two letters were answered as follows:

GAINESVILLE, FLA., October 15, 1888.

Mr. James M. Schumacher, Vice-President, J. A. S. A., Jacksonville:

DEAR SIR—I have your favor of the 11th. After my letter of the 5th, to President McQuaid, the resolutions of the Board of Health, and my subsequent letter of explanation, I am quite sure that it is unnecessary to refer to the subject of those letters again.

Mayor Brown has now returned to the city, and I cheerfully relinquish to him the duties of his office, with its responsibilities and annoyances, so that this matter, so far as I am concerned, is ended, and Mayor Brown's ideas and conduct will, undoubtedly, differ materially from mine.

Hoping that the plague, with its vexations and miseries, will soon be over, I am

Very truly yours,
H. F. DUTTON.

JACKSONVILLE, October 15th, 1888.

Hon. H. F. Dutton, Acting Mayor, Gainesville, Fla:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 12th received to-day, and I note fully your explanation of the communication which appeared in the Savannah Morning News of the 9th, from some person in your city, and am glad that you and your Board of Health took the action, as set forth in the copy of the resolution transmitted to me by the Secretary of your Board of Health. As has been stated by Mr. Schumacher, we have no desire whatever to dictate, or suggest, to you what course you should pursue. Our only desire has been to understand what your wants are, so that we might be able to relieve them, if you desired to accept relief through our Association. We did not seek to occupy this position toward you, and only made the offers we did at the request of the Mayors of New York, Baltimore and other large cities of the North, through whose hands came the largest portion of the contributions we received. I still think if we could have a personal conference we would have understood each other much better, and could have been of mutual assistance and benefit to each other. I beg to assure you of our sympathy and good will, and that we will readily render you any assistance in our power. Hoping that you will escape a severe visitation of this terrible scourge, and soon regain health and prosperity, I am,

Very truly yours,
P. MCQUAID,
President.

It seemed to the Executive Committee, at this time, after the receipt of Acting Mayor Dutton's last communication, that an understanding could be reached with Gainesville. Mayor Brown returned

to Gainesville about this time, and on the 19th wired the Executive Committee, rather abruptly, as follows:

GAINESVILLE, October 19, 1888.

P. McQuaid, President, Jacksonville :

Two more cases of fever declared to-day. Want and destitution increasing. We will need five or ten thousand for immediate and future wants.

J. B. BROWN, Mayor.

In reply the President of the Association wired:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 20, 1888.

J. B. Brown, Mayor, Gainesville, Fla.:

We sympathize with you in your distress and suffering. We have previously tendered such aid as we could render you, and suggested that we be permitted to send a special agent to confer with your people, and ascertain just what you need, so that we could the better provide to relieve their wants. This offer was rejected, and we were told that aid could not be accepted under such conditions; that your Board of Health would consider it a reflection on their judgment and integrity to even send an agent to advise with them as to the situation, and what was needed to relieve it. We found that you had appealed to the country generally for aid, and, therefore, ceased any efforts to induce your people to accept aid from us. We were requested by the mayors of New York and other large cities to inquire into the wants of communities similarly afflicted like ourselves, and extend what relief was in our power, as they preferred to send all the money to our Association. It was complying with these requests that caused us to take the action we did. We feel responsible for the proper distribution of this fund, and feel that our duty compels us to ascertain in what way the money is to be expended. Fernandina accepted the same proposition we made to you, and we are getting along harmoniously. In order that we may know just what you need, it will be necessary that we should have a conference to ascertain how many destitute people you have to feed, what money is needed for it, and how much per week or month. Can you come and see us, or will you meet an agent from this Association at Baldwin?

P. McQUAID,
President.

Mayor Brown answered as follows:

GAINESVILLE, October 22, 1888.

P. McQuaid, President :

If the Mayor and Board of Health of this city cannot be trusted by you in their statements as to their needs, but their assertions must first be investigated by an agent sent by you, we still respectfully decline aid from your citizens, and friends of Gainesville in New York and Boston, when applying for aid for us, have been met by the statement that you had assured them that you were looking after and supplying all our needs. You had then sent only about \$1,200. We ask that the good people abroad be left to act upon their own judgment in making remittances to us. We have been assured by mayor (probably "many" was intended) letters that funds for Gainesville have been sent to Jacksonville. I endorse all written and wired you, in my absence, by H. F. Dutton.

J. B. BROWN,
Mayor.

The Executive Committee hardly believed that the Mayor had received the letter of explanation which had been sent to Gainesville before sending his message. It is safe to say that no member of the committee, as an individual, could have patiently borne an accusation against his integrity of the kind that the telegram of Mayor Brown contained. It was the climax of the correspondence, and yet the committee, acting in a trust relation and subordinating personal feelings, desired to ascertain the exact position of Gainesville, and whether she was fully advised, and wired her as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, October 23, 1888.

J. B. Brown, Mayor, Gainesville, Fla.:

Your telegram of 22d received. We do not understand the spirit of your message, in view of letter sent you by Vice-President J. M. Schumacher on the 11th instant. Please advise us if you received such letter.

P. MCQUAID,
President.

On the 24th Mayor Brown replied to the inquiry in a way to show that the communications from the Executive Committee were all received:

GAINESVILLE, FLA., October 24, 1888.

P. McQuaid, President:

Mr. Schumacher's letter to Colonel Dutton is in the hands of Dr. Phillips, chairman of the Board of Health, who is down with fever, and cannot be reached. I understand that Mr. Schumacher wrote that we had only to make our wants known to obtain the relief asked for. In response to this I wired you that we should need five or ten thousand for present and future wants. Instead of responding promptly you ask for details, and to see that is it properly disposed of. We believe that you extend your prerogative in this, and that the officials here should be as freely trusted with this small amount as the officials of Jacksonville have been with the large sums placed in their hands.

J. B. BROWN,
Mayor.

Upon the receipt of the last telegram the Executive Committee carefully reviewed all correspondence which had passed between the committee and Gainesville, and, after careful and mature consideration, decided it was useless to spend further time in trying to afford Gainesville assistance in the only way it could do so, and follow the suggestions of the donors of the funds in its charge, which method it had repeatedly explained, and consistently followed in the case of all other communities.

The editor has been careful to exclude comment of any kind from this statement. The Executive Committee, in severing its relations with Gainesville, painfully felt the responsibility of its action, and it is not the desire of the editor, or of the Executive Com-

mittee, to influence the judgment of the public, which is in position to judge intelligently, from the very full correspondence collected here, the true merits of the case.

In communicating to Mayor Brown the final action of the Executive Committee, President McQuaid briefly reviewed the ground, which has been given in detail here, and closed up relief measures, so far as Gainesville was concerned, as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, October 24, 1888.

J. B. Brown, Mayor, Gainesville, Fla.:

Our Executive Committee have carefully considered your telegrams of 22d and 24th, and reviewed all the correspondence that has passed between us, and decide that, in view of the instructions to this Committee from the chief donors of the charity funds in their hands, they cannot recede from the position they have taken, but wish to repeat again that you have misconstrued their motives, and that they are not responsible for your not receiving direct contributions. We never stated to anyone that we had done more than attempt to relieve your immediate wants, and were awaiting a conference to ascertain what your future requirements might be. On receipt of Acting Mayor Dutton's letter of October 8th, defining the position of your authorities towards us, in the matter of a conference, and a previous statement that you had made direct appeals for aid, we, on October 11th, immediately on receipt of the letter referred to, wired Major Durkee, Chairman of our Committee in New York, stating the case as it existed, clearly, requesting him to confer with Mayor Hewitt, and recommending that Gainesville be supplied direct, and not through our Association. We have made no representations that we had undertaken to provide for your wants, and this Committee feels they are charged unjustly with having stopped contributions being sent to you direct. We have no reason to believe that any of the funds sent to us were donated for your city. As a contribution to your immediate needs I am directed to authorize you to draw on J. M. Schumacher, Chairman of Finance Committee, for one thousand dollars, and draft will be promptly honored. I am further directed to say that this Association, finding it has assumed all the obligations it can carry, and not desiring to press a conference on you any further, recommend that you make appeals for aid direct to the charitable people of this country.

P. MCQUAID,
President.

Below is a brief statement of funds sent Gainesville:

GAINESVILLE.

Donations from Roanoke, Va., forwarded through this Committee	\$271.84
Donation from Mayor A. S. Hewitt, New York City.....	88.90
“ “ G. B. Forrester, New York City.....	85.00
Cash sent by this Committee	2,000.00
	————— \$2,445.74

ENTERPRISE.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held November 1st, news of the existence of fever was announced by reading the following telegram:

ENTERPRISE, November 1, 1888.

J. M. Schumacher, Jacksonville:

Twenty-two cases and four deaths to date. Five hundred people in distress. Are compelled to ask for aid. Can you help us?

G. F. CARLILE,
Secretary Board of Health.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, who happened to be present at the meeting, stated he had been advised of sickness in Enterprise, and that eleven nurses had been sent to that place, and that he was authorized to send nurses, physicians and drugs, but could not furnish food supplies.

Under instructions of the Executive Committee, President McQuaid sent the following telegram:

JACKSONVILLE, November 1, 1888.

G. F. Carlile, Secretary Board of Health, Enterprise, Fla.:

Telegram to Mr. Schumacher was considered by our Executive Committee this morning. I had a conference with Dr. Porter, who informs me that the Government supplies nurses and all requirements for the sick. What I understand you to need is assistance for your people who are destitute. Which will serve you best, money or provisions? We will aid you to the extent of five hundred dollars immediately, as soon as you advise us which you prefer, money or provisions, and advise what way to send it.

P. MCQUAID,
President.

Mr. Carlile responded the next day:

ENTERPRISE, November 2, 1888.

P. McQuaid, President, Jacksonville:

The money will do us more good than anything else, as can do sanitary work, and provide for people in any way need. Please send by mail. Can use checks if you cannot send currency.

G. F. CARLILE,
Secretary.

President McQuaid, therefore, wired an agent in Sanford, just across the lake from the stricken city, to send \$500 to Enterprise, in currency.

On November 10th Secretary Carlile wrote as follows:

ENTERPRISE, November 10, 1888.

P. McQuaid, President, Jacksonville:

DEAR SIR—For past forty-eight hours we have had seven new cases and one death. Disease spreads slowly, and cases now developing do not seem as severe as first cases. I have a letter from Mayor

Hewitt, of New York City, regarding their relief funds, saying your committee had it in charge, and would render all the assistance possible. We have a large amount of sanitary work to do, besides, by actual count, 499 people dependent upon us for food almost entirely. The condition of our county treasury is such that we cannot get funds from that source. The United States surgeons say we should spend, at once, from \$8,000 to \$10,000 on sanitary work, to place us beyond danger of return of epidemic in the spring. I do not know to what extent you can possibly help us: and, in my opinion, the estimate of the surgeons is somewhat high, and with \$2,500, in my opinion, we can place the town in safe condition, and in the spring, when our regular tax is collected, we will have funds to perfect the work. To-night, when the sanitary force is paid off from funds sent by you, we will have scarcely one hundred on hand.

Very truly,

GEO. F. CARLILE,
Secretary Volusia County B. of H.

In the meantime, several complaints were received by the Executive Committee against the county authorities of Volusia county, but it was impracticable for the committee, at so great a distance, to investigate the facts.

In answer to the letter of Secretary Carlile, quoted heretofore, the Executive Committee, through its President, replied as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, November 14, 1888.

Mr. Geo. F. Carlile, Secretary Volusia County Board of Health, Enterprise, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 10th at hand, and was laid before our Executive Committee to-day. So far as sanitary work is concerned, we do not consider that we have anything to do with that. That is a proper subject for your county or town authorities to consider, and provide the means to undertake. No work of this kind could now affect the present epidemic in your midst, and that is all that we are attempting to deal with at present. To prevent a recurrence of this terrible scourge another season, it will be well, and, perhaps, necessary, that your town should be put in proper sanitary condition, but the people who are directly benefited should certainly be willing to stand the expense. If there is such sanitary work of immediate importance the United States Government would assist in the matter, if it were properly laid before them, the same as they have done here and at Fernandina.

Now, as for the care of the sick and indigent population who are unable to feed themselves, that is another question; but it does seem to us that in a county such as yours your own people ought to be willing to do something, and not depend entirely on charitable contributions from the general public. While we have received a great deal of money, we have had to expend a great deal for sister communities that have been afflicted like ourselves, until now the prospect is, that we are not going to have enough to take care of our own people to the end of this epidemic. Of course, it is impossible to make estimates accurately, as we cannot foresee when the end may come: but, as it appears to us now, we cannot promise to render you any further assistance. It may be that we may yet be

able to send you some supplies, but this we cannot positively promise now.

I have received letters from Enterprise complaining of the manner in which relief is distributed, and one argument that was used was, that you do not live in Enterprise, and have not been there since the breaking out of the epidemic, and that, therefore, you are not in a position to judge of who are needy and who are not. This, of course, I know nothing about, and we do not care to undertake the management of your affairs. Our committee think that your neighboring towns, and your County Commissioners, ought to do something to aid you. It does look rather singular that those of your own family, as it were, should refuse to come to your assistance. They can do something, at any rate, and what they can do ought to be done. We will be glad to hear, from time to time, the condition of your people, and if we get any more contributions, and find that we can render you further assistance, we will be glad to do it.

Yours truly,

P. McQUAID,
President.

The next day a telegram was received from Dr. F. H. Caldwell, who had been assisting the surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, Dr. Posey, to look after the sick, which read:

ENTERPRISE, November 15, 1888.

P. McQuaid, or Acting Mayor Gerow :

Epidemic here virtually over. There are 400 people here kept idle by quarantine. There are no provisions here, and no money to buy them. The County Board of Health have county scrip issued by the County Commissioners, but cannot dispose of it at any price. We have had no coffee, lard, bacon or butter for three days, and nothing in sight. Cannot you wire J. N. Whitner, Sanford, to forward supplies. We now owe him four hundred dollars. Unless there is prompt relief I fear there will be trouble among the colored contingent. These people will be locked up here for several months, unless freezing weather should relieve them. Dr. Posey and myself, with nurses, will probably leave for Camp Perry Saturday night.

Answer.

CALDWELL.

The reply of President McQuaid explained the views of the Executive Committee as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, November 16, 1888.

Dr. F. H. Caldwell, Enterprise, Fla.:

Your telegram fully considered by our Executive Committee this morning, and a resolution adopted, the substance of which I was instructed to communicate to you: That the epidemic being virtually at an end, and physicians and nurses about to leave Enterprise, the indigent persons in need of food are a proper charge on the county, and application should be made to the County Commissioners for food for the destitute, which course has been pursued in this county in localities where yellow fever has not existed. Funds in hands of this Association are for relief of yellow fever sufferers only, and have become so nearly exhausted that this Committee cannot apply them to feeding indigent persons, who should be fed by the county

that quarantines them and prevents their earning a livelihood. Have instructed Mr. J. N. Whitner to pay over to Mr. Carlile ninety dollars donation received for Enterprise. Would like to see you Sunday, as you pass through here to Camp Perry.

P. McQUAID,
President.

The funds of the Association treasury were low, and the Committee did not feel that the case of Enterprise required further assistance, especially in view of the lack of harmony, and in the absence of local organization, and so indicated to the people of Enterprise, who, on the 17th, organized a Relief Committee and preferred charges against members of the local Board of Health, and forwarded the complaint to the Executive Committee, which were of a public nature, and are inserted here *literatim*, as an explanation of the hesitancy of the Executive Committee to extend further assistance:

ENTERPRISE, FLA., November 19, 1888.

President Relief Asstn :

DEAR SIR—Enclosed you will find a statement of the action of the citizens of Enterprise in forming a Relief Committee. As such committee, we address this letter to you.

As soon as yellow fever was declared to be in Enterprise, Mr. Sauls and Mr. Carlisle, members of the Board of Health of Volusia county, left the town and did not return until November 16th, inst. During their absence, they wrote to several parties soliciting aid for the people of Enterprise, and representing to the outside world that they were here. They had turned over their authority to Dr. Posey, as a County Board of Health, then left the place; but afterwards formed themselves into a self-appointed Relief Committee. No relief has been given, in our knowledge, except in a few cases, as all men employed to clean up the place paid for everything they got.

It is stated on good authority that this self-appointed Relief Committee got several donations: some of money, and one of potatoes from John Nix & Son, of New York.

The potatoes are being sold by Mr. Sauls, at \$2 per bushel; but just what he is doing with the money, or the other money he and Carlisle relieved, no one can tell; see copy of report of committee who waited on them to ascertain how much they had made of it. You will see by said copy of report of said committee, that said Carlisle does not acknowledge McQuaid's wiring to him about sending provision, but he positively calls him a liar.

Yours very respectfully,

ANDREW HAROLD,

E. M. DONALD, Secretary.

President.

ENTERPRISE, November 17, 1888.

At a meeting of the citizens of Enterprise, for the purpose of organizing a Relief Committee, John W. Price was elected chairman and James Atkinson, secretary. The chairman, in a brief and pointed speech, stated the object of the meeting, at the conclusion of which he said, "we are now ready for business."

Mr. Henry Smith moved "that the chair appoint a Committee on Resolutions," which was carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed such committee: Henry Smith, James Atkinson, Andrew Harold, John W. Price and W. H. Barrett.

After a short recess, the committee made the following report, which was read and approved:

Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has been claimed and decided that the *yellow fever* exists in Enterprise, as an epidemic, by the Board of Health of Volusia county; and, owing to mismanagement, there is no head to manage or control any contributions or aid, donated to the citizens, who, from the above charge, are now liable to suffer for the necessities of life; and

WHEREAS, The said Board of Health having stopped all work, and all business having been suspended, suffering for want of necessities of life is imminent; and

WHEREAS, We have been advised that contributions have been made for the relief of the people of our town, which, so far, they have not received; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of seven be elected by this meeting to ascertain the amount of contributions, in kind, or money: by whom given and by whom received, and how appropriated.

That said committee be authorized to take charge of all such donations, and to solicit, collect and take charge of any and all such donations that may be bestowed or given for the relief of the citizens.

That said committee be authorized to act as a relief committee in everything pertaining to the misfortunes of the citizens: that they have full power to perfect their organization for the purpose, and that they have the full power of this meeting of the citizens of Enterprise.

On motion of E. M. Donald, the following gentlemen were elected to act as a relief committee for the citizens of Enterprise: E. M. Donald, Jas. Atkinson, Dr. H. J. Long, Henry Smith, Andrew Harold, W. S. Bedford, A. C. Williams.

On motion, the colored citizens were requested to elect an auxiliary relief committee.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. ATKINSON,	JOHN W. PRICE,
Secretary.	Chairman.

This is a true copy of the proceedings of the meeting, as stated above.

E. M. DONALD,	A. HAROLD,
Secretary Relief Committee.	President.

A true copy of the minutes of the Relief Committee:

ENTERPRISE, FLA., November 17, 1888.

Relief Committee met at 12 o'clock Noon. On motion, A. Harold was elected President. On motion, E. M. Donald was elected Secretary, and A. C. Williams, Treasurer members present A. Harold President, E. M. Donald, secretary, A. C. Williams Treasurer, Henry Smith, W. S. Bedford. On motion, A. Harold, Henry Smith

and E. M. Donald was appointed to call on Dr. Posey to find out how much if any the Government had donated to the distressed people of Enterprise he Posey Promised to send us a list of what the Government would pay for. The committee then called on secretary Bord of health, G. F. Carliles, to find from him how much funds he had recieved from Jacksonville for the relief of the distressed people of Enterprise. He stated he had recieved (\$590) Five hundred and Ninety Dolars from Jacksonville, but positively refused to give us an account as to how he had disposed of it, and furthermore stated that it was none of our Dam Buisness, and that we were only trying to pry in to the County Bord of Health's Business. We informed him we onely wished to find out how much funds or provisions he had recieved from Jacksonville or Else wheres. he positively Refused to give any account of any thing, onely that he Recieved the \$590 from Jacksonville. A letter was read to Carliles from Dr. McQuaid, from Jacksonville, stating Carlile's telagrams from him, and he (Carliles) said that Dr. McQuaid lied, that he did not wire him anything of the kind, as stated in Henry Smith's letter from McQuaid, Dated Nov. 8, 1888.

A. HAROLD,
President.

E. M. DONALD,
Secretary Relief Committee.

The amount of funds sent Enterprise was small, and the results reported were unsatisfactory at the time; but the distance, and the existence of intervening quarantine regulations would not permit of an investigation by the Executive Committee, as was done in the case of almost all other communities; but, through the exertions of members of the committee, arrangements were made by which assistance could have been obtained by the business men of Volusia county, upon the scrip of the county, had there been pressing necessity for money at Enterprise.

Below is the memoranda of funds sent:

ENTERPRISE.

Cash sent for Relief.....	\$500.00	
Cash sent by request of G. B. Forrester, New York City.....	90.00	
Pay-roll of Fumigators.....	179.00	
	<hr/>	\$769.00
Of the above there was advanced on Account of United States		
Marine Hospital Service.....	179.00	
	<hr/>	\$590.00

MAYPORT AND PABLO BEACH.

Some assistance was extended to these places by the Executive Committee, and while they can hardly be called sister communities, on account of the close relations between their residents and Jacksonville people, the statements affecting them are included under this chapter. The expenses were all incurred under the supervision of the Executive Committee. It may be said that many of the members of the Association, and its committees, spent the nights at Mayport and Pablo, and, on account of the healthfulness of these places,

were enabled to prosecute their work for the Association and the public. Below is the statement:

MAYPORT.

Paid for Sanitation.....	\$218.55	
" Sanitary Guards.....	135.00	
" Transportation of Guards.....	24.80	
" Horse Hire.....	40.00	
" Stationery.....	2.60	
" Food Supplies.....	47.50	
		\$468.45

PABLO BEACH.

Paid for Sanitary Guards.....	\$589.75	
" Horses and Vehicles.....	78.00	
" Tools.....	24.95	
" Food Supplies.....	12.78	
" Advertising.....	23.75	
" Burial and Fumigation.....	4.50	
		\$733.73

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were one or two smaller communities in the State which applied for assistance from the Association, among which was Palmetto. October 29th the Executive Committee learned, for the first time, of the prevalence of yellow fever at Palmetto, in Manatee county, by letters received simultaneously from Mayor Hewitt, enclosing an appeal from Texas, and also a communication to the Association from Edgar M. Graham, President Board of Health at Braidentown, also detailing the distress in Palmetto. Dr. J. C. L'Engle, Treasurer, was requested, on behalf of the Executive Committee, to wire Dr. J. P. Wall, of Tampa, for particulars, and the Committee on Conference was requested to interview Dr. J. Y. Porter, and ascertain his views, as he was familiar with the locality and the people. Dr. L'Engle sent the following dispatch:

JACKSONVILLE, October 31, 1888.

Dr. Jno. P. Wall, Tampa, Fla.:

Wire immediately whether any suffering for food or absolute necessities of life at Manatee or Palmetto. Latter place appeals for money to Auxiliary Committee, Jacksonville, and to Mayor Hewitt. How can aid be sent, and to whom either food or money can be sent safely?

JNO. C. L'ENGLE,
Treasurer.

On the next day, at the meeting of the Executive Committee, a telegram was received from Dr. Wall, expressing his ignorance of the situation at Palmetto, as follows:

TAMPA, October 31, 1888.

Dr. J. C. L'Engle:

Have heard nothing of suffering or destitution at Palmetto. Received letter from Dr. Harrison, at last place, written yesterday.

Captain Sam. Reddick, from Palmetto, was in to see me yesterday. He said nothing about destitution. I will inquire, and let you know in a day or two.

J. P. WALL.

The Executive Committee, however, were informed by Dr. Porter as to methods of transportation, and, upon his endorsement of any statement that Judge Graham might make, the Treasurer was directed to ask Dr. Wall's co-operation, which he did the same day by wire:

JACKSONVILLE, November 1, 1888.

Dr. John P. Wall, Tampa, Fla.:

Will you visit and investigate condition of Palmetto and Manatee, in person, if possible; otherwise, by one whom you endorse, and wire condition, and relieve such pressing want or distress caused by yellow fever as you find to exist, by furnishing food or money, as you deem best, using as much as necessary to extent of five hundred dollars. Draw on me for amount found to be necessary.

JNO. C. L'ENGLE,

Treasurer Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

No further correspondence was had with Palmetto, except further communications from Dr. Wall, enclosing a further statement of Judge Graham, to the same effect as the previous one.

The draft authorized, however, from some unexplained cause, was not made.

GREENLAND.

The attention of the committee was called to a case of extremity, caused by sickness, in a large family in Greenland, a small place on the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railway, some distance from the city, through the New York Committee.

Such assistance as could be rendered was offered, although transportation and quarantine obstacles prevented prompt or satisfactory relief.

GLEN ST. MARY.

In the financial statement issued by the Association October 27th, Glen St. Mary was charged with \$50. This amount was on account of transportation. On the 17th of September, Col. F. R. Southmayd, special agent of the Red Cross, at the request of President Neal Mitchell, of the Duval County Board of Health, chartered a special train to investigate the condition of the towns of Macclenny and Glen St. Mary. Col. Southmayd, in his report to the Board of Health, reported it had not been necessary for him to go to Glen St. Mary, as he had ascertained from Dr. Gill at Macclenny, that the Doctor was attending to the wants of the only sick family in Glen St. Mary. The report was not transmitted to the Executive Committee, and the cost of transportation was at the time charged, as

before stated, to Glen St. Mary. Since the receipt of a copy of Col. Southmayd's report to the Red Cross, which elicited the facts, the amount has been credited Glen St. Mary and charged to Maccleenny, and it is sincerely hoped this explanation will be satisfactory to all persons interested, and the Executive Committee be thus relieved from the periodical questions from Glen St. Mary as to what has become of the \$50 sent there.

ORANGE PARK.

Orange Park is an illustration of several places which applied to the Association for relief, which need not be detailed. These places had no fever, but requested aid to keep up quarantine measures, or to feed their people who were unable to get work because of the quarantine restrictions imposed by other places. The Executive Committee did not feel it would be justified in expending the funds for such causes, and so advised the several localities.

Below is a recapitulation of the relief sent sister communities, in money or supplies:

Maccleenny.....	\$8,998.20
Sanderson.....	1,944.44
Fernandina.....	23,718.41
Gainesville.....	2,445.74
Enterprise.....	769.00
Mayport.....	468.45
Pablo Beach.....	733.73
Total.....	<hr/> \$39,077.97

JACKSONVILLE AUXILIARY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

PRESIDENT.

(COL. J. J. DANIEL Died October 2).

P. McQUAID (elected October 8).

VICE-PRESIDENT.

P. McQUAID (elected President).

JAMES M. SCHUMACHER (elected October 8).

TREASURER.

(H. A. L'ENGLE died September 14).

*J. C. L'ENGLE (elected September 17)

SECRETARY.

CHARLES S. ADAMS.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

(JAMES M. FAIRLIE died October 16).

*A. WM. COCKRELL, JR., (elected October 20).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(J. J. DANIEL, ex-officio Chairman, died October 2.)

P. McQUAID, ex-officio Chairman since October 8.

(H. A. L'ENGLE. Died September 14.)

JAMES M. SCHUMACHER.

P. E. McMURRAY.

(CHARLES G. ELLIOTT. Died September 22.)

*W. A. MACDUFF.

*J. C. L'ENGLE. Elected September 17.

PETER JONES. Elected September 24.

*RT. REV. E. G. WEED. Elected October 15..

*Signifies sickness by fever.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—James M. Schumacher, Chairman; *R. D. Knight, Secretary; J. N. C. Stockton, Chairman Sub-Committee on Subscriptions; *A. Wm. Cockrell, Jr., Chairman Sub-Committee on Membership; *W. B. Barnett, (W. N. Baker, died October 1); *H. S. Ely, George W. Frazier, C. Benedict, J. M. Barrs, *John C. L'Engle, F. W. Mumby, S. E. Foster, *P. Tischler, (Frank Marvin, died October 9); Sigo Myers, at Savannah; J. H. Norton, at Atlanta.

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE—(P. McQuaid, resigned, elected President); P. E. McMurray, Chairman, elected October 8; C. B. Rogers, J. C. Greeley.

COMMITTEE ON RELIEF—(Judge Loton M. Jones, Chairman, resigned September 14); (*W. B. Owen, Chairman, elected September 14, resigned September 26); *Rt. Rev. E. G. Weed, Chairman, elected September 26; (John E. Hartridge served as Chairman during part of sickness of Bishop Weed, elected November 10, resigned December 1; *Rev. Wm. J. Kenny served as Temporary Chairman during remainder of sickness of Bishop Weed); *Rev. A. W. Knight, *Rev. R. H. Weller, (J. H. McGinnis, died September 1); *Rev. Jesse R. Bicknell, *Rev. Wm. H. Dodge, *C. Benedict Rogers, D. W. Onley.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION—(H. A. L'Engle, Chairman, died September 14); *J. C. L'Engle, Chairman, elected September 17; R. N. Ellis, Peter Jones, (J. L. Burch, died September 25); T. V. Cashen, (F. W. Ely, died September 14); (Charles G. Elliott, died September 22).

COMMITTEE ON SANITARY POLICE—(M. P. Turner, Chairman, resigned September 10); (Judge M. M. Belisario, Acting Chairman September 10 to September 17); (C. W. Stansell, Chairman, elected September 17; resigned October 12); Eugene B. McBride, Chairman, elected October 12.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS—P. E. McMurray, Chairman; *W. A. Macduff, (Charles G. Elliott, died September 22); Peter Jones, *F. E. Bogue, D. H. Kennedy.

COMMITTEE ON DUVAL COUNTY AT LARGE—Hy. Robinson, Chairman; John E. Hartridge, F. F. L'Engle.

*Signifies sickness by fever.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

PURCHASING AGENT—F. W. Mumby.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION—(F. R. Osborne, Chairman, resigned October 22); H. W. Clark, Chairman, elected October 22; (C. W. Stansell, transferred); (E. B. McBride, transferred); D. T. Gerow, B. H. Hopkins, W. F. Coachman, T. J. Boyd.

COMMITTEE ON NURSES AND MEDICAL ATTENTION—George E. Wilson, Chairman; C. B. Rogers, *T. S. Wilmarth; *Stephen Wiggins, *C. R. Bisbee.

COMMITTEE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF CAMP MITCHELL—(H. A. L'Engle, Chairman, died September 14); *W. A. Macduff, Chairman, elected September 17; *J. C. L'Engle.

COMMITTEE ON VEHICLES—P. E. McMurray, Chairman.

* Signifies sickness by fever.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF THE
JACKSONVILLE AUXILIARY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

Name This Association shall be known and designated by the name and title of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

ARTICLE II.

Purposes and Objects The purposes and objects of this Association are hereby declared to be the execution of such measures as are, or may be, necessary for the preservation of life and the public health, to prevent the introduction and spread of disease, and to provide for the relief of the sick and destitute in case of epidemic disease, and to these ends to aid and assist the proper authorities in carrying into effect all proper ordinances or laws relative to the public health, and to adopt systematic measures for the collection and proper distribution of money or property derived from voluntary subscription or otherwise, in such manner as will best tend to preserve life and property, and promote the prosperity and health of the city of Jacksonville.

ARTICLE III.

Membership The members of this Association shall be those who sign the roll of membership, pay the initiation fee of one dollar, and agree to conform to and abide by the rules of the Association.

Persons contributing to the funds of the Association may be elected honorary members, who will not be entitled to a vote.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, who shall be annually elected by the Executive Committee at their first meeting in each and every year. If for any reason there should be no such election, the officers in place will be continued until an election may be had.

(Amendment approved November 3, 1888.)

The members of the Executive Committee and all officers Compensation of the Association shall serve without pay except the Secretary, who shall receive such compensation as the Executive Committee from time to time may deem reasonable.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be an Executive Committee, composed of seven members of the Association. Executive Committee.

Said committee shall be elected annually on the day of in each year, and a majority of the votes cast shall be required to elect. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Quorum.

Upon this committee shall devolve the executive management of the affairs of the Association. The Executive Committee, at its first meeting in each year shall elect the other officers of the Association, and shall have the power to fill all vacancies that may occur in such offices or among its own members. Powers of Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be the duty of the President to preserve order at all meetings of the Association, to call special meetings of the Association, and to approve and countersign all accounts which may have been authorized by the Executive Committee. He shall be ex-officio chairman of the Executive Committee. President.

It shall be the duty of the President to call meetings of the Associations whenever requested in writing by any five members. Notice of the meetings of the Association shall be given three days in advance, unless, in the opinion of the President, an emergency requires a meeting on shorter notice. Meetings.

The Vice-President shall have, in the absence of the President, the same powers and authorities as are possessed by the President when present. Vice-President

ARTICLE VII.

The duty of the Treasurer shall be to take charge of the funds of the Association, and to appropriate the same as directed by the committee; to keep fair and regular accounts, subject at all times to investigation by order of the Association or the Executive Committee, and to report at the annual meeting, and oftener, as required by the Executive Committee. Treasurer.

He shall deposit the funds of the Association in a depository, to be selected by the Executive Committee, and shall perform such other duties as devolve upon the office of Treasurer.

ARTICLE VIII.

Secretary. The Secretary of the Association shall keep a fair and regular journal of its proceedings, and perform such other duties as shall be required of him by the Association, or as usually pertain to the office of Secretary.

ARTICLE IX.

Correspond'g Secretary. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to receive and prepare replies to such communications relating to its objects and affairs as shall be addressed to the Association, and referred to him by the proper officers of the Association.

ARTICLE X.

The President shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, the following standing committees:

- Committees.**
1. Committee on Finance.
 2. Committee on Conference with City and County Authorities and Board of Health.
 3. Committee on Relief.
 4. Committee on Sanitation.
(Amendment approved August 21, 1888.)
 5. Committee on Sanitary Police.
(Amendment approved August 22, 1888.)
 6. Committee on Claims.
(Amendment approved September 18, 1888.)
 7. Committee on Duval County at Large.

ARTICLE XI.

Bills. All bills shall be audited and payment ordered by the Executive Committee, and disbursements made by check signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer.

ARTICLE XII.

Amendments, etc. These articles of association may be rescinded, altered or amended by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Executive Committee, after a notice given in writing at a previous meeting of such proposed action.

ARTICLE XIII.

Rules of Order The customary rules of order shall prevail at the meetings of this Association.

(Preliminary steps have been taken to incorporate the Association, but the complete organization has not been perfected.)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Adams, Chas S	*Clarke, William	Goff, R T
Alworden, Gus von	*Cockrell, A Wm, Jr	Gordon, Edward I
Andreu, D A	Coffin, Mrs E C	†Gray, Ezra
Artrell, Wm M	Collins, C C	Greeley, J C
Backenstoe, G A	*Conolly, D M	Hale, C
Bacon, Dr H	*Conover, J A	*Hall, S F
*Baer, B M	Cooper, Capt W C	Hallowes, W A
†Baker, W N	Coxetter, Louis M	Hart, J E
†Baldwin, Dr Wm L	Crawford, W L	Hartridge, John E
*Ball, T B	*Crowley, D J	Hearn, Wesley
Barnett, B H	Cutler, J M	Hendricks, Henry
Barrs, J M	*Cuzner, Dr A T	Hess, Sig
Barton, S H	DaCosta, Chas W	Higgins, Ed
Beachem, J	Dallam, W M	†Hinkley, Chas
Beebe, W H	Daly, John F	*Holland, D P, Jr
Belisario, M M	†Daniel, J J	Hollinger, A C
Bell, J S	Daniel, R B	Holmes, E P
Benachi, P N	DeLacy, Wm	Holt, J W
Benedict, Chas	*Dillon, B F	Hooker, E E
Benedict, W N	Dobbins, A N	Hoover, M L
Bennett, G R	*Dodge, Rev W H	Hopkins, Coriolanus
Bennett, H B	Douglas, Jas	Hopkins, B H
Bennett, John P	Drew, Dr C	Horne, Geo F
*Bicknell, Rev Jesse R	Drew, Horace	Huau, J A
*Bisbee, C R	Durkee, Joseph H	Hubbard, Sam C
*Bogue, F E	†Elliott, C G	Hudnall, Henry A
Bowen, Daniel	*Ellis, Chas	Huff, Jacob
Boyd, T J	Ellis, R N	Hull, N A
Bours, W A	*Ely, H S	Hunnicut, Jas B
Brittain, Geo M	*Emery, George	*Huntley, Stephen
Brown, F I	†Fairlie, Dr J M	*Hussey, J K
*Buck, Dr F E	Farwell, J A	Hutchinson, T G
Buckman, H H	†Fleming, L I	Irwin, T L
Buckman, T E	Foster, George R	Ivers, W F
*Burrroughs, Dr Chas J	Foster, Stephen E	Ivory, R C
Butcher, Robt S	Frazier, G W	Jamison, Newell
Butler, Ed	French, Alfred	Jones, Loton M
Byrne, Wm	Fridenberg, H P	Jones, Peter
•Caldwell, S S	Fries, Albert	Jordan, M C
*Campbell, A	*Fries, A P	*Keene, O L
Campbell, A B	Fritot, H M	*Kenny, Father Wm J
•Carter, Thos L	Fritot, H P	*Kettle, Fred W
*Carter, W R	Gibbens, T D	King, A H
Chaffee, A	Gibbons, Wm A	Kinne, Chas W
Chambers, J J	Gibson, Wm L	*Knight, A W
•Chase, Geo	Gill, Geo W	*Knight, Raymond D
•Center, Dr G F	Gillen, E W	Kreider, G H
•Clark, H W	Gerow, D T	Lawton, B A

† Signifies death by fever. * Signifies sickness by fever.

Lee, Joseph E	Mourie, B T, Jr	Stansell, Chas W
L'Engle, C S	Nachman, Sm	Stephens, Frank
†L'Engle, Henry A	Nesbitt, R W	Stephens, L I
*L'Engle, Dr John C	Nooney, C A	St. John, D E
Lilienthal, Henry	Norton, J H	Stockton, J N C
Livingston, Dr John	Ord, William	*Stockton, T T
Livingston, T H	Osborne, F R	*Stollenwerck, Dr P J
Lorimer, S M	*Owen, W B	*Stout, Dr H R
Lowe, F	Paine, J B	Stetson, F
Lucas, Nick	Paine, S D	Suarez, E J
Lyon, W W	Pasco, Rev F	Sullivan, G H
McAllister, W H	†Peters, C	Summers, Dr T O
McAllister, Mrs W H	Peterson, W R	Talbott, John T
McCoy, C T	Pittman, W C	Taliaferro, Bryan
*McGinnis, J H	Pollak, M	Taylor, Geo W
*McLaurin, E J E	Pollard, Mrs C	Thompson, S B
McLean, W A	Pons, F J	Thompson, S C
McLeod, Norman	Pope, B B	*Tischler, P
McMillan, R H	*Porter, Benj	Toomer, W G
McMurray, P E	Porter, W W	Towers, C D
McQuaid, P	Reed, W W	Thrasher, W R
*MacDonell, B B	Robinson, Dr Hy	Troner, H E
*Macduff, W A	Robinson, J K	Tucker, W M
Magill, F J	Rogers, C B	Vogel, Leo
Magill, W J	*Rogers, C Benedict	*Wakefield, Dr. A J
*Mallett, Dr C H	Ross, H W	*Walker, Whitfield
†Martin, Edwin	Russell, A S	Walker, W S
Marvin, Chas	Sadler, G N	Wandell, J E
†Marvin, Frank	Sargent, H B	Wandell, W E
Marvin, J A	Schumacher, James M	Watson, W B
Marvin, James	Searing, S G	Webster, Dr N
Marvin, John L	Secor, Francis	*Weed, Bishop Edwin G
Masters, R T	Shaw, W	*Weller, Rev R H
Masters, W E	Shaw, W A	Whistler, W S
Maxwell, Dr Geo Troupe	Sherman, J H	Whitaker, J
Mead, D C	Simms, Robt W	*White, Rev Brooke G
Melton, S H	*Simpson, Wm H, Jr	†Whitner, A C
Merrill, Alex R	Slattery, M J	Wiles, J A
Merrill, W H	Smith, J T	Williams, Ed
Merrill, William	Smith, R L	Williamson, C C
Ming, H S	†Smith, Theo M	Wilson, G C
†Mulroy, R	Smith, W H	Wilson, G E
Mumby, F W	*Sollee, F C	Winsfeldt, Fred
Munoz, J I	*Somerville, W M	Witte, C W
Morrison, J M, Jr	Soundstrom, Awid B	York, W H
*Mott, Thos J	Spiking, W D	Zacharias, A

† Signifies death by fever. * Signifies sickness by fever.

Total number of members, 282.

IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES JAQUELIN DANIEL.

BORN

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.,

AUGUST 14, 1830.

DIED

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA,

OCTOBER 2, 1888,

AGED 58 YEARS, 1 MONTH AND 18 DAYS.

He was a member of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association,
its President, and ex-officio a member and Chairman of
its Executive Committee, which positions he
filled at the time of his decease.

WHEREAS, In God's wise Providence, the President of this Association, Col. J. J. Daniel has passed to his rest; and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our appreciation of him as a man, in whose heart the sufferings of his fellow-man always found response, and as an officer, devoted to his duty, always considerate and patient, be it

Resolved, That we place on record our appreciation of his worth, gentleness and urbanity. A nobler man, a more devoted servant, or a purer and more unblemished spirit has not come among us. He was a man among men—firm but gentle, faithful and true, loving, honest, courteous and manly. He died as he had lived, a martyr to his love for his fellows, a true Christian gentleman, exemplifying his teachings by his life. Rich and poor, young and old, widow, orphan and stranger, called him friend. In the decease of our honored president we have lost, one and all, a loving director, a strong, sustaining spirit, and a large-minded guide.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow of our late president.

RT. REV. E. G. WEED,
REV. W. J. KENNY,
P. E. McMURRAY,
REV. W. H. DODGE,
D. W. ONLEY,
D. T. GEROW,
J. C. GREELEY,
Committee on Resolutions.

These resolutions, signed by the Special Committee, were, on the 5th day of October, 1888, read before and approved by the Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

IN MEMORIAM.

HENRY A. L'ENGLE.

BORN

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA,
JANUARY 23, 1850.

DIED

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA,
SEPTEMBER 14, 1888,
AGED 38 YEARS, 7 MONTHS AND 21 DAYS.

He was a member of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association,
its Treasurer, one of its Executive Committee, and Chairman
of the Committee on Sanitation, all of which positions
he filled at the time of his decease.

WHEREAS, In the Providence of Almighty God, on the 14th day of September, 1888, Henry A. L'Engle, a member of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, its Treasurer, and one of this Executive Committee, was removed by death; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting that we pause, even in the valley of the shadow of death, to reverently pay our mournful tribute of love and respect to our fallen comrade, who, at the call of duty, devoted his entire mental and physical energies to the aid of his fellow-citizens, and has now freely given his life that others might live; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Executive Committee, by the death of Henry A. L'Engle, has lost the services of a man of comprehensive mind, tender heart, practical executive ability and absolute unselfish devotion to its work.

Resolved, That we sorrowfully tender to his bereaved relatives our sincere condolence and sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Executive Committee, and an engrossed copy, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary, be given the family of the deceased.

CHAS. S. ADAMS,
J. M. SCHUMACHER, "
P. E. McMURRAY,
Committee.

The above resolutions, signed by the members of the Special Committee, were, on September 17, 1888, read before and approved by the Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHARLES G. ELLIOTT.

BORN
IN SWEDEN,
FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

DIED
AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA,
SEPTEMBER 22, 1888,
AGED 46 YEARS, 7 MONTHS AND 11 DAYS.

He was a member of the Jacksonville Auxilliary Sanitary Association,
one of its Executive Committee, and a member of the
Committee on Claims, all of which positions he
filled at the time of his decease.

WHEREAS, In the Providence of Almighty God, Charles G. Elliott died in this city of Jacksonville on the 22d day of September, 1888; and

WHEREAS, The late Charles G. Elliott was a valued member of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, and one of its most active Executive Committee; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Executive Committee has lost, by the death of Mr. Elliott, an unostentatious and earnest laborer in the work of this committee, who, forgetful of self, modestly accepted the positions of trust designated, and died in the faithful performance of the duties confided to him.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this committee be tendered to the sorrowing relatives of Mr. Elliott in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Executive Committee, and an engrossed copy be sent to the immediate family of the deceased.

P. E. McMURRAY,
J. M. SCHUMACHER,
CHARLES S. ADAMS,
Committee.

The above resolutions were, on the 27th of September, 1888, read before and approved by the Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES M. FAIRLIE.

BORN

AT STRATHBLANE, STIRLINGSHIRE, SCOTLAND,

APRIL 23, 1845.

DIED

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA,

OCTOBER 16, 1888,

AGED 43 YEARS, 5 MONTHS AND 23 DAYS.

He was a member of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association,
and its Corresponding Secretary, which position he
filled at the time of his decease.

WHEREAS, In the Providence of Almighty God, James M. Fairlie, the Corresponding Secretary of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, died on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1888: and

WHEREAS, We, his comrades, wish to testify not only to our individual loss, but to note the additional vacancy left by his decease in the organization of which he was one of the promoters and officers; be it

Resolved, That we have lost an able, conscientious and valuable citizen, who completed a life of willing service in matters of a public nature, in which his assistance was demanded and freely rendered, by giving his life to the work we are left to finish; be it

Resolved, The terrible ordeal we are passing through has brought us all into closer relationship and better acquaintance, and we sadly tender the relatives of our deceased friend, and especially his bereft children, our sympathy, with a keen sense of their loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records and a copy be sent to the immediate family.

J. C. GREELEY,
P. E. McMURRAY,
CHARLES S. ADAMS,
Committee.

These resolutions, signed by the Special Committee, were, on the 22d day of October, read before and approved by the Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

CASH DONATIONS.

ALABAMA.

ANNISTON:

Cumberland Presbyt'n Chr'h	\$18.50	
Nunnald, J H	18.70	
	-----	\$37.20

BESSEMER:

Bessemer Land & Impr't Co.	5.00	
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BIRMINGHAM:

Birming. Lodge 368, I.O.B.B.	10.00	
B P O Elks	50.00	
Enslee Furnace Employees..	200.00	
Hirschen, A A	30.00	
Perrin, H W	6.50	
Quigley, E P	20.00	
Quigley, Mrs Fannie E.	25.00	
Royster Provision Co.	600.00	
	-----	941.50

BREWTON:

Citizens, per F C Rankin.....	96.26	
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DANVILLE:

Citizens, per Sam Blackwell..	34.00	
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FORT DEPOSIT:

Citizens, per Hayneville, "Ex- aminer"	32.15	
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HAYNEVILLE:

"Examiner"	2.50	
Mushat, Mrs J P	1.00	
Schwabacher, Mrs H	1.50	
	-----	5.00

HUNTSVILLE:

Campbell, R G	2.50	
Citizens, per J W Newman...	110.00	
Episcopal Sunday-School	11.10	
	-----	123.60

JAMES:

Proceeds of Young People's Entertainment	21.00	
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LAFAYETTE:

Citizens, per S P Green.....	53.00	
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LIVINGSTON:

Citizens, per J L Parker.....	53.00	
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MARION:

Selma Baptist Church.....	62.40	
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MONTGOMERY:

Carey, W. A.	\$ 9.50	
Citizens, per W A Carr and J D Beal	304.50	
Citizens, per Josiah Morris & Co.	466.65	
Citizens, per First Nat Bank	64.00	
Hardway, Master Jimmy...	3.30	
	-----	848.85

OPELIKA:

Citizens, per Bank of Opelika	50.70	
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OXFORD:

Draper, J D	1.25	
Oxford Baptist Church	38.00	
	-----	\$ 39.25

PRATTVILLE:

Citizens, per Josiah Morris & Co	200.00	
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SELMA:

"Advance Ledger"	25.00	
Bloch, J	5.00	
Central Oil Co.	10.00	
Christian Church	13.00	
Citizens, per Wm S Monk...	136.00	
Commercial Bank	25.00	
Congregation Mish Kam Is- rael	85.00	
Dunless, W D	5.00	
Employees of H. C. Keible & Co.	13.00	
Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society	40.00	
Pleasant Hill Baptist S S...	7.75	
Wooley, A C	5.00	
	-----	369.75

SHEFFIELD:

Woodson, Chas D, First Na- tional Bank	25.00	
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TALLADEGA:

First Baptist Church S S....	10.00	
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TROY:

Citizens, per Farmers and Merchants Bank	7.75	
Citizens, per Fox Henderson	100.00	
	-----	107.75

WETUMKA:

Hohenberg, Miss Emma...	2.00	
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Total	-----	\$3,117.41
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ARKANSAS.

EUREKA SPRINGS:

Pine St M E Church, per H J Baron.....	\$ 4.25
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FORT SMITH:

Citizens, per Mayor S A Williams.....	124.25
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HOT SPRINGS:

Baseball Club.....	6.00
Cain, L D.....	4.00
Citizens, per Charles Garrett & Co.....	22.00
	32.00

LITTLE ROCK:

Christian Church, per Rev T G Shelton.....	66.35
Citizens, per Mayor W G Whipple.....	156.00
First Congregational Church.....	13.00
McCarthy Light Guards.....	607.00
	842.35

OZARK:

M E Sunday-School, per W B Canaster.....	8.20
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PINE BLUFF:

Machinists.....	47.00
Total.....	\$1,058.05

CALIFORNIA.

CORONADO:

Waiters' Musical Hotel de Coronado.....	\$38.00
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FRESNO:

Baume, J W.....	1.00
Beckwith, R E.....	2.00
Beckwith, Mrs R E.....	2.00
Beckwith, Rose.....	2.00
Bennett, W J.....	1.00
Bone, J W.....	1.00
Brown, J S.....	1.00
Cash, four Items.....	1.70
Chaddock, E G.....	1.00
Colson, H D.....	1.00
Elliott & Taylor.....	1.00
First National Bank.....	10.00
Freeman, Dr E.....	1.00
Freeman, Geo E.....	1.00
Fresno Loan and Savings Bank.....	10.00
Gilmour, E.....	1.00
Griffith, W G.....	1.00
Gundelfinger, L.....	2.00
Haber, W P.....	10.00
Holmes, John M.....	1.00
Native Sons of the Golden West.....	10.00
Noble, Mrs D.....	1.00

FRESNO—Continued.

Platt, S L.....	\$ 1.00
Seever, C W.....	1.00
Shanklin, J W.....	1.00
Starratt, Wm.....	1.00
Thayer, A E.....	1.00
Wiener, A J.....	1.00
Winchell, E C.....	5.00
Yost, H.....	1.00
	74.70

LOS ANGELES:

Citizens, per Times-Union...	7.00
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SAN DIEGO:

Citizens, per Warren Wilson	302.15
Total.....	\$421 85

COLORADO.

CENTRAL CITY:

Citizens, per B E Seymour...	\$15.00
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DENVER:

Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, per Mayor Lee.....	855.50
Citizens, per Mayor Wm Scott Lee.....	377.80
Real Estate Exchange, per Mayor Lee.....	177.00
Real Estate Exchange, per Union Bank.....	70.00
Union Bank, per R W Woodbury.....	50.00
	1,530.30

GREELEY:

Courier Warren.....	50.00
Total.....	\$1,595.30

CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY:

Florida Rolling Exposition, W S Webb.....	\$9.00
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HARTFORD:

Citizens, per Mayor John G Root.....	125.00
Citizens, per "Courant".....	584.10
Dennis, Rodney.....	25.00
Jewell Belting Co.....	100.00
	834.10

LITTLEFIELD:

Citizens, per Mrs B Keith....	77.00
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MERIDEN:

Florida Rolling Exposition..	24.00
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MIDDLEFIELD:

Terrill, W E.....	15.00
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CONNECTICUT—Continued.

MIDDLETOWN:

Bunce, Jas H.....	\$ 20.00
Cash (four items).....	13.00
Churchill, Homer.....	10.00
Douglass, W B.....	20.00
Exhibit of Mrs Bell.....	12.00
Hotchkiss, Fred.....	10.00
Jackson & Co, C E.....	10.00
J E H.....	20.00
Middlesex Banking Co.....	25.00
Stroud, E.....	5.00
Western Union Tel Operators	5.00
Wilcox, Wm W.....	10.00
	<hr/>
	160.00

NEW BRITAIN:

Cash.....	5.00
Herald Publishing Co.....	107.79
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	112.79

NEW HARTFORD:

Sunday-School Collections...	20.00
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NEW HAVEN:

Bradley, A S.....	2.00
Chamber of Commerce.....	1,163.45
Citizens, per Mayor A S York	923.00
New Haven Machinery Co...	40.00
Wurts, John.....	50.00
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	2,178.45

NEW LONDON:

Bentley, A J.....	40.00
Citizens, per Gen G W Bentley.....	1,652.01
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	1,692.01

NORWICH:

Citizens, per N Y Committee	524.35
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PORTLAND:

Methodist Episcopal Church	33.00
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PUTNAM:

Citizens, per H O Dale.....	27.00
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WILLIMANTIC:

Citizens, per Fred Roges....	21.50
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Total.....	\$5,728.20
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DAKOTA.

ELLENDALÉ:

Austin, James M.....	\$2.00
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FARGO:

Morton & Morris.....	25.00
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SIOUX FALLS:

Fairhead, J S, and Friends..	11.00
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Total.....	\$38.00
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DELAWARE.

MIDDLETOWN:

First Presbyterian Church..	\$3.00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON:

Baseball game bet. Thatcher Primrose and West Min-strels and Post Employees.	\$410.55
Breck, Jacob, Treasurer.....	2.00
Brown, Mabel (a little girl).	40
Call, Senator Wilkinson.....	25.00
Choate, C.....	2.00
Citizens, per Wash "Post".....	420.05
Citizens, per "Evening Star".....	1,533.96
Cleveland, Grover, Pres U S.	200.00
Cockrell, Geo W.....	50.00
Corbet & Norris, Kellogg Building.....	5.00
Dougherty, C. Congressman.	25.00
F J G.....	1.00
George, Senator.....	10.00
Johnson, I Harrison.....	5.00
Johnson, M E.....	30.00
Ladies of Treas Dept, per Gen F E Spinner.....	20.00
Lowndes, James.....	5.00
Mathews, W B.....	400.00
Officers and Employees U S Coast & Geodetic Surveys.	123.00
Painazo, Prof.....	50
Paseo, Senator. Samuel.....	25.00
Postoffice Dept Employees, per Jas Roy, Clk Clerk.....	516.19
Ruby, Philip R.....	10.00
Sachs & Co.....	25.00
Unknown.....	3.00
Unknown, per "Post".....	2.00
Unknown, per Room No 70.....	1.00
Washington "Post".....	50.00
Wash. "Post" Employees.....	5.00
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Total.....	\$3,913.36

FLORIDA.

ALTAMONTE:

Fuller, R D.....	\$5.00
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APALACHICOLA:

Grady & Co, J E.....	28.15
Ruge & Son, H.....	25.00
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	\$53.15

ARCHER:

Bauknight, C W.....	5.00
Bauknight, F G.....	5.00
Blitch, G U.....	1.00
Curry, E C.....	1.00
Fleming, John T.....	5.00
Geiger, W A.....	5.00
Jackson, Mrs W L.....	5.00
	<hr/>
	27.00

FLORIDA—Continued.

BARTOW:	
Winston, R H.....	\$ 1.00
BOSTWICK:	
Davis & Webster.....	10 00
BROOKSVILLE:	
Preston, J M C.....	10.00
•CEDAR KEY:	
Anderson, W H.....	3 00
•CITY POINT:	
Citizens, per A Wm Cockrell, Jr.....	15.00
•COCOA:	
Herron, L A.....	5.00
DAYTONA:	
First Congregational Church.....	3.50
Hand, H P.....	25.00
McManus, J B.....	10.00
Rogers, T R, per "Times- Union".....	5.00
Woolsey, B B.....	10.00
	33.50
DELAND:	
Citizens, per Mayor F S Goodrich.....	71.75
Dellisell, D W.....	2 00
Goodrich, Fred S.....	20.00
Knapp, Mrs Wm.....	5.00
	98.75
ENTERPRISE:	
Citizens.....	60 00
EUSTIS:	
Broom Brigade, per Bishop Bros.....	48.10
FERNANDINA:	
Hoyt, F W.....	25 00
GEORGETOWN:	
Collections by Master Victor and Miss Ethel Jacobs.....	6 70
Thorne, Mr and Mrs G H.....	10.00
Warr, Aaron.....	10.00
	26.70
GREEN COVE SPRINGS:	
Borden, John G.....	50 00
Browdy, R A.....	5 00
	55.00
JACKSONVILLE:	
Ambler, D G.....	100.00
Armour & Co.....	500 00
Bailey, Martin.....	5 00
Baker, Judge, James M.....	100.00
Baldwin, Dr A S.....	100.00
Barrs, J M.....	25 00
Bassnett, A D.....	100.00
Baxter, Thomas.....	100 00
Baya, H T.....	25 00

JACKSONVILLE—Continued.

Bean, E.....	\$25.00
Belling, D S D.....	5.00
Benedict, C B.....	100.00
Bettelini, F.....	50.00
Bingham, D.....	5 00
Bisbee, H.....	25 00
Bisbee, W A.....	20.00
Bours, W A.....	25.00
Bradford, W A.....	5 00
Burbridge, J Q.....	100.00
Bushnell, J W.....	10.00
Byrne, Wm.....	50.00
Cadwallader, Rev J.....	10 00
Campbell, A B.....	50.00
Campbell, J R.....	100.00
Cash.....	5 00
Cashen, T V.....	25 00
Christie, Joseph B.....	5 00
Chute, Richard.....	10.00
Citizens Gas and Electric Co.....	50.00
Clark, H W.....	10.00
Clark, John.....	50.00
Clark, Son & Co, John.....	50.00
Clark & Loftus.....	25.00
Cleveland & Son.....	50 00
Clyde & Co, Wm P.....	500.00
Cockrell & Son, A W.....	25.00
Cohen Bros.....	500 00
Collins, C C.....	10 00
Coniff, John.....	10.00
Cooper, C M.....	25.00
Cooper, John C.....	25 00
Crowley, D G, Agent.....	100.00
Dallam, Mr.....	1 00
Dalton, Edward B.....	25.00
Daniel, Dr R P.....	50 00
Davidson, Capt W M.....	25.00
Davis, Dr G W.....	50.00
Dawkins, Crosby.....	10 00
DeBary Line Steamers.....	100 00
DeCottes, Geo A.....	10.50
Doggett & Buckman.....	25 50
Drew, Sr, Columbus.....	10.00
Drew, Dr C.....	10.00
Drew & Hazeltine.....	50.00
Drew, W W.....	50 00
Drtina, J E.....	15 00
Durkee, Major J H.....	50 00
Duval Co. Commissioners.....	3000.00
Duval, H R.....	100.00
Dzialynski, M A.....	10.00
Ely, H S.....	25.00
Fairhead, Strawn & Co.....	25.00
Fitzgerald, Capt J W.....	35.00
Foster, Geo R.....	25.00
Foster & Co, Geo R.....	50.00
Foster, Mrs Mary.....	10.00
Fleming & Daniel.....	50 00
Fletcher, E H.....	50 00
Friend.....	1 00
Fries, A.....	4.00
Gee, Elisha.....	4.50
Geo F Drew Hardware Co.....	50.00
Gibbens, T D.....	10.00
Gillen, E W.....	10.00
Glenn, Geo P.....	5 00
Greenleaf & Crosby.....	50.00
Gregor, I.....	10.00
Hallowes, Mrs C M.....	10 00
Hardee, G S.....	25.00
Hart, Col J E.....	100.00
Hazeltine, C B.....	50.00
Hildebrandt, J.....	25.00

JACKSONVILLE—Continued.

Holmes, Geo O, Agent.....	\$ 50.00
Holmes, J D.....	5.00
Holmes, J L.....	5.00
Houston, Sam.....	10.00
Hubbard & Co, S B.....	100.00
Hull, N A.....	5.00
Hunter, Dexter.....	50.00
Inglis, John L.....	100.00
Itjen, W H.....	15.00
Ives, A M.....	25.00
Jackson, Mrs E J.....	10.00
James, Wm.....	10.00
Jones, Robt H.....	10.00
Keene, O L.....	5.00
Knapp, O P.....	5.00
Kohn, Furehgott & Co.....	50.00
L'Engle, F F.....	50.00
L'Engle, Henry A.....	25.00
L'Engle, Porcher.....	10.00
Leon, A K.....	10.00
Leslie, J A.....	10.00
Livingston, C O.....	10.00
McAllister, W H.....	2.00
McDuff & Co, A G.....	79.25
McLaughlin, Miss F.....	10.00
McLaughlin, Major R.....	50.00
McNerny, T F.....	35.00
McQuaid, P.....	50.00
MacDuff, W A.....	50.00
Marvin, Chas.....	20.00
Marvin, Jas L.....	29.00
Marx Bros.....	5.00
Marzyck, J.....	10.00
Mason, A B.....	110.00
Mason, Harry.....	50.00
Merrill & Stevens Eng. Co.....	25.00
Meyer & Muller.....	100.00
Mitchell, Mrs Alexander.....	500.00
Mulford, E A.....	25.00
Mumby, Stockton & Knight.....	50.00
Murphy, T.....	10.00
Murphy, Mrs T.....	5.00
Myers, Sigo.....	100.00
Norton, J H.....	50.00
Orvis, F H.....	100.00
Paine, Jas H.....	10.00
Papy, F B.....	25.00
Pearce, C G.....	10.00
Pontier, C E.....	10.00
Queens Ins Co of England.....	50.00
Randall, E M.....	25.00
Reed, A M.....	50.00
Rice, M C.....	25.00
Rich, Mrs C F.....	5.00
Robertson, C C.....	10.00
Robinson, F M.....	25.00
Robinson, Dr Hy.....	25.00
Roby, T W.....	10.00
Rogers & Co, C B.....	50.00
Russell, A J.....	5.00
Russell, J K.....	100.00
Sabal, Dr E F.....	50.00
Sabel Bros.....	10.00
Schumacher, J M.....	50.00
Sims, R W.....	20.00
Smith & Frazier.....	50.00
So. Savings & Trust Co.....	25.00
Spinner, Gen F E.....	50.00
Sproull, Rev A.....	10.00
State Bank of Florida.....	100.00
Stein, L.....	11.00
Stockton, J N C.....	50.00

JACKSONVILLE—Continued.

Stockton, Telfair.....	\$50.00
Taliaferro, James P.....	50.00
Tischler, P.....	25.00
Tysen, J R.....	50.00
Walker, Col Whitfield.....	10.00
Walsh, T B.....	10.00
Walter, P.....	25.00
Walzer, R.....	25.00
Webb, Wanton S.....	10.00
Weiman, G R.....	5.00
Wightman, W S.....	50.00
Williams, Arthur T.....	10.00
Wilson, Capt Geo C.....	20.00
Wilson & Hunting.....	100.00
Wilson & Parker.....	15.00
Witschen, J D.....	25.00
Wright, Geo H.....	10.00
Young, Maj W B.....	50.00
<hr/> 10,762.25	

JASPER:

Unknown.....	5.00
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JUPITER:

Allen, Dwight A.....	5.00
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KEY WEST:

Base Ball League.....	4.25
Citizens.....	458.05
Pendleton, C B.....	4.00
Tift, A F.....	100.00
Wade, M.....	5.00
<hr/> 561.30	

KING'S FERRY:

Davis & Bro, L A.....	33.59
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KISSIMMEE:

Citizens, per Kissimmee City Bank.....	80.00
Katz, M.....	5.00
<hr/> 85.00	

LAKE MAITLAND:

Citizens, per Wm B Jackson, Mayor.....	25.00
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LEESBURG:

Venable, N E.....	10.00
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LIVE OAK:

Citizens, per G Potsdamer...	43.50
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MADISON:

Madison County Grand Jury.....	8.25
Randall, Theodore.....	5.19
<hr/> 13.44	

MARIANNA:

Citizens, per Mayor Henry Brash.....	84.00
Poor Church, A, per R D Burrows.....	6.50
<hr/> 90.50	

MORELAND:

Hogg, Benj.....	5.00
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NEW SMYRNA:

Ladies' Congregational Society.....	28.80
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FLORIDA—Continued.

OCALA:

Agnew & Co, E W	\$ 50.00
Bettinger, C L	10.00
Delouest, Ed.	10.00
Rheinauer & Bro, Chas.	10.00
Wilson, Geo W	100.00

180.00

ORANGE BEND:

Lovell, G V	10.00
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ORLANDO:

Citizens, per Daily Record	378.25
Jacocks, C W	2.50

380.75

ORMOND:

Murray, L M	10.00
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OSTEEN:

Citizens, per E A Osteen & Son	13.00
Osteen & Son, E A	5.00

18.00

PABLO BEACH:

Suskind, E	5.00
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PALM BEACH:

Beersford Bros	20.00
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PANAMA:

Elkins	1.00
Wood	1.00

2.00

PENSACOLA:

Chipley, W D	50.00
Citizens, per L P. Knowles	456.45
Haygood, T R	1.00
Mallory, Mr	5.00
Mallory, S R	25.00
Pasttime & Duke Baseball Club	111.75

649.20

PICOLATA:

Armstrong, J M	20.00
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PILOT TOWN:

Anno, J W	2.00
Bee, I	1.00
Brown, Joe	.25
Bryan, J A	2.00
Falany, James	1.00
Furgerson, Capt	1.00
Furgerson, S S	.50
Gilbert, G W	5.00
Harris, Jacob	.50
Holmes, Chas	5.00
Houston, E O	2.00
Houston, Spencer	2.00
Jackson, Samuel	1.00
Johnson, C W	1.00
Johnson, E H	1.00
Johnson, Mrs John	1.00
Lamee, F W	1.00
Lamee, J I	1.00
Lamee, Wm S	1.00
Latimore, R H	2.00
Sanalers, Reaney	1.00

PILOT TOWN -Continued.

Sargent, Alexander	\$.50
Spencer, C A	1.00
Spencer, C B	1.00
Stinson, J H	1.00
Stuart, John	5.00
Tonney, Louis	.50
Wilson, Charles	1.00

42.25

QUINCY:

Citizens, per "Times-Union"	109.00
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RIVER JUNCTION:

Clark and family, E M	5.00
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ROCKLEDGE:

Williams, H S	10.00
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SANDERSON:

Pons, F J	15.00
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SANFORD:

Citizens, per First National Bank	105.50
Ladies' Entertainment	119.10

224.60

SAN MATEO:

Bishop, P B	25.00
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ST. AUGUSTINE:

African M E Church	6.50
Citizens	50.00
St. Augustine Guards, per Wm Moody	25.00

81.50

STARKE:

Gaskin, J L	10.00
Unknown	2.00

12.00

SYLVAN LAKE:

Wilson, Thomas E	10.00
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TALLAHASSEE:

Citizens, per W A McIntosh	84.30
"Floridian" office	17.00
Gamble, James B	20.00
Lewis & Son, B C	100.00
Lewis, Miss Lilla	25.00
Lewis, Mary S	20.00
Lewis, Mrs Sarah S	25.00
Lockie, J S	10.00
Maxwell, A E	25.00
M'Ginnis, R A	5.00
Mitchell, Judge, H L	50.00
Perry, Gov E A	100.00
Raney, Judge, G P	25.00
Wombwell, L B	25.00

531.30

TAMPA:

Holt, E B	5.00
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TAVARES:

Fuller M A	25.00
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THONOTOSASSA:

Weed, E H	3.25
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FLORIDA—Continued.

TITUSVILLE:	
Citizens, per J H Smith.....	\$ 250.00
WALDO:	
Pettit, N C.....	10.00
WILDWOOD:	
Robinson, Miss Mattie A....	5.00
WINTER PARK:	
Cashen, J T.....	.25
Young People's Society, Congregational Church.....	7.00
	7.25
WOODLAWN:	
Brown, Mrs E D.....	5.00
Total	\$14,835.68

GEORGIA.

ACKWORTH:	
Literary Club.....	\$60.05
Rawson, Mrs S M.....	7.00
Sunday-School.....	7.35
	74.40
ALBANY:	
Citizens, per McIntosh & Davis.....	50.00
Citizens, per Daniel Mayer..	128.50
	178.50
AMERICUS:	
Citizens, per J E Sullivan....	70.25
ATHENS:	
Cheney, F W.....	5.00
Girchin, Dr John.....	5.00
Hodgson, E R.....	51.00
Israelites.....	55.75
King's Daughters.....	15.00
Young Men's Entertainment	57.40
	189.15
ATLANTA:	
Aker & Bros.....	10.00
Arnold, Carlton & McCord..	25.00
Atlanta Paper Co.....	50.00
Black, G P.....	5.00
Brannon Bros.....	5.00
Broomhead, A W.....	5.00
Broomhead, J S.....	5.00
Brown & King.....	5.00
Capital City Bank and Employees.....	70.00
Cash.....	5.00
Chamber of Commerce.....	500.00
Citizens, per "Constitution".	582.25
Coolidge & Bro, F J.....	5.00
Dickey, Jas L.....	5.00
Dickey, John R.....	10.00
Everett & Co, G B.....	25.00
Frazier, J D.....	5.00
Hart, S H.....	5.00
Hawkes, A D.....	20.00
King Hardware Co.....	10.00

ATLANTA—Continued.

Kinny & Jones.....	\$5.00
Kreth, Kalford.....	5.00
Lewis, H.....	5.00
Lewis, T S.....	10.00
Lowry, Robt J.....	10.00
Maddox, J J & J E.....	10.00
Mickelberry & McLendon....	10.00
Morris & Murphy.....	10.00
Morse, W A.....	100.00
Parsley, O G.....	10.00
Phoenix Insurance Co.....	250.00
Piedmont Air Line Employees	34.00
Powell Bros & Co, J J.....	10.00
Scott & Co, W M.....	10.00
Smith, Jos.....	10.00
Spence, M W.....	10.00
Stokes, John W.....	5.00
Wellhouse & Sons.....	25.00
Williams, W S.....	5.00
Wynn, J O.....	5.00
Zackry, W J.....	5.00
	1,896.25

AUGUSTA:

Central RR. and Banking Co	370.00
Citizens per Ga. RR. & Bank Co	128.00
Citizens, per J W Corrielle...	500.00
Unknown.....	1.50
	999.50

BAINBRIDGE:

Citizens, per J R Babbitt....	66.00
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BELTON:

Walker, H H.....	2.00
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BLAKELY:

Friends of R B Taylor.....	35.00
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BROWNWOOD:

Citizens.....	21.65
Citizens, per J J Hill.....	3.20
	24.85

BRUNSWICK:

Citizens, per W B Cohen....	154.00
Citizens, per E A Nilson....	250.00
Citizens, per "Morning News"	42.00
Prince, Miss.....	5.00
	451.00

CAMILLA:

M E Church, South.....	14.40
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CARROLLTON:

Citizens, per S J Brown.....	38.15
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CARTERSVILLE:

Milan, J C.....	3.00
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CHIPLEY:

Y M C A.....	8.65
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COLUMBUS:

Board of Trade.....	500.00
Citizens, per Chas E Estes...	376.35
Colored Second Presb't'n S S	2.10
	878.45

GEORGIA—Continued.

EASTMAN:

Citizens, per "Dodge Co Journal"	\$ 54.25
Pendleton, W W	1.00

FORSYTH:

Baptist Church, per W B Ainos	50.00
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FORT GAINES:

Shove, C B	5.00
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FORT VALLEY:

Citizens, per Grey Bros	63.75
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GREENSBORO:

Citizens, per J F Hall	24.10
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HAMILTON:

Unknown	1.50
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HAWKINSVILLE:

Citizens, per J O Jells, Jr	100.00
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LA GRANGE:

Citizens, per W L Fleming	73.75
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LUMPKIN:

Hickey, E T	5.00
Pearson, E P	36.75

MACON:

Board of Trade, per Ben C Smith	1000.00
Central Georgia Bank	25.00
Citizens, per E G Ferguson	70.25
E T, V and G Ry Shopmen	25.00
Exchange Bank	10.00
First Street Methodist Ch'ch	58.57
Hardeman, Isaac	15.00
Holt, Miss Annie, proceeds of elocution class in Vineville	41.00
King's Daughters	30.00
Troy, Thos W	25.00

MARIETTA:

Citizens, per Mayor F W Glover	130.20
Citizens, per "Journal"	19.05
Fox, W H	5.00
Myers, Major Henry	10.00

MILLEDGEVILLE:

Powell, Dr T O	1.00
St. Cecilia Musical Club, concert proceeds	51.60

NEWMAN:

Mechanics' Cornet Band, concert proceeds	103.00
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NORCROSS:

A young lady	20.00
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OGLETHORPE:

Cash	\$.50
Coogle, D P	1.00
Johnson, W C	1.00
Keen, C R	5.00
Kelso, D	10.00
Promiscuous	3.75
Stewart, W H	1.00
Taylor, Q Z	1.00
Topley, S T	2.00
Willis, W H	5.00
Williams, J R	1.00

OWENS FERRY:

Biddle, J K	25.00
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PALMETTO:

Relief	2.00
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QUITMAN:

Citizens, per Mayor Geo W Averett	104.75
Hickory Head Baptist Ch'ch	38.00

ROME:

Batty, H H	50.00
"Tribune" Relief Fund, per J T Graves	340.00

SAVANNAH:

Aveilhe, A A	10.00
Base Ball Game, Wilson's Minstrels and Handy B B Club	74.20
Blum, Henry	25.00
Byck & Selig	10.00
Cash	5.00
Central R R & Ocean S S Co	1000.00
Citizens, per Sigo Myers	79.60
Comer & Co, H M	50.00
Cotton Exchange, per E F Bryan	1000.00
Dancy, D Y	25.00
Davis Bros	5.00
Douglas & Co, John A	5.00
Doyfe, M J	10.00
Dub, B	10.00
Duckworth, Turner & Co	50.00
Eckman & Vetsburg	25.00
Eckstein & Co, Gustave	25.00
Ehrlich & Bro, A	25.00
Einstein & Lehman	10.00
Epstein & Bro, L	25.00
Epstein & Wannbacher	10.00
Estill, J H, Prop "News"	100.00
Falk & Sons, A	20.00
Farley, F M	25.00
First African Baptist Church	25.00
Flannery & Co, John	50.00
Fleming Bros	10.00
Frank & Co	25.00
Fretwell & Nichols	10.00
Garnett, Stubbs & Co	50.00
Garrard & Meldrin	25.00
Gazan, Levi J	5.00
Gordon & Co, W W	100.00
Grady, De Letre & Co	20.00
Green, E M	50.00
Guckenheimer & Son, S	100.00
Haas, Isaac G	10.00
Haines, Col H S	50.00
Herman & Kayton	50.00

SAVANNAH—Continued.

Hexter & Kohn.....	\$ 5.00
Hibernian Society.....	100.00
King's Daughters.....	10.00
Leffler, A.....	20.00
Lester & Ravenel.....	25.00
Levy & Bro, B H.....	10.00
Lippman Bros.....	15.00
Livingston, H H, per "Times".....	20.15
Lovell & Latimore.....	10.00
Lovell & Sons, Edward.....	20.00
Maclean & Co, M.....	50.00
Meinhard Bros & Co.....	350.00
Mell & Co, W B.....	10.00
Mendel & Deitsch.....	10.00
Menelaus, C.....	25.00
Miller, A J.....	5.00
Minnis & Son, A.....	50.00
Mohr Bros.....	10.00
Montague & Co, C L.....	25.00
Myers & Bro, H.....	100.00
Myers, Le Roy.....	50.00
Palmer Bros.....	20.00
Pferdininges, Preyer & Co.....	52.42
Plant, H B Press S, F & W Ry.....	1,000.00
Ralli Bros.....	50.00
Rieser & Stern.....	20.00
Rosenheim & Co, Joseph.....	10.00
Savannah Benevolent Association.....	1,000.00
Schreiner, H L.....	5.00
Simpkins & Co, W D.....	25.00
Smith Bros.....	5.00
St Philip's African M E Ch'h.....	8.00
Strauss & Co.....	50.00
Stults, Chas E.....	15.00
Tiedeman & Bro, G W.....	10.00
Walhour & Rivers.....	5.00
Watson & Powers.....	10.00
Weed, Joseph D.....	25.00
West & Co, Thomas.....	5.00
Western Union Telegraph Co Employees.....	16.00
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6,455.37	
SPARTA:	
Citizens, per W H Silver.....	50.00
STINSON:	
Hunt, S A.....	1.00
Hunt, T M.....	1.00
Neal, Mrs Kate.....	2.00
Radcliffe, G W.....	5.00
Tigner, B F.....	4.00
Tigner, Mrs G.....	5.00
Trinity Sunday-School.....	20.00
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38.00	
TENNILLE:	
Citizens, per J W Smith.....	53.50
THOMASVILLE:	
Citizens, per Aldiman, Whid-	
ams Co.....	103.40
Citizens, per "Enterprise".....	100.00
Citizens, per J G Hopkins.....	157.56
Citizens, per T M McIntosh.....	127.50
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488.56	
TIFTON:	
Morgan & Reynolds.....	10.00
VILLA RICA:	
Citizens, per W B Candler....	23.25

WARM SPRINGS:

Dorr, J W.....	\$ 25.00
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WEST POINT:

Citizens, per T J Jennings,	
Jr, Mayor.....	85.30

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS:

Sunday-School, per B F Tig-	
ner.....	3.00

WINTERVILLE:

Citizens, per T A Harris.....	21.60
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\$14,828 90

ILLINOIS.

ANNA:

Citizens, per Mayor M V	
Evans.....	\$60 15

CAIRO:

Baseball Game, per John A	
Miller.....	265.60

CARLINSVILLE:

Proceeds Concert, Wm D	
Graham.....	73.25

CARMi:

First Presbyterian Church.....	14.57
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CHAMPAIGN:

Gardner, C G.....	5.00
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CHICAGO:

American Exchange National	
Bank.....	50.00
Atlas National Bank.....	25.00
Board of Trade, per George	
F Stone.....	3,677.50
Buehler, J.....	20.00
Chicago Branch "Red Cross".....	1,000.00
Chicago National Bank.....	100.00
Citizens, per "Inter-Ocean".....	366.17
Citizens, per Mayor Roche.....	555.00
Citizens, per "Tribune".....	505.25
Commercial National Bank..	50.00
Comstock, W C.....	100.00
Continental National Bank..	100.00
Corn Exchange Bank.....	50.00
Filsenthal, Gross & Miller..	25.00
First National Bank.....	250.00
Foreman Bros.....	25.00
Foreman, Gerhard.....	25.00
Fort Dearborn National Bank	
.....	25.00
Hair & Co, J F.....	25.00
Hemmelgan, H.....	100.00
Hibernian Banking Ass.....	25.00
Hide and Leather National	
Bank.....	25.00
Honne National Bank.....	25.00
Hoyt, Wm.....	36.00
Illinois Trust and Savings	
Bank.....	25.00
International Bank.....	25.00

CHICAGO—Continued.

Kean & Co, S A.....	\$ 25.00
Lane, W C.....	15.00
Leita, James.....	25.00
Master Painters' Association.....	50.00
Mayer & Son, L.....	20.00
Merchants Loan & Trust Co.....	100.00
Merchants National Bank.....	100.00
Metropolitan National Bank.....	100.00
National Bank of America.....	100.00
National Bank of Illinois.....	100.00
Northwestern National Bank.....	50.00
Porter Bros & Co.....	100.00
Prairie State National Bank.....	25.00
Republican and Commercial Travelers Visiting General Harrison.....	105.88
Schaffne & Co, H.....	25.00
Silvermann, L.....	25.00
Terrence, C E.....	1.00
Union National Bank.....	100.00
Union Trust Co.....	25.00
Wandell Bros.....	100.00
Ward, W C, per "Tribune".....	5.00
Webster & Comstock.....	5.00
	—————13436.80

EFFINGHAM:

Boys and Girls Collection.....	10.75
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ELGIN:

"Daily News," per A H Low- rie.....	16.00
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EVANSTOWN:

McDowell, Mrs Malcom.....	1.00
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FREEPORT:

First Presbyterian Church..	35.31
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HAMILTON:

Lane & Co, W B.....	3.50
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JOLIET:

Fergus, G E.....	55.00
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MURPHYSBOROUGH:

Duffenbach, P.....	6.10
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PALO:

Public Schools, per R W Burton.....	18.05
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PANA:

Davis, E J.....	25.00
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PEORIA:

Peoria Pottery Co.....	50.00
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QUINCY:

A Friend, per "Times- Union".....	2.00
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RAVENSWOOD:

Public Schools, per A V Ende	8.55
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ROCKFORD:

A Fireman.....	\$ 1.00
Ashton, Andrew.....	10.00
Barnes, W F and John.....	10.00
Barnum, Harris.....	5.00
Beattie, John.....	3.00
Blakeman, B.....	5.00
Brown, C W.....	2.00
Brown, H A.....	1.00
Brown, H S.....	2.00
Burr Bros.....	3.00
Carlton, Ingalls.....	5.00
Carrio, T W.....	1.00
Cash (three items).....	9.00
Casper, Harry.....	1.00
Catlin, Mrs Dr E P.....	5.00
Charity.....	1.00
Churchill, P P.....	2.00
Clemens, Mrs J E.....	5.00
Clifford, John.....	1.00
Cole & Day.....	2.00
Colton, A.....	2.00
Cutler, A E.....	2.00
Dawson, G H.....	1.00
Dorr, Miss Jessie.....	5.00
Dorr, Miss Marcia.....	5.00
Early, Mrs A D.....	2.00
Elmore, D A.....	5.00
Fairfield, W W.....	5.00
Fay, Lewis & Bro.....	1.00
Ferguson, D H.....	5.00
First Congregational Church	77.20
Friley, John M.....	1.00
Friedman, F.....	1.00
Friend.....	3.00
Frost, A H.....	1.00
Graham, John.....	1.00
Hanaford, Dr M L.....	1.00
Hinkley, James.....	1.00
Huggins, Mrs Geo.....	1.00
Hurd, Dr A E.....	2.00
Joyce, Henry.....	1.00
Keeler, Ed.....	2.00
Kellogg, Geo F.....	1.00
Kelly, Geo B.....	5.00
Kerr, Dr Thomas.....	5.00
King, Geo E.....	3.00
Knapp, Wm.....	2.00
Lake, John.....	5.00
Lamont, James.....	2.00
Lovell, W W.....	1.00
McAfee, Dr W D.....	2.00
McConnell, Miss Eliza.....	1.00
Mayer, Charles.....	2.00
Miller, Botsford & Co.....	10.00
Nevermind.....	1.00
Nordstrom, Gus.....	5.00
Norton, M A.....	5.00
O'Connor, Kate.....	3.00
Parnele, M S.....	2.00
Paterson, Mrs Frank W.....	1.00
Peterson, W C.....	1.00
Penfield, Mr and Mrs J G.....	5.00
Penfield, S F and G F.....	2.00
People's Bank.....	10.00
Peterson, Mrs Fred.....	1.00
Porter & Co, John R.....	2.00
Radecke, T F.....	1.00
Reynolds, Will.....	2.00
Richings, Dr Henry.....	2.00
Robertson, T D.....	25.00
Rockford Humane Society.....	5.00
Rockford Mitten Co., Em- ployes.....	33.35

ROCKFORD—Continued.

Rockford Register.....	\$ 10.00
Roper, Major.....	1.00
Sabin, Charles.....	2.00
Sanford, G A.....	10.00
Scott, Thos.....	2.00
Seoville, Mayor.....	2.00
Shedd, C F.....	2.00
Sherratt, John H.....	10.00
Silver Plate Co.....	5.00
Sine, Major J B.....	1.00
Spafford, A C.....	10.00
Stewart, D J.....	5.00
Stone, Horatio.....	5.00
Sullivan, John E.....	2.00
Sumner, E B.....	1.00
Swift, Dr H P.....	5.00
Sympathy.....	2.55
Talcott, W A.....	10.00
Talcott, Hon Walt.....	5.00
Taylor, H W.....	2.00
Two Seminary Girls.....	3.00
Waldo, H H.....	1.00
Weldon, Mrs Capt.....	1.00
Wheat, Fred.....	1.00
Williams, Miss A H.....	1.00
Woodruff, E L.....	5.00
Woodruff, Gilbert.....	10.00
Wunder, George.....	5.00
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	464.10

SANDWICH:

Sandwich Mfg Co.....	5.00
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SHELDON:

Sheppard, S W.....	1.00
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Total..... \$14,556.73

INDIANA.

BRAZIL:

Brazil & Continental Lodge, F & A M.....	\$25.00
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EMMETSBURG:

Hunter, Rev J J.....	1.00
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EVANSVILLE:

Business Men.....	100.00
Citizens, per S S Seantlin.....	32.66
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	132.66

FORT WAYNE:

Bond, J O.....	5.00
Pennington Machine Works.....	5.00
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	10.00

INDIANAPOLIS:

Atkins & Co. E C.....	5.00
Fletcher & Thomas.....	5.00
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	10.00

JEFFERSONVILLE:

Barnes, W L.....	20.00
Delahunt, John L.....	2.00
Donovan, P O.....	2.00
Jenkins, John A.....	1.00
Kehoe, M J.....	1.00
Patton Mfg Co, Employes.....	20.00
Peaceley, Chris.....	2.00
Smith, A W.....	2.00
Steeley, Eugene V.....	2.00
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	52.00

LAFAYETTE:

Second Presbyterian Church.....	\$97.10
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LA PORTE:

Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society.....	10.00
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MICHIGAN CITY:

Congregational Sunday Sch'l.....	38.17
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NEW ALBANY:

Citizens, per First National Bank.....	200.00
De Pauw, C W.....	50.00
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	250.00

PAOLI:

Bowles, L S.....	5.00
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SHELBYVILLE:

City Council.....	50.00
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TERRE HAUTE:

Hudnut Milling Co.....	100.00
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WARSAW:

Proceeds of Lottery.....	41.75
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Total..... \$ 822.68

IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS:

Rescue Fire Co, Ball, per Postmaster.....	\$95.30
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DAVENPORT:

Reed, J A.....	10.00
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DES MOINES:

Crosby, Mrs C S, N Y Com... ..	5.00
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KEOKUK:

Morse, W S.....	5.00
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McGREGOR:

Justus, John R.....	2.00
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MADISON:

Iowa Farming Tool Co.....	6.00
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SIOUX CITY:

Traveling men, per Geo P Perkins.....	70.25
Citizens.....	55.33
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	125.58

STATE CENTER:

Citizens, per V J Shipman...	43.35
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WINFIELD:

Presbyterian Church, per J B Butter.....	7.00
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Total..... 299.23

KANSAS.

DODGE CITY:	
Barker, C M.....	\$10.00
GARDEN CITY:	
Schreiner, Miss Lou.....	5.00
HIAWATHA:	
Morrill & James.....	25.00
HOLTON:	
Ladies' collections, per Hay-	
den & Hayden.....	81.25
Ladies' collections, per Hay-	
den & Hayden.....	4.00
PARSONS:	
Citizens, per Mayor G W	
Gabriel.....	15.50
WYANDOTTE:	
Citizens, per Miss Geo Pugh	68.50
Total.....	\$209.25

KENTUCKY.

BOWLING GREEN:	
Baptist Church, per "Cou-	
rier-Journal".....	\$36.75
Galloway, Jno M, per "Cou-	
rier-Journal".....	5.00
Thomas, F M, per "Courier-	
Journal".....	2.00
	43.75
BRANDENBURG:	
Citizens, per H C Rawlings..	20.00
CLOVERPORT:	
Citizens, per "Courier-	
Journal".....	22.60
COVINGTON:	
Citizens.....	419.05
" per J D Fay.....	19.00
	438.05
DANVILLE:	
Citizens, per "Kentucky	
Advocate".....	151.50
FLEMINGSBURG:	
Colored People, per David	
Wilson & Co.....	6.00
Collections by Mrs Henry	
Stuart Richings.....	62.00
	68.00
FRANKFORT:	
Citizens, per Mrs C E Mer-	
rill.....	173.00
City Employees, Roundabout.	10.00
Harris, J L & L E.....	5.00
Ladies' Concert Proceeds....	103.55
Taylor, Chas E.....	26.00
	317.55

FRANKLIN:

Knapp, Geo B.....	\$ 5.00
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GEORGETOWN:

Citizens, per Courier-Journal	123.00
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GLENDALE:

Methodist Church.....	15.00
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GRATZ:

Giles, H D.....	2.00
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GRAYSON:

Hill, Dr A F.....	21.50
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HARTFORD:

Walker, Miss Lula.....	5.00
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HENDERSON:

City Council, per Mayor	
Philip Sasseeen.....	150.00

HICKMAN:

Citizens, per Mayor R S Mer-	
rill.....	100.00

HUBER'S STATION:

Immanuel Church.....	12.21
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LEBANON:

Todd, J H.....	2.00
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LEXINGTON:

Broadway Christian Church.	43.87
Citizens, per G W Bosworth.	224.75
Citizens, per J H Shropshire	233.50
City Railway, 1 day's profit..	101.15
Lady, per A G Morgan.....	5.00
	608.27

LOUISVILLE:

Anderson & Nelson Distill-	
ing Co, The.....	10.00
Atherton Co, The J M.....	5.00
Bamberger, Bloom & Co.....	50.00
Bannon, Pat.....	20.00
Barkhouse Bros.....	10.00
Barrett, John G.....	20.00
Bartley, Johnson & Co.....	10.00
Bell, Jas E.....	5.00
Bell, J W.....	1.00
Bernheim Bros & Uri.....	10.00
Board of Trade, per J F	
Buckner.....	2000.00
Bonne Bros.....	10.00
Bourbon Stock Yard Co.....	20.00
Bourne, Harper & Co.....	25.00
Brannin, Horace C.....	5.00
Brooks & Gregory.....	10.00
Buchanan, Rowan.....	10.00
B W O.....	10.00
Byrne & Jeffries.....	10.00
Byrne, M.....	1.00
Cain, John S.....	10.00
Calaghan & Co, John.....	5.00
Caldwell, Ed N.....	10.00
Callahan & Sons.....	10.00
Campbell St Christian Ch'ch	17.00
Caruth, H C.....	10.00
Cash, (22 items).....	90.50
Cheatham, A B.....	5.00

LOUISVILLE—Continued.

Cheatham, Dr W H.....	\$5.00
Clark & Co, Jas A.....	5.00
Coldway, W G.....	5.00
Cornwall, Mrs Wm.....	10.00
"Courier-Journal".....	100.00
" " Employees.....	50.00
Cross, W O.....	3.00
C W H.....	1.00
Defano, E A.....	5.00
Doerr, J Henry.....	10.00
Downs, Mrs G F.....	10.00
Dulin, J L.....	5.00
Ferguson, Mansfield & Co...	10.00
Fifth Avenue Hotel.....	20.00
" " " Employees.....	21.50
Fisher, J, Jr.....	5.00
Floridian.....	5.00
Frankel & Co, N A.....	5.00
Given, Dr A.....	10.00
Glazebrook, W A.....	25.00
Glore, W Scott.....	10.00
Grabfelder & Tacheau.....	25.00
Grant, Dr T P.....	5.00
Greenbaum & Bernstein.....	5.00
Greenbaum, S J.....	5.00
Griffin & Winn.....	5.00
Gripp & Son, E.....	10.00
Gubitz, Miss A.....	1.00
"Harper".....	2.00
Harper, Mr.....	1.00
Harris, Mrs E A F, (Jefferson County).....	50.00
Harris, Norvin T (Jefferson County).....	50.00
Harris, Theodore.....	15.00
Harris, W S.....	5.00
Hart, R H.....	2.50
Helburn, L S.....	10.00
Helman, & Co, L.....	3.00
Herr, Robert W.....	5.00
Heyman, D L.....	10.00
Hirsch, Mrs H N.....	5.00
Hoffheimer & Co, E.....	2.00
Hogan, D F.....	5.00
Hudson, W L.....	1.00
J S K.....	2.00
Kessler, E F.....	5.00
Knott & Sons, R.....	10.00
Kohn, Aaron.....	5.00
Kramer, Herman.....	1.00
Kreger, Jacob.....	20.00
Lady, A (three).....	7.00
Leva Bros.....	10.00
Lithgow Manufacturing Co.....	25.00
Locke, Wm W.....	5.00
Long & Co, Dennis.....	100.00
Louisville Light Infantry.....	100.00
McAtter, John.....	10.00
McCawley, Geo D.....	2.00
McDermott, E J.....	5.00
McFerran, Shalcross & Co...	50.00
McGee, John W.....	10.00
McKenna, H.....	10.00
Madden, Ed F.....	10.00
Mattingley & Sons, J G.....	10.00
Meredith, R W.....	5.00
Middleton, John A.....	20.00
Moore & Co, Jesse.....	10.00
Moore, W H.....	10.00
Mooreman, C P.....	5.00
Morton, John P.....	25.00
Moses, Rabbi.....	5.00

LOUISVILLE—Continued.

Muldoon & Co, M.....	\$10.00
Nantz & Neuner.....	5.00
Neat, L T.....	50
Nichola, Marschall.....	10.00
No Name (two items).....	7.00
Norton, G W.....	25.00
Olivet Presbyterian Church.....	5.00
Otter & Co.....	25.00
Page, Howard.....	10.00
Parish, D G.....	1.00
Peter, Jacob.....	25.00
Platt, N Sid.....	5.00
Pope, Judge Alfred T.....	10.00
Potter, Pleasant J.....	5.00
Powell, John D.....	5.00
Ramsay, Wm G.....	5.00
Reed & Co, J V.....	10.00
Reidhar, Francis.....	10.00
Ritter, Henry.....	25.00
Roach & Co, John G.....	5.00
Roberts, John.....	5.00
Rosenthal & Co, A.....	5.00
Sauter, Dr Chas.....	10.00
Schmidt, A L.....	25.00
Schwartz & Bro, M.....	5.00
Stagg Co, The George.....	5.00
Sterling, E L, Jr.....	5.00
Stranger, A.....	1.00
Struck & Bro, J N.....	20.00
Tatum, Emery & Co.....	25.00
Taylor & Williams.....	5.00
Thomas & Son, W H.....	10.00
Thompson, Brown & Co.....	10.00
Thompson, E N Jr.....	20.00
Thurman Co, H A.....	25.00
Tupper, H Allen, Jr.....	5.00
Turner, H B.....	1.50
Unitarian Church.....	125.00
Unknown.....	20.00
Walker, N U.....	25.00
Warren, C B.....	1.00
Warren, Eugene.....	5.00
Warren, Mary A.....	25.00
Weaver, Ben C.....	5.00
Weller & Sons, W L.....	10.00
Wright & Taylor.....	25.00
Wulkop, F H.....	10.00
Wyatt & Cralle.....	5.00
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4062.50	

MAYSVILLE:

Beasley Christian Church...	25.00
Cash.....	1.00
Cent Presbyterian Church...	10.00
Christian Church.....	20.45
"Evening Bulletin".....	5.00
First Baptist Church.....	20.25
M E Church.....	2.00
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104.80	

MIDWAY:

Stone, C W.....	10.00
Sutton, Dr John.....	15.00
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25.00	

MILTON:

Coplinger, J F.....	5.00
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MORGANFIELD:

Citizens, per "Courier- Journal".....	25.00
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NEW CASTLE:

Citizens per "Courier- Journal".....	22.50
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KENTUCKY—Continued.

NEW HAVEN:	
Johnson, Sylvester.....	\$20.00
NEWPORT:	
Citizens, per Wm H Horton.....	100.00
NICHOLASVILLE:	
Citizens.....	40.00
OWENSBORO:	
Citizens, per First Natl Bank.....	100.00
PARIS:	
Citizens, per "Courier-Journal".....	104.50
Jones, J M.....	3.00
	107.50
PRINCETON:	
Princeton Church.....	9.50
RICHMOND:	
Burham, E H.....	5.00
SPRING STATION:	
Alexander, A J.....	25.00
VERSAILLES:	
Amsden, J.....	45.65
Citizens, per "Courier-Journal".....	44.50
Henry Academy.....	9.25
	99.40
WARFIELD:	
Citizens, per "Courier-Journal".....	6.00
WARSAW:	
Citizens, per "Courier-Journal".....	22.75
WASHINGTON:	
Marshall, Mrs R B.....	5.00
WINCHESTER:	
Burgin, P.....	1.00
Cocke, W M.....	5.00
Conn, S A.....	5.00
Dudley, F H.....	1.00
Eckton & Flannigan.....	1.00
Elkin, R S.....	.50
Evans, J H.....	1.00
Gardner & Bro, W H.....	2.50
Hampton, A H.....	2.00
Harding, W M.....	1.00
Hays, Adolph.....	1.00
Jackson, F H.....	1.00
Kerr, S P.....	5.00
Keyes, John.....	2.00
Kidd, W B.....	5.00
Logan, W B.....	1.00
McClintock, Winn & Co.....	10.00
McDonald, Quisenbury & Co.....	2.00
Miller, Wash.....	5.00
Miller, Wm.....	1.00
Nelson, Geo B.....	5.00
Oden, S H.....	.50
Pendleton, F P.....	1.00

WINCHESTER—Continued.

Poynter, J W.....	\$1.50
Rash, W D.....	5.00
Richter, Geo.....	2.50
Simpson, J D.....	10.00
Wheeler, F C.....	1.00
Witherspoon, N H.....	15.00
	94.50
Total.....	\$6,984.88

LOUISIANA.

MINDEN:	
Citizens, per W S Hunter...	\$140.75
NATCHITOCHE:	
Citizens, per Mayor R S Calves.....	18.75
NEW IBERIA:	
Citizens, per Mayor A E Roth.....	50.30
Mutual Aid & Benefit Asso.....	25.00
	81.30
NEW ORLEANS:	
Bloom & Son.....	10.00
Bryan & Miles, per J A Shakespeare.....	25.00
Canal and Banking Co.....	100.00
Carrouche, L.....	10.00
Citizens, per M F Tucker, Treasurer.....	1000.00
Citizens, per J A Shakespeare, Mayor.....	3610.37
Citizens, per "Times-Democrat".....	236.00
Cotton Exchange.....	707.00
Hope Benevolent Assoc'n...	5.00
King, Mrs H M.....	100.00
Officers and Employees State Board of Health.....	75.00
Rice, Boon & Co.....	25.00
	5903.73
SHREVEPORT:	
Citizens, per Isaac Barron...	1000.50
Total.....	\$7,144.67

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS:	
Citizens, per Mayor Abram Claude.....	\$53.75
State Capital Lodge Ball.....	52.75
	106.50
BALTIMORE:	
Allnut, Nixon & Goldsborough.....	25.00
Bendheim Bros & Co.....	100.00
Bowfit, Alex.....	4.99
Citizens, per Mayor F C Latrobe.....	1122.31
Citizens, per W H Love, Treas.....	743.06
Foster & Co, Geo H.....	25.00
Gambril Manuf'g Co, C A...	100.00

BALTIMORE—Continued.

Tanner, L S, Master Schooner "City of Baltimore".....	\$10.00	
Waltzer & Son, R.....	25.00	
		2155.36
CHESAPEAKE CITY:		
Edgar A Poe Club.....		10.00
CHURCH HILL:		
Citizens, per W E Temple...		121.17
CUMBERLAND:		
Citizens, per Mayor J W Shuck.....		245.00
DEER PARK:		
Young Girls' C F S, per Mrs L M Schofield.....		10.00
FREDERICK:		
Citizens, per V S Brenner...		403.00
SPENCERVILLE:		
Citizens, per M Jeness Miller		43.40
Total.....	\$3,094.43	

MAINE.

AUGUSTA:		
Bondberg, J W.....	\$25.00	
BANGOR:		
Dolan, J E.....		3.00
BAR HARBOR:		
Murray, J B.....		100.00
BATH:		
Friends, per F H Low.....		5.00
PORTLAND:		
Citizens, per Mayor C J Chapman.....		1500.00
SACO:		
Milliken, S B.....	5.00	
Milliken, Josephine.....	10.10	
		15.10
Total.....	\$1,648.10	

MASSACHUSETTS.

ASSONETT:		
Rain or Shine Club, per W N Emery.....	\$4.50	
ATTLEBORO:		
Balis, J M.....	30.00	
Briggs & Co, E A.....	2.00	
Bustee & Co, A.....	25.00	
Cash.....	67	
Dean & Co, G A.....	25.00	

ATTLEBORO—Continued.

Gould & Co, G W.....	\$10.00	
Harris, C R.....	5.00	
Horton & Angell.....	25.00	
Jenks, C B.....	5.00	
Leach, L M.....	5.00	
Marsh & Bigney.....	15.00	
Second Congregati'l Church S S Collection.....	15.00	
Short, Nemy & Co.....	25.00	
St Johns Church S S collec'n	10.00	
Summers & Co, R T.....	100.00	
Universalist Church.....	32.50	
Wilmarth & Co, Wm H.....	25.00	
		355.17
AYER:		
Unit S S, per L Clark.....		5.00
BARRE:		
Adams, A F.....	2.00	
Adams, J L.....	3.00	
Ames, E J.....	3.00	
Bartholomew, J C.....	3.00	
Billings, Dr L F.....	1.00	
Blakley, T P.....	1.00	
Brimblecorn, Chas.....	10.00	
Brown, Dr George.....	50.00	
Clark, Oramel.....	5.00	
Cook, H H.....	1.00	
Cook, J O.....	5.00	
Davis, J F.....	1.00	
Haven, F.....	1.00	
Mathews, J O (Citra, Fla)....	100.00	
Simonds, Page.....	4.00	
Smith, E B.....	1.00	
Spencer, Dr G F A.....	2.00	
Stone, A R.....	1.00	
White, W H.....	1.00	
Williams, A G.....	5.00	
Williams, E.....	3.00	
		203.00
BOSTON:		
Charitable People, per J C Inches.....	750.00	
Citizens, per "Record".....	1616.35	
Citizens, per A T Turner.....	11000.00	
Reed, G F.....	25.00	
Scotch Presbyterian Church	10.00	
Spear, Alden.....	100.00	
Thomson - Houston Electric Company.....	100.00	
Tourgee, E.....	25.00	
Tufts, J W.....	50.00	
Williams, J D and M.....	200.00	
		13876.35
BROCKTON:		
S S Concert, per A H Fuller.		160.00
BROOKLINE:		
Citizens, per "Enterprise"...		255.25
EAST WYEMOUTH:		
Shelby & Co, M, per Emery & Co.....		5.00
FALL RIVER:		
Citizens, per Emery & Co...		225.25
FITCHBURG:		
Simonds Manuf'g Co.....		5.00

FRAMINGHAM:

Wilson, J L.....	\$100.00
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GLOUCESTER:

Baptist Society.....	25.00
Webster, Nat.....	250.00
	<hr/> 275.00

HAGERSTOWN:

Hoffman, J C.....	6.00
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HAVERHILL:

Mite from Two Little Girls..	3.00
Stimpson & Devnell.....	100.00
	<hr/> 103.00

HOLYOKE:

Second Congregat'l Church..	100.00
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LAWRENCE:

Opera House, per A S Grant	103.10
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NEWTON:

Brooks, Mrs H A.....	25.00
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NORTH ADAMS:

Philharmonic Orchestra.....	280.00
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NORTHAMPTON:

Bottom, J B.....	5.00
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PITTSFIELD:

Citizens and Churches.....	431.42
Hebrew S S.....	5.00
Local Relief Fund.....	38.67
	<hr/> 475.09

SALEM:

Citizens, per W B Owen	200.00
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SPRINGFIELD:

Citizens, per Mayor E B	
Maynard.....	500.00
Citizens, per H S Lee, Treas.	1179.62
	<hr/> 1679.62

WALTHAM:

Citizens, per Mayor H N	
Fisher.....	75.09
Total.....	<hr/> \$18,521.42

MICHIGAN.

ANN ARBOR:

Ferdon, E L.....	\$3.00
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BUCHANAN:

1 Buchanan Wind Mill Co.....	5.00
COLL WATER:	
1 First Baptist Church (col)...	7.75

DETROIT:

Acme White Lead and Color	
Works.....	10.00
American Eagle Tobacco Co	25.00
Angell, Geo R.....	5.00
Bagley & Co, John J.....	25.00
Baldwin, Son & Co, H P.....	25.00
Banner Tobacco Co.....	25.00

ETROIT—Continued.

Berry Bros.....	\$50.00
Black Hardware Co.....	25.00
Brown & Co, Jacob.....	10.00
Buhl, Sons & Co.....	100.00
Cash.....	10.00
Citizens, per "Journal".....	2400.00
Columbus Lodge, 215, I O O F	5.00
Crooks, Wm T.....	.25
Davis & Co, Jas E.....	25.00
Detroit Lodge of Elks.....	25.00
Detroit Lodge, 128, I O O F...	25.00
Detroit Steam & Spring Wks	100.00
Dwyer & Vhay.....	10.00
Eastern Lodge, 387, I O O F...	10.00
Edson, Moore & Co.....	50.00
Elliott, Wm H.....	25.00
Fales & Co, J W.....	5.00
Fechheimer Bros.....	5.00
Ferry, D M.....	100.00
Fletcher, Jenks & Co.....	25.00
Flinn & Durfee.....	5.00
Foster, Geo A.....	5.00
Glove Tobacco Co.....	25.00
Goebel & Co, A.....	10.00
Gray, Toynton & Fox.....	25.00
Hammond, Standish & Co	50.00
Heinman, Butzel & Co.....	20.00
Heyn's Bazaar.....	20.00
Hinchman & Sons, T H.....	10.00
Hitchcock, Son & Co, H.....	10.00
Hubbard, Bella C.....	100.00
Ingersoll Encampment I O O F	15.00
Krolick & Co, A.....	20.00
Kuttbauer, Louis.....	5.00
Loranger & Co, A.....	5.00
Lynn Bros & Co.....	1.00
McKee, Rankin & White.....	20.00
Mallory Co, The D D.....	10.00
Michigan Stove Co.....	100.00
Mitchell & Co, W H.....	10.00
Olive Branch Lodge 38, (Two	
Brothers.....	2.00
Palms, F F.....	100.00
Pingree & Smith.....	25.00
Reid, Wm.....	10.00
Riverside Lodge, 303, I O O F	15.00
Robinson, Julius.....	10.00
Robinson & Co, M S.....	25.00
Roehm & Davidson.....	10.00
Roys, J A.....	5.00
Schloss Bros & Co.....	10.00
Sides Lodge, 155, I O O F...	10.00
Sinclair, Evans & Elliott...	15.00
Standardt Bros.....	10.00
Vail & Crane Cracker Co.....	25.00
Washington Lodge, 54, I O O F	30.00
Western Lodge, 370, I O O F...	20.00
Wetherbee & Co, Geo C.....	25.00
Wood, Chas T.....	5.00
	<hr/> 3939.25

FORT GRATIOT:

Sun Publishing Co.....	10.00
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GRAND RAPIDS:

Alabastin Co.....	30.00
Perkins & Co.....	5.00
	<hr/> 35.00

LUDINGTON:

Hamberger, I.....	33.56
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MICHIGAN—Continued.**MARSHALL:**

Citizens, per Sam'l L Lacey.	\$27.60
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NILES:

Hess, M W.....	7.00
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STILLWATER:

Citizens, per E W Durant...	157.68
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STOCKBRIDGE:

DeRuy, C E.....	5.00
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Total.....	\$4,231.04
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MINNESOTA.**AUSTIN:**

Base Ball Game, per J A Sands.....	\$30.75
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DULUTH:

W A Gorman Post, 13, G A R	261.25
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MINNEAPOLIS:

Chute Bros.....	50.00
Citizens, per First Natl Bank	50.00
Garrick Dramatic Club.....	20.00
Kalahan, John.....	10.00
	130.00

OAKDALE:

Sunday School, per Miss Nellie Hubbard	5.00
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OWATONNA:

Sunday School.....	40.45
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ST. CLOUD:

Mitchell, W B.....	5.00
"Daily Times".....	97.00
	102.00

ST. PAUL:

Benz, Geo.....	25.00
Columbia Asso, per Jno Fitz	100.00
Hewitt and Son, Mrs Nellie.	35.00
Passenger Conductors.....	50.00
Robinson, C H.....	10.00
Traveling Men.....	167.45
Underwood, W T.....	160.00
	487.45

Total.....	\$1,056.90
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MISSISSIPPI.**ARTESIA:**

Unknown.....	\$ 5.00
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BROOK HAVEN:

Smith, Egbert F.....	1.00
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COLUMBUS:

Baptist Church.....	\$5.00
Methodist Church.....	54.55
St. Paul's Church S S.....	50.00
	109.55

EDWARDS:

Harrison & Lewis.....	14.25
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FLORENCE:

Congregational S S.....	32.00
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GRENADA:

Citizens, per Mayor B C Adams.....	100.00
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HAZELHURST:

Citizens, per E W Brown....	51.95
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HOLLY SPRINGS:

Citizens, per W N Ash.....	250.00
McDowell, Mrs and Miss.....	5.00
	255.00

JACKSON:

Citizens, per Capital State Bank.....	10.00
Stag Club.....	78.00
	88.00

LAKE:

M E Church, per H R Caldwell.....	13.15
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MERIDIAN:

Citizens, per "News".....	133.50
Father Valley, per "News"	20.00
First Baptist Church.....	44.00
First Presbyterian Church..	10.00
Holt, S B, Treas.....	26.00
	233.50

MOSS POINT:

Citizens, per Dr Neal Mitchell	125.80
Employees Pascagoula Lumber Co.....	80.75
	206.55

NATCHEZ:

Citizens, per W B Barnett..	107.00
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PORT GIBSON:

Planck, Rev D A.....	10.00
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SHUBUTA:

Baptist Church.....	16.45
Gray, Cyrus.....	2.00
	18.45

STARKVILLE:

Citizens, per First Natl Bank	53.65
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SUMMIT:

Collections by Miss Kate Sample and Miss Ida Aronson.....	45.75
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VICKSBURG:

B P O Elks, 95.....	25.00
Cotton Exchange.....	228.00
Howard, Dr G W	10.00
R R Conductors' Div 331....	25.00
Volunteer Southern Exhib'n Drill.....	207.00
	495.00

Total.....	\$1,839.80
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MISSOURI.

CARTHAGE:

Citizens, per S W Thigberry \$ 44.00

CRAIG:

Allen, F K..... 1.00
 Anderson, J..... .50
 Ballenger, G W..... 1.00
 Boyer, W M..... .50
 Brin, F J..... .25
 Brownfield, F S..... 1.00
 Bungenstock, H..... 1.00
 Catson, H..... .50
 Clark, Thos..... 1.00
 Doapo, John..... .25
 Dobyas, Ch N..... 1.00
 Frazier, R S..... .50
 Haskins, Myrtle..... .25
 Heaton, Ed..... 1.00
 Hildridge, C B..... .50
 Hogreft, Geo W..... 1.00
 Hunter, Mrs..... .50
 Johnsteen, Dr J L..... .50
 Kaltenbach, Dr..... 1.00
 Kellogg, E J..... 1.00
 Kinson, J R..... 1.00
 Lewis, Wm B..... 1.00
 McIninch, A A..... 1.00
 Perrin, H J..... 1.00
 Price, R M..... .50
 Rice, J B..... .50
 Shipley, L A..... 1.00
 Smith, D C..... .50
 Smith, Ritta..... .25
 Stokes, A B..... .50
 Sympathizer..... .50
 Ward, H L..... 1.00
 Ward, J A..... .25

23.25

CURRYVILLE:

Citizens, per J W Hawkins.. 20.00

HANNIBAL:

Hogg, J..... 1.00

JEFFERSON CITY:

Base Ball Game, per W S
 Brotherton..... 104.00
 Grushammer, J W..... 15.00
 Lincoln Institute Teachers.. 16.75

135.75

KANSAS CITY:

Charity Ball..... 1387.50
 Citizens, per Mrs L H Owen. 1025.75
 Little Sunday School Mission 15.00
 Relief Committee, per R
 Ritchie..... 48.10
 Star and Times B B Game.. 2,238.00
 Stock Yards..... 320.00
 Swift & Co..... 100.00

5134.36

LIBERTY:

Citizens, per Claude Harwick 25.50

PALMYRA:

Citizens..... 25.00
 Marion Co Savings Bank.... 25.00

50.00

RICH HILL:

Bird, C A..... \$4.00

ST. JOSEPH:

Fruit and Produce Exchange 50.00
 Gazette Pub Company..... 64.00
 Pride of the West Lodge A
 O U W..... 31.70

145.70

ST. LOUIS:

Citizens, per "Republic"... 794.65
 Engelke & Ferris..... 50.00
 Fairbanks & Co, N K..... 500.00
 Flanagan & Co..... 50.00
 Freeland, Thos..... 1.00
 Greek George (wrestler).... 77.15
 Hancock, John..... 10.00
 Hayward, G A..... 10.00
 Jones & Co..... 10.00
 Merchants' Exchange..... 5,255.00
 Plant Milling Co, Geo P..... 100.00
 Saloon Keepers..... 100.00
 Shultz Belting Co..... 2.00

6959.80

WARRENSBURG:

Visitors to Electric Springs. 20.45

Total..... \$12,563.81

MONTANA.

HELENA:

Myrtle Lodge, No. 3..... \$ 25.00

MILES CITY:

Mrs Basinki and Mrs Maples 64.85

Total..... \$89.85

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN:

Lowery Bros..... \$ 25.00

MCCOOK:

McCook Vocal Club..... 34.00

OMAHA:

Citizens, per W W Lowe.... 438.00
 Eden Musical Co..... 53.30
 Hebrew Benev Society..... 50.00

561.30

Total..... \$620.30

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ASHLAND:

Mitchell, Mrs E G..... \$ 25.00

CONCORD:

Episcopal and Presbyterian
 Churches..... 30.80

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

MANCHESTER:

Employes Equinox House...	\$40.00
Forsyth Machinery Co, S C.	10.00
Franklin Street Church.....	62.59
Guests Equinox House.....	260.00
Orvis, F H.....	100.00
	<hr/> 472.59

PORTSMOUTH:

Citizens, per Mayor G E Hodgson.....	113.00
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SUGAR HILL:

Franklin, S R, Rear Admiral	10.00
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WOLFSBORO:

Collections by Miss Pearl M Tilton.....	25.00
Total	<hr/> \$676.39

NEW JERSEY.

ALAMUCHEE:

Rutheywell, J L.....	\$100.00
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ASBURY PARK:

Wilkinson, M.....	25.00
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ATLANTIC CITY:

Citizens, per Postmaster L E Conover	19.13
Clerks Post Office.....	8.03
Mystic Chair No. 13.....	10.00
	<hr/> 37.16

BELVIDERE:

Bradley, G M.....	1.00
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BORDENTOWN:

Citizens, per A W Sproul....	5.70
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EAST ORANGE:

Calvary M E Church.....	104.30
Citizens, per Gazette.....	6.00
First Presbyterian Church..	262.85
Town Fair, by two little girls	17.00
	<hr/> 390.15

ELIZABETH:

First Presbyterian Sunday School.....	118.08
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HIGHLAND:

Proutitt, R R.....	10.00
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HOBOKEN:

Citizens, per News.....	539.61
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IRVINGTON:

Taft, Mrs Kate S.....	5.00
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JAMESBURG:

Presbyterian Church.....	53.60
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JERSEY CITY:

Citizens, per L J Gordon....	\$894.93
Linn & Co, F D.....	25.00
Turner's Club, per H H	
Brinkerhoff.....	49.55
Winteringham, Mary P.....	100.00
	<hr/> 1069.48

LONG BRANCH:

Wooley, A T.....	3.00
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MONTCLAIR:

Hamer, J W.....	10.00
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NEWARK:

Citizens, per Mayor J E Haynes.....	2170.88
Clark's Thread Co employes..	474.20
Lista Ag. Chemical Works...	162.50
Republican Club Concert...	800.00
St Vincent De Paul Society..	21.25
Young Men's Repub. Club...	24.50
	<hr/> 3653.33

NEW BRUNSWICK:

First M E Church.....	35.10
Ransom Ave Baptist Church	30.00
Second Reformed Church...	45.55
St James M E Church.....	34.50
	<hr/> 145.15

ORANGE:

First German Presbyterian Church.....	12.00
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PASSAIC:

Crigg, B A.....	25.00
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PHILLIPSBURG:

Unknown Lady.....	5.00
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RARITAN:

Wehly, Chas A.....	1.00
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RED BANK:

Adams & Cole.....	5.00
Allen, J Trafford.....	5.00
Allen, Robt, Jr.....	3.00
Allen, Rev T K.....	10.00
Applegate, John S.....	10.00
Bennett & Bro, Wm.....	5.00
Bergen & Son, J R.....	5.00
Blumenberg, L.....	2.00
Broadmeadow James.....	5.00
Callington & Son, I.....	2.00
Cash (numerous items).....	32.50
Chadwick, F T.....	2.00
Cooper, Geo.....	2.00
Corless, W T.....	3.00
Curry, Orrin.....	5.00
Davidson, M M.....	2.00
Drohan, M M.....	5.00
Edwards, J B.....	5.00
Egan, Patrick.....	2.00
Field & Burrows.....	2.00
Finch, Mrs, Private School.	1.00
French, C G.....	5.00
French, W A.....	5.00
Grace M E Church.....	28.00
Graded S S, The.....	11.20
Henderson & Applegate.....	2.00
Hendrickson, S J & S.....	5.00

RED BANK—Continued.

Ivins, Chas H.....	\$5 00
Knapp & Allen.....	2.00
Lawrence, J B.....	5.00
Morford, S W.....	5.00
Morris, Furman.....	2.00
Nevens, H M.....	10.00
Peck, Henry A.....	5.00
Peters, Jos H.....	5.00
Presbyterian Church.....	17.11
Reckless, A.....	10.00
Richardson, E S.....	5.00
Sickles, Jacob B.....	5.00
Sickles & Parker.....	5.00
Smith, J M.....	2.00
Snedden W J.....	10.00
Spanning, B W.....	2.00
Stillwell, Geo.....	2.00
Stout, John W.....	5.00
Stranger, through Rev F R Harborough.....	5.00
Terhune, J L.....	5.00
Throckmorton, J A.....	10.00
Throckmorton, Capt J S.....	5.00
Union Church Meeting.....	100.00
Warner, C D.....	2.00
Waterman, Geo O.....	5.00
Wild, G N.....	2.00
Willets, Mrs, Private School	2.88
Wilson & Parker's corres-	
pondent, whose name they	
withhold.....	100.00
Worthley, Capt J A.....	1.50
	<hr/> 513.19

SALEM:

Tyler, F Graham.....	10.00
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SEAGIRT:

Efforts of four little boys...	44.00
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TRENTON:

American Saw Co.....	50.00
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WOODBURY:

Green, G G.....	100.00
Total	<hr/> \$6,926.45

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE:

Haverstick, J E.....	\$ 10.00
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LAS VEGAS:

Citizens, per J Reynolds....	77.00
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SANTA FE:

Presbyterian Church S S.....	10.00
R R Men of New Mexico.....	32.50
	<hr/> 42.50
Total	<hr/> \$129.50

NEW YORK.

ALBANY:

Citizens, per Edward A	
Maher.....	\$225.00
Perrin, E O, per N Y "World"	25.00
Relief Committee, per E G	
Judson.....	335.06
	<hr/> 585.06

AMSTERDAM:

First National Bank.....	5.00
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AUBURN:

Newton, E S.....	5.00
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BROOKLYN:

Brooklyn "Zeitung".....	54.15
Citizens, per Mayor A C	
Chapin.....	10467.73
Parker, Jas M.....	10.00
Rogers, E J.....	100.00
Taylor & Sons, Wm.....	5.00
Tibals, Mrs R A.....	200.00
	<hr/> 10836.88

BUFFALO:

Buffalo Scale Co.....	100.00
Citizens, per Mayor Philip	
Becker.....	1000.00
Nurse at General Hospital...	2.00
Tift, Sons & Co, G W.....	5.00
White, L & I J.....	10.00
	<hr/> 1117.00

CATSKILL:

Jennings, W J.....	38.87
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CAZENOVIA:

Hubbard, Fred & Robert J..	100.00
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CHATHAM:

Clark, Dan.....	11.00
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CLAVERACK:

Powers, Mrs E W.....	13.03
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CLIFTON SPRINGS:

Sanitarium Company.....	150.00
Guests of Sanitarium.....	111.50
	<hr/> 261.50

COHOES:

Peck & Co, A G.....	2.00
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DUNKIRK:

Musicale, Sons of Veterans..	154.05
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EATON:

Mead & Hamlin.....	5.00
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ELMIRA:

Diven, A S.....	25.00
Wycoff & Son, A.....	5.00
	<hr/> 30.00

FLUSHING:

Smith, Thos F.....	5.00
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FORT EDWARD:

Barber, C W.....	200.00
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NEW YORK—Continued.

FREEDOM:

Kennedy, Rev H H \$10.00

LYONS FALLS:

Citizens, per C M Waters.. 9.00
 Presbyterian Church..... 35.00
 44.00

MAMARONECK:

Flagler, H M..... 1000.00

MT. OLIVE:

Hitchcock, Mrs Caroline M.. 80.00

NEW YORK:

Abel, B..... 5.00
 Abendroth & Root Mfg Co.. 5.00
 Adams, Oliver..... 100.00
 Ajax Club, per H R Duval.. 25.00
 Alford & Co, C G..... 25.00
 Allen, Fred..... 2.50
 Allen, W F..... 20.00
 Allen, York..... 2.50
 Alsop, Mrs Sarah..... 100.00
 American Grocer..... 10.00
 Ammidown & Smith..... 100.00
 Anglo-American Drug Co... 25.00
 Archdeacon & Co..... 5.00
 Archdeacon, P..... 5.00
 Armstrong & Co, C L..... 5.00
 Arnold & Co, D H..... 25.00
 A S..... 5.00
 Auchincloss Bros..... 500.00
 Auffmordt & Co, C A..... 100.00
 Austin, Bates & Valentine.. 25.00
 Austin, Nichols & Co..... 100.00
 Bacon, Baldwin & Co..... 50.00
 Bahnberg & Bro, J H..... 10.00
 Bailey & Co, Theo W..... 50.00
 Baker & Bro..... 50.00
 Ballard & Co, Stephen..... 25.00
 Banks & Son, A M..... 5.00
 Barnes & Co, A S..... 100.00
 Barton, Saml..... 100.00
 Battelle & Renwick..... 50.00
 Baum, J..... 10.00
 Bennett & Co, A..... 5.00
 Bennett & Hall..... 5.00
 Bernmeth & Co, Hordt von.. 25.00
 Bernheim & Co, H..... 25.00
 Bernheim, Son & Co, H..... 50.00
 Bloom, Meyer & Rosenthal.. 25.00
 Blumenthal & Co, B..... 25.00
 Bliss, Fabyan & Co..... 50.00
 Bogart & Co, P S..... 1.00
 Bowden & Co, J B..... 25.00
 Bramhall Bros & Co..... 50.00
 Brander Bros..... 50.00
 Brennan & Carr..... 25.00
 Brissell & Son, John..... 5.00
 Brooklyn Sugar Ref Co..... 100.00
 Brooklyn Watch Case Co... 25.00
 Broome, Jas E..... 15.00
 Brower & Co, R L..... 10.00
 Brown & Co, E A..... 5.00
 Brown & Son, C..... 50.00
 Brown & Seccomb..... 100.00
 Brownold & Co..... 15.00
 Bruhl, D & M..... 50.00
 Buckhalter, C..... 50.00

NEW YORK—Continued.

Bucky, J D..... \$25.00
 Buist, Jas H..... 10.00
 Butler, Clapp, Wentz & Co.. 50.00
 Butterfield & Co, Fred..... 50.00
 Caesar & Co, H A..... 25.00
 Carroll, Wm..... 25.00
 Carter, Paul H..... 10.00
 Carter, Sloan & Co..... 100.00
 Case, LeLand & Co..... 50.00
 Cash, 5 items, per Brown & Seccomb..... 18.00
 Cash, 3 items, per Kohn, Furchgott & Co..... 45.00
 Cash, 3 items, per New York Committee..... 60.50
 Catlin & Co..... 50.00
 Cattle & Co, S..... 15.00
 Chadwick, J C..... 5.00
 Cheney Bros..... 50.00
 Chilton Mfg Co..... 25.00
 Church, Geo S..... 2.00
 Church & Co, Wm..... 100.00
 Citizens, per Herald..... 1616.78
 Citizens, per Mayor A S Hewitt..... 50464.69
 Citizens, per H B Hollins & Co..... 2492.00
 Citizens, per Journal of Commerce..... 577.50
 Citizens, per World..... 5475.00
 Citizens, per Y M C A..... 821.59
 Claflin & Co, H B..... 1000.00
 Clark & Co, E W..... 425.00
 Clausen Brewing Co, Henry.. 100.00
 Clark & Bro, Geo A..... 100.00
 Clyde Line Employees..... 360.00
 Coffin, Altemus & Co..... 100.00
 Colgate & Co..... 100.00
 Collins, Chas..... 20.00
 Collins, Downing & Co..... 25.00
 Combes, H G..... 10.00
 Concert at Harry Miner's Theatre..... 1251.35
 Conett & Co, H V..... 50.00
 Coney Island Fire Department..... 10.00
 Connington, C..... 1.00
 Converse, Stanton & Cullen.. 50.00
 Cooney, Eckstein & Co..... 100.00
 Cotton Exchange..... 945.00
 Covert, Ris & Suydam..... 5.00
 Crager & Co, Ed..... 25.00
 Cromwell, J..... 5.00
 Cross & Beguelen..... 50.00
 Cullen, John..... 2.00
 Curtis, R C..... 1.00
 Cutting, Mrs Helen..... 100.00
 Cutting, R Fulton..... 300.00
 Cutting, W Bayard..... 1000.00
 Davenport, W J & S H..... 15.00
 Day & Clark..... 25.00
 Dean & Co, Matthew, per Brown & Seccomb..... 15.00
 Dean & Co, Matthew, per Thos Nooney & Son..... 10.00
 Decker, C A..... 15.00
 Decker, Speis & Co..... 50.00
 DeGraw, Mayer & Co..... 25.00
 DeGross & Son, Lewis..... 10.00
 DeLong, Mayer & Co..... 25.00
 Demuth & Co, Wm..... 25.00
 Demy, Poor & Co..... 100.00
 Dennison Mfg Co..... 100.00

NEW YORK—Continued.

Depew, C M.....	\$250.00
Dick & Meyer Refining Co....	100.00
Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co..	50.00
Dischler, Fred.....	1.00
Doig, W J.....	10.00
Dominich & Hoff.....	50.00
Downing & Keller.....	15.00
Drexel, Morgan & Co.....	2500.00
Drummond, W P.....	2.50
Duke, Son & Co, W.....	100.00
Doncans & Sons, John.....	25.00
Durham, Buckley & Co.....	100.00
D V.....	20.00
Early & Co, John.....	50.00
Edwards & Wilson.....	5.00
Ehrich Bros.....	25.00
Einstein & Co, I D.....	25.00
Eisemann Bros.....	25.00
Elcox & Co, H.....	10.00
Elmanhorst & Co.....	25.00
Eppens, Smith & Wiemann.....	50.00
Equitable Life Assurance Society.....	1100.00
Erdman & Co, I S.....	25.00
Fahys & Co, Joseph.....	25.00
Falk.....	10.00
Falkman, Oppenheimer & Co.....	100.00
Faulkner, Page & Co.....	100.00
Fay & Co, John H.....	1.00
Fayman & Sprague.....	25.00
Ferry, Napier & Co.....	50.00
Fidelity & Casualty Co.....	100.00
Field, Chapman & Fenner..	25.00
Fisher & Co.....	5.00
Fisk & Son, H.....	500.00
Fleitman & Co.....	100.00
Florence Soap Co.....	10.00
Forest & Stream Pub Co.....	12.00
Forrester, Geo B.....	50.00
Franklin, James R.....	100.00
Freund & Co, Max.....	25.00
Friedman & Co, Sol.....	25.00
Friend, A.....	5.00
Froma, Louis F.....	25.00
Frost, S H & E H.....	5.00
Gamble & Co.....	5.00
Gans & Bro, L L.....	25.00
Giles & Hills.....	5.00
Gillies, J W.....	5.00
Ginnell & Co, Henry.....	25.00
Glen Short Co, The.....	15.00
Goldenberg Bros & Co.....	50.00
Goldsmith & Son, F F.....	25.00
Gollett & Co, Julien.....	25.00
Goodsell, E S.....	20.00
Gorham Mfg Co.....	100.00
Gowing, Sawyer & Co.....	50.00
Graves, A.....	1.00
Greason & Co, J R.....	10.00
Green, M.....	5.00
Guggenheim & Son, M.....	50.00
Haas & Co, S.....	25.00
Hahn & Son, Joseph.....	5.00
Hall & Ruckel.....	100.00
Hammond, Knowlton & Co..	25.00
Hanley, John.....	3.00
Harding, Colby & Co.....	50.00
Hardwick, S H.....	5.00
Hardy & Co, H.....	25.00
Harkisheimer, Wm J.....	25.00
Harris Bros.....	25.00
Hart Bros.....	2.00

NEW YORK—Continued.

Havenrich, Furchgott & Co.	\$50.00
Hawkes, A V.....	30.00
Hawley, Hendel & Mohn....	50.00
Hazzard & Co, E O.....	25.00
Headley & Son, Wm O.....	50.00
Heiter, Glen & Cawley.....	25.00
Hellen, Hirsh & Co.....	25.00
Henderson & Co, Peter.....	25.00
Henderson & Winter.....	10.00
Herring & Co.....	100.00
Hermann, Sternbach & Co, H	50.00
Hess & Co, D S.....	10.00
Higgins, Chas S.....	100.00
Higgins & Co, E S.....	100.00
Hill Bros.....	25.00
Hinek & Co.....	20.00
Hitchcock & Co, W G.....	25.00
Hodden & Co.....	50.00
Hodges & Co, Wm S.....	100.00
Hoe, Robert.....	100.00
Hoemghaus & Curtiss.....	50.00
Hopkins, Vanderbilt.....	25.00
Hornthal, Whitehead & Weisman.....	100.00
Hornthal, Whitehead & Weisman Employees.....	16.10
Horstmann & Sons, Wm H..	10.00
Howard & Cockshaw.....	25.00
Howell, W H.....	2.00
Hunt, J B.....	3.00
Hunt & Voorhees.....	5.00
Indian River Land & Im- provement Co.....	100.00
Iowa Barb Wire Co.....	25.00
Iselin, Neeser & Co.....	50.00
Ives & Bonar.....	25.00
Iverson, Blakeman & Co.....	250.00
Jaffray & Co, E S.....	158.59
Jenkins, Miss M V.....	1.00
J H N.....	25.00
Johnson, J Aug.....	25.00
Jones, Gantz & Co.....	25.00
Jones, Susan.....	5.00
Joy, Langdon & Co.....	50.00
Juliard & Co, A D.....	50.00
Kahn & Co, L & M.....	25.00
Keller & Huntmayer.....	25.00
Kelly, P J.....	1.00
Kepling, E E.....	15.00
Kermentz & Co.....	50.00
Kisch Mfg Co, The.....	25.00
Klengenstein Bros.....	10.00
Knower & Cooley.....	25.00
Knudson, Paterson & Co....	25.00
Kohn, Sol H.....	100.00
Kurtz Bagging Co.....	40.00
Kydd, J D.....	25.00
Laird, Geo F.....	100.00
Lane & Co, J H.....	25.00
Lane, M, per Brown & Sec- comb.....	5.00
Lane, M, per T Nooney & Sons.....	5.00
Langley & Co, W C.....	50.00
Larmie, E.....	2.00
Lawrence & Co.....	100.00
Lawrence, Taylor & Co.....	100.00
Leavett & Mitchell Bros.....	50.00
Leggett & Co, Francis H.....	100.00
Lehmaier & Co.....	25.00
Leshner, Whitman & Co.....	50.00
Lester, D B & H M.....	25.00
Lester, F H.....	5.00

NEW YORK—Continued.

Lester & Co, Geo.....	\$10.00
Lewis Bros & Co.....	50.00
Levy & Bro, A.....	25.00
Levy Bros & Co.....	50.00
Libby & Co, H J.....	50.00
Lidgenwood Mfg Co.....	5.00
Lincoln Natl B'nk Employees	26.00
Loeb & Schoenfeld.....	50.00
Loomis & Co, E P.....	10.00
Lorsch & Co, Albert.....	25.00
Lowe & Co, Jos T.....	50.00
Lawenthal & Sons, Jacob...	50.00
Luckemeyer, Shefer & Co...	50.00
Lyle, Robert G.....	5.00
Lyon Bros & Co.....	25.00
Lyon & Co, J B.....	5.00
McCallis & Roman.....	20.00
McCormack & Hubbs.....	10.00
McDonough, T B.....	10.00
McDowell, Pierce & Co.....	15.00
McGivern, J P.....	10.00
McIntosh, Green & Co.....	50.00
McKesson & Robbins.....	25.00
Macheagh, Chas.....	25.00
Mall & Co, Henry W T.....	50.00
Mallory, C H.....	1000.00
Mallory & Co, C H.....	500.00
Malloy, P H.....	20.00
Maltby, Ellis & Albertson...	10.00
Manhattan Life Ins Co.....	500.00
Many Friends of J D Tread-	
well.....	126.50
Mapes P Guano Co, The.....	250.00
Maritime Relief Committee,	
per A T Decker.....	750.00
Marshall, R D.....	10.00
Marstelle, Geo L.....	10.00
Martin, H B.....	25.00
Martin, Mrs Henrietta.....	25.00
Martin, J H S.....	50.00
Mason & Co, E T.....	10.00
Mass, H O.....	50.00
Mattherson & Weecher Ref	
Co, F O.....	100.00
Maxfield & Co.....	10.00
Maxfield, Joseph B.....	5.00
Mayer, M & C.....	25.00
Maynard, F S.....	5.00
Mendel, A G.....	25.00
Metropolitan Bd Fire Ins	
Brokers.....	308.25
Meyer & Co, J.....	25.00
Mica Roofing Co.....	100.00
Michigan & Co, B L.....	5.00
Milford, Smith & Son, Henry	100.00
Miller & Krone.....	5.00
Mills, A D.....	5.00
Mills & Gibb.....	100.00
Miner, J B.....	2.00
Miss B C.....	15.00
Moady & Co, I.....	25.00
Monroe, Taylor J.....	100.00
Montgomery, R M.....	100.00
Morgan & Co, James S.....	100.00
Morrison, Herriman & Co...	50.00
Mott, S R & J C.....	50.00
Moule, J J.....	10.00
Muate & Son, Chas P.....	20.00
Mulford & Bonnet.....	25.00
Muller, W.....	25.00
Murphy, P.....	5.00
Murray Hill Hotel.....	250.00
Muser Bros.....	50.00

NEW YORK—Continued.

Myroz, Portier, Grosse & Co.	\$50.00
Naumberg, Krauz, Lauer &	
Co.....	50.00
Newton, Dr E D.....	5.00
Nix & Co, John.....	25.00
Nolan & Shute.....	5.00
Nooney, Freddie.....	1.00
Nooney & Sons, Thos.....	50.00
Nordlinger & Co, J D.....	25.00
Noyes, Smith & Co.....	25.00
N Y Belting Packing Co.....	300.00
N Y Condensed Milk Co.....	100.00
N Y Fire Department.....	1202.00
N Y Life Insurance Co.....	1500.00
Obel & Day, S G.....	100.00
Oberndorf & Frank.....	25.00
Oppenheimer Bros & Vesth.	75.00
Ottenheimer.....	25.00
Owen & Co, G & S.....	25.00
Palmer, J E.....	25.00
Palmer, Solon.....	25.00
Papy, Miss A R.....	100.00
Papy, Mrs F B.....	25.00
Parker & Co, W A.....	25.00
Parker, Wilder & Co.....	100.00
Parsons, C S.....	25.00
Parsons & Sons, Chas.....	25.00
Parsons & Co, W H.....	100.00
Passavant & Co.....	100.00
Peck & Hauchhaus.....	25.00
Pelgram & Meyer.....	25.00
Pelzer, B H.....	5.00
Person, Harriman & Co, A...	50.00
Pforzheimer, Keller & Co...	15.00
Phelps Bros & Co.....	100.00
Phoenix Insurance Co.....	250.00
Pings & Finner.....	20.00
Plansky & Simon.....	25.00
Platt, J C.....	50.00
Plummer & Co, John T.....	50.00
Powers & Sons, D.....	100.00
Produce Exchange.....	2500.00
Pullman, Geo M.....	500.00
Pullman & Co, John.....	25.00
Pyrung, J.....	2.00
Randall, Baremore & Billings	100.00
Raritan Woolen Mills.....	50.00
Rawitzer & Co, S.....	25.00
Ray, Warren.....	100.00
Read Fertilizer Co.....	25.00
Rehton, J W.....	2.00
Reis & Co, Robt.....	25.00
Renauld & Niederstant.....	25.00
Richardson, Enos & Co.....	25.00
Rives, W C.....	50.00
Robbins & Appleton.....	100.00
Roberts & Co, J Eugene.....	25.00
Roberts, T J.....	15.00
Robertson & Kaufman.....	25.00
Robinson & Co, Fred'k S.....	25.00
Robinson, G.....	10.00
Roetles & Co.....	25.00
Rogers & Bro.....	100.00
Root & Childs.....	50.00
Rosenfeld & Co, H A.....	25.00
Rothchild, F.....	10.00
Rothfeld, Stern & Co.....	50.00
Rothschild Bros & Co.....	50.00
Rothschild & Co, V Henry...	100.00
Rowland, T F.....	100.00
Royal Baking Powder Co...	50.00
Rudolph, C B.....	9.68
Ruhlman & Co, P.....	25.00

NEW YORK—Continued.

Russell, Crego & Son.....	\$25.00
Saitla & Cuneo.....	10.00
Saunders, Ives & Co.....	25.00
Sawyer, Bent & Manning....	50.00
Scheitlin & Co, E.....	25.00
Schloff, Fairchild & Co.....	50.00
Schloss Bros & Co.....	25.00
Schloss & Co, N J.....	25.00
Schott & Franke.....	10.00
Schwab, Adolphe.....	15.00
Scott & Co, J F.....	25.00
Seaboard Nat'l Bank.....	100.00
Sexton Bros & Washburn....	15.00
Shafer & Douglas.....	25.00
Shallcross & Co, G W.....	25.00
Sharp, Taylor & Perkins....	50.00
Sherman, Cecil & Co.....	25.00
Shiebler, G M.....	50.00
Simmons, John.....	100.00
Simonsen, S.....	25.00
Skinner & Sons, Wm.....	50.00
Smith & Co, Alfred H.....	100.00
Smith, C E (of Adams & Smith).....	50.00
Smith, Edwin.....	25.00
Smith, Hogg & Gardner.....	100.00
Smith, Jas P.....	100.00
Smith & Knapp.....	25.00
Smith & Co, Wm.....	25.00
Spencer Opt Mfg Co.....	25.00
Stein, Bloch & Co.....	50.00
Stein & Co, S.....	25.00
Stick Bros.....	25.00
St Johns, Kirkham & Co.....	100.00
Stock Exchange.....	3428.00
Strasburger & Co, Louis.....	50.00
Strauss, Blumenthal & Co....	25.00
Styles & Cash.....	10.00
Sullivan, Vail & Co.....	50.00
Sussfield, Lorsel & Co.....	25.00
Swedish Match Agency.....	10.00
Sykes & Co, S.....	50.00
Tablet and Ticket Co.....	10.00
Talcott, James.....	50.00
Tammany Hall.....	2500.00
Taylor Bros.....	20.00
Taylor & Seeley.....	50.00
Taylor & Wallace.....	10.00
Teft, Weller & Co.....	500.00
Thom & Bayler.....	25.00
Thompson, J C.....	1.00
Thomson, Langdon & Co.....	50.00
Thorne, Peter J.....	10.00
Thurber, Whyland & Co.....	220.00
Tibbits, Harrison & Robbins	50.00
Tim & Co.....	25.00
Toby & Kirk.....	25.00
Todd & Co.....	25.00
Todd & Co, Edward.....	15.00
Townley, J T.....	10.00
Townsend & Co, F R.....	50.00
Townsend & Montant.....	25.00
Townsend & Yale.....	50.00
Travis & Co, Eugene M.....	3.00
Treadwell, J D.....	35.00
Trelease & Underhill.....	5.00
Turnbull & Co, Wm.....	50.00
Tweedy & Co.....	25.00
Underhill & Co, R W.....	10.00
Unknown.....	2.00
Valentine & Co, E R.....	5.00
Vanderbilt, C.....	1000.00
Vanderveer & Holmes.....	25.00

NEW YORK—Continued.

Van Duzer & Co.....	\$50.00
Van Horn, Griffin & Co.....	100.00
Van Santvord, A.....	100.00
Van Valkenburg & Co, P.....	50.00
Van Wert, A B.....	2.00
Victor & Achelis, Fred.....	100.00
Voorhees & Vreeland.....	2.00
Wachsman & Pollak.....	5.00
Wallach's Nephews, A.....	25.00
Wallack & Co, A.....	25.00
Wallack, Leopold.....	50.00
Walters, H.....	5.00
Walzer, R.....	25.00
Warner Bros.....	100.00
Wassemann, M.....	10.00
Weddigen, Louis.....	25.00
Wegman, D.....	10.00
Weir, G W.....	10.00
Wette, H.....	5.00
Wendel, Fay & Co.....	50.00
Wendel & Co, Jacob.....	50.00
Weresheimer & Co, E Aug..	50.00
Wessells & Co.....	100.00
Western Union Telegraph Co	500.00
Wheeler & Co, Hayden W....	25.00
Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co	100.00
Wheelwright & Co, W D.....	100.00
White & Co, James F.....	50.00
White, N H.....	15.00
White, Payson & Co.....	100.00
Whiting & Collins.....	25.00
Whitman, Creighton & Co..	50.00
Whitney & Co, A R.....	100.00
Wicker & Co, Wm.....	50.00
Wickham & Co, D H.....	25.00
Wild & Co, Jos.....	100.00
Wile & Bro, Julius.....	25.00
Williams, C H.....	5.00
Williams & Co, R C.....	100.00
Williams & Rickerson.....	10.00
Willinantic Linen Co.....	100.00
Willowby Ave S S.....	15.00
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co..	25.00
Wolf, Sam.....	35.00
Wolf & Reising.....	50.00
Wood & Hughes.....	20.00
Woodhouse, Capt.....	20.00
Woodruff, A G.....	50.00
Worthley, Geo G.....	10.00
Wyman, Kellam & Co.....	25.00
Young A F.....	10.00
Young, Lady, A.....	1.00
Zickel, P.....	25.00

108,199.05

NIAGARA FALLS:

Tugby, Thos.....	25.00
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PITTSFORD:

Hawley, Miss H L.....	5.00
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PORT JERVIS:

Branch, T H.....	10.50
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POUGHKEEPSIE:

Brown, S Paul.....	6.75
Citizens, per E Elsworth....	121.85
	128.60

RICHFIELD SPRINGS:

Clinch, Mr and Mrs.....	200.00
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NEW YORK—Continued.

ROCHESTER:

Citizens, per John H Rochester.....	\$1210.00	
Moore, J C.....	10.00	1220.00

ROSLYN:

All Saints' Church.....	175.34	
Ward, Mrs Elija.....	50.00	225.34

SANDY HILL:

Citizens, per C S Beach.....		40.83
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SARATOGA:

Bibb, Mrs.....	5.00	
Blanks (two items).....	4.00	
Bull, Duncan.....	.50	
Clark, E C.....	25.00	
Davis, R H.....	5.00	
Farnham, Geo A.....	25.00	
Gammon, Wm M.....	5.00	
Harbeck, J H.....	25.00	
Hawley, Bostwick.....	2.00	
Heustis, W B.....	10.00	
Hilton, Henry.....	150.00	
J M.....	1.00	
Jones, J M.....	10.00	
Melver, T E.....	10.00	
Mingay, Jas.....	10.00	
Mingay, Mrs L H.....	10.00	
Peck, S H.....	10.00	
Sherman, G R.....	100.00	
Skidmore, W L.....	25.00	
Trask, Alanson.....	25.00	
Trask, Spencer.....	50.00	
Western Union Telegraph.....	15.00	522.50

SKANEATELES:

Citizens, per H T Webb.....		36.00
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SMYRNA:

Dixon Bros.....		10.00
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SYRACUSE:

Citizens, per Lucius M Kinne.....	782.09	
Wright, A N.....	25.00	807.09

SING SING:

Broadway Public School.....	8.88	
Kamp, Albert.....	2.00	
Unknown, per Dr Neal Mitchell.....	5.00	15.88

TARRYTOWN:

Citizens, per E L Muller.....		16.00
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TROY:

Citizens, per S V B Swann.....	217.34	
Citizens, per "Times".....	246.28	
Cluett, George B.....	100.00	
First Presbyterian Church.....	123.00	
Meneeley, Geo R.....	100.00	
Unknown, per Crozier & Pratt.....	3.00	789.62

UTICA:

Citizens, per E A Hammond.....	400.00	
First National Bank.....	100.00	
Maguire, E.....	2.00	
Munson Bros.....	5.00	507.00

VALATIE:

Reynolds, W H.....	\$10.00
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WOODLAWN PARK:

Employees of Judge Hilton.....	25.00
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YONKERS:

Alexander, John W.....	5.00
Anstice, Henry.....	5.00
Bayer, T J.....	3.00
Blanchard, Colonel.....	10.00
Brevoort, Henry F.....	25.00
Cantwell, M J.....	2.00
Cash (seven items).....	13.00
Condon, L R.....	5.00
Copcutt, John.....	5.00
Courtney, J T.....	2.00
Dennerlein, J C.....	1.00
Dick & Co, Wm M.....	10.00
Dusenberry, C R.....	5.00
Edwards, John J.....	5.00
Elting, E J.....	5.00
Fiedler, J H.....	2.00
Forsyth, John W.....	1.00
Friend, A.....	5.00
Glenwood, per Arthur Thomson.....	14.00
Gottschalk, Charles.....	2.00
Halliday, A.....	10.00
Hobe, B.....	2.00
Henderson, Miss S A.....	1.00
Kennedy, John.....	1.00
Kerr, George.....	5.00
Kings' Daughters (2 items).....	19.00
Lawrence Bros.....	10.00
Leib, Mrs J L.....	5.00
Lowenthal, M.....	2.00
London, L F.....	1.00
Lynch, Dan'l J.....	2.00
Meat Dealers, per John C Shatts.....	50.00
Milbank, Isaac.....	20.00
Moynihn, Timothy.....	5.00
Oliver, E A.....	2.00
Oliver, John W.....	5.00
Osterheld & Eickemeyer, Employees.....	35.00
Overing, H C.....	10.00
Pagan & Sing.....	5.00
Parish Aid Society, Christian Church.....	10.00
Peene, Joseph, Sr.....	5.00
Rigby, F A.....	1.00
Roberts, B A.....	25.00
Ross, Donald.....	1.00
Sahagian, A.....	5.00
School No 7, (6th year grade).....	11.60
Shafner Encampment IOOF.....	10.00
Shaw, P F.....	2.00
Smith & Sons, Alex, designers.....	20.00
Smith & Sons, Employees.....	47.25
Stone, Dr Robert.....	5.00
"Tennis".....	.45
Thayer, S H, Jr.....	2.00
Voorhees, G T.....	5.00
Waring, C E.....	5.00
Young People's Association of Westminster Church.....	15.00
	490.30
Total.....	\$127,787.10

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE:

Amist, J T.....	\$114.00
Bacon, J H.....	5.00
Black, Capt Wm.....	15.00
Gaillard, D D.....	5.00
Gaillard, Mrs.....	5.00
Georgia, W B.....	106.00
King, Henry B.....	25.00
King, Mrs Henry B.....	100.00
Pisgah Lodge K of H.....	25.00
Seven Little Children.....	23.00
Woodward, H B.....	5.00

BEST:

Davis, E P.....	10.00
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BLOCKERS:

Sessions, J E.....	2.80
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CHAPPEL HILL:

Professors and Students of University.....	20.00
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CHARLOTTE:

Anderson, E M.....	5.00
Base Ball Club and Ladies..	46.60
Brevard, Dr.....	5.00
Bynum, Judge W P.....	25.00
Citizens, per Mayor McDowell.....	11.00
Fiddell & Co, foundrymen..	21.50
Hebrew I O B B.....	10.00
Holton, Mrs R R.....	1.00
Johnson, Lotta C.....	10.00
Ladies of Charlotte.....	103.87
Methodist Church.....	13.60
O'Donoghue, Dr.....	5.00
Teachers and Pupils Female Institute.....	50.00
Unknown.....	6.25

CLEVELAND SPRINGS:

Eight Boarders, per Gower Rieley.....	25.00
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CLINTON:

Hanstein, Moses.....	5.00
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COLUMBIA:

Missionary Baptist Church..	7.00
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CONCORD:

M E Church, South.....	14.00
Reform Church.....	5.00

DURHAM:

Citizens, per J B Whitaker..	80.97
Trinity Methodist Church..	60.00

FAYETTEVILLE:

Churches and Orders.....	118.36
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GOLDBORO:

Children's Collections.....	68.07
Concert.....	10.00
Miss Bertie Crawford and Sallie Thompson.....	5.00

GREENSBORO:

Citizens, per "Workman"...	\$80.50
Settle, Judge Thomas.....	25.00

HALIFAX:

Benton, R O.....	5.00
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HERTFORD:

Holy Trinity Church.....	4.56
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HILLSBORO:

Citizens, per J A Harris.....	6.00
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JONESBORO:

Young Ladies' Collection....	19.40
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LENOIR:

Church of Lenoir.....	10.25
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MARION:

St John's Church.....	2.00
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MONROE:

Children St Paul Mission....	6.24
Presbyterian Church.....	14.00
Young Men's S S.....	4.05

MURFREESBORO:

Spencer, WB.....	2.00
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NEWBERNE:

Citizens, per "Journal".....	62.25
First Baptist Church.....	35.53

OXFORD:

Clark, Miss Bettie.....	5.00
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RALEIGH:

Coffin, Miss J (nurse).....	2.00
Smedes, Rev B.....	10.00

SALEM:

Sunday School Contribution	5.80
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SALISBURY:

Citizens.....	83.60
Faust, C H.....	11.00
Whitehead, Dr J.....	10.00

SALUDA:

Frost.....	2.00
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SOUTHPORT:

M E Church.....	3.25
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WILMINGTON:

Aldeman, Mamie K.....	10.00
Citizens, per "Star".....	977.56
Dinglehoff, M J.....	20.00
Thomas, W G & G G.....	25.00
Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Entertainment.....	200.00
Wallace, T E.....	60.00

Total..... \$2,875.01

OHIO.

CINCINNATI—Continued.

CANTON:

Canton Iron Roofing Co.....	\$5.00
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CHAGRIN FALLS:

Ladies' Pink Tea.....	65.00
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CINCINNATI:

Adriance, N R.....	5.00
Amazon Insurance Co.....	25.00
American Oak and Leather Co Employees.....	35.50
Anonymous.....	5.00
Baird & Co, James A.....	10.00
Baldrige & Hogan Saw Co.....	5.00
Ballard, Robert.....	10.00
Banks, Mrs E J.....	5.00
Beyersdorfer, Mary (Ripley, O).....	5.50
Breuer, C C.....	5.00
Brower, A (Fern Bank, O)...	10.00
Brooks, L H.....	50.00
Burnett, R W.....	50.00
Burton, Gideon.....	5.00
Cash (three items).....	7.00
Cash, in Palace Hotel Box...	13.50
Cash, per Cincinnati Centennial Exposition.....	5.00
Cash, per Joseph E Harrison	5.40
Cash, per "Times-Star".....	16.30
Caldwell, Miss Mary.....	.10
Central Presbyt'n Church S S Church of the Epiphany (Walnut Hills).....	10.00
Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Co.....	50.00
Cincinnati Traveling Men...	100.00
Citizens, per "Telegram"...	625.00
Citizens (Forest, O).....	20.25
Clerks at P C & St L Ry Local Freight Office.....	20.00
Clerks at Recorder's Office...	5.00
Consolidated Boat Store, The	15.00
Consolidated Tank Line Co...	50.00
Criterion Mutual Aid Ass'n...	5.00
Davis, Jr, & Co, S.....	15.00
Deborah Ladies' Lodge, No 1	5.00
Dickens, Elias, also Nellie Thompson's Collections...	2.70
Dickinson, W S.....	10.00
Dollar Donations, per "Evening Post".....	18.00
Dulweber, John.....	10.00
E A M (Woodview, O).....	5.00
Emery's Sons, Thos.....	100.00
Farran, Chas R (Melbourne, Fla).....	20.00
Fechheimer, M & L S.....	25.00
Faller's Sons & Co, Isaac...	25.00
First Presbyterian Church (Lebanon, O).....	49.10
Fleishman & Co.....	100.00
Fogel Collections, Miss S...	8.17
Frank & Co, Charles.....	10.00
Freidberg & Workum.....	100.00
Freidberger, J & A.....	25.00
Freidberger, Myer.....	5.00
Friend.....	1.00
Friend, per John Rehtin...	10.00
Furst, Abe.....	5.00

Gibson House Co, The.....	\$100.00
Gilpin, William H.....	5.00
Goodhart & Co, P J.....	25.00
Goodman, Miss May.....	2.00
Gregory & Son, J P.....	50.00
Harkness, Cowing & Co.....	25.00
Harman, Charles E.....	10.00
Heighway, Dr A E.....	5.00
Hickenlooper, A.....	5.00
Hill Bros.....	10.00
Hill, John W.....	5.00
Hirsch, Lowenstein & Levi...	25.00
Hoffheimer's Sons, Max.....	5.00
Howe, Master Charles G.....	10.00
Hoyt, J W.....	25.00
Imperial Social Club.....	10.00
Inland Oil Co.....	50.00
Jones, William E.....	10.00
Justis, Mrs J J.....	2.00
Keck, Lee R.....	10.00
Knights of Labor, D A 48...	100.00
Kyle, Capt John.....	50.00
Lackman, H.....	100.00
Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society (Huntington, W Va)	10.00
Lafayette National Bank...	50.00
Lahman, Buching.....	2.00
Low & Gansel.....	10.00
Levy & Bro, J.....	50.00
Live Oak Distilling Co.....	50.00
"Little Builders" (Walnut Hills Christian S S).....	5.70
Ludlow and Shanrock Base Ball Clubs (Ludlow, Ky)...	21.55
Martin, J B.....	2.00
Mayer, and other Little Girls, Marie.....	1.99
Marks & Co, M H.....	10.50
M E Church S S (Winton Place).....	14.28
M E Church, South (Millersburg, Ky).....	11.00
Merchants and M'frs Party, C of C.....	200.00
Moerlein Brewing Co, Christian.....	100.00
Moore, E D.....	5.00
Morrison, Thomas.....	50.00
Mt Auburn Baptist Church...	10.00
Mullany, D J.....	10.00
Ohio & Miss Ry Local Freight Office Employees.....	23.50
Ohio Valley Nat'l Bank.....	50.00
Pettibone Mfg Co Employees	7.85
Potter, Parlin & Co.....	25.00
Proceeds of Fair held by Walter and James Hyman and Maude and Jennie Faller.....	2.75
Proceeds of a Raffle, per Alex Levy.....	10.00
Public Schools (Van Wert, O)	29.00
Raushoff, Joseph.....	25.00
Rensch & Co, A.....	5.00
Red and Blue Party, C of C...	250.00
Red and Blue Party, per Wm Glenn & Sons.....	25.00
Rheinstrom Bros.....	25.00
Robinson, R H.....	5.00
Rookwood, T S (Montgomery City, Mo).....	5.00
Rosenthal, Mrs J.....	5.00
Roth, Myer & Co.....	15.00

CINCINNATI—Continued.

Scarlett, J H, Manager of R G Dun & Co.....	\$25.00
Schwill & Co, Albert.....	25.00
Sears, J M.....	10.00
Serena, Joseph.....	5.00
Seasongood, Charles.....	25.00
Shenrord, Mrs M C.....	5.00
Shinkel & Kreis.....	25.00
Shoemaker, W W.....	200.00
Smith, J A.....	5.00
Standard Club, The.....	10.00
Straus, Pritz & Co.....	25.00
Stevenson, Mrs Mary H.....	1.00
Stewart's Vienna Bakery....	10.00
Sullivan, C C (Louisa, Ky)...	.50
Sutherland & Dewey.....	10.00
Tinsley, Rev Peter.....	5.00
Trager, Canman & Loeb....	15.00
Trinity M E Church.....	64.09
Union Distilling Co, The....	25.00
United States Mail Line Co.	50.00
Walker, Eddie.....	.10
Whetstone, John L.....	20.00
Windisch-Mulhauser Brew- ing Co, The.....	100.00
Wolf, R H (Bowersville, O)...	7.50
Wooliscraft, John N.....	25.00
Workingmen at Sayer & Scovill's.....	40.00
	4226.83
Less remittances to assist Decatur, Ala; also, New Decatur, Ala.....	493.73
	3733.10

CLEVELAND:

Alorater, E F.....	5.00
Avery Elevator Bucket Co...	5.00
Base Ball Game.....	70.00
Citizens, per Leader Print- ing Co.....	969.85
Citizens, per "The Press"...	6.80
Jones, E H.....	15.00
Lady.....	2.00
Mather, Geo.....	2.00
N Y, P & O R R, Mechanics.	50.00
Ohio Editorial Association..	50.00
Perry, Clendeed.....	100.00
Police Entertainment.....	807.00
Public Schools.....	811.34
Rumells & Manchester.....	15.00
Salders, B.....	5.00
Shamrock Base Ball Club...	130.00
Unknown.....	1.00
	3044.99

COLUMBUS:

Case Mfg Co.....	5.00
Citizens, per Mayor.....	328.20
Deschler, W G.....	100.00
Jeffrey Mfg Co.....	5.00
	438.20

DAYTON:

Joyce, Cridland & Co.....	10.00
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DECHLER:

Bean, M.....	7.00
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FREDERICKTOWN:

Cummings, W S.....	14.87
Strube, Dan.....	5.00
	19.87

GALION:

Citizens.....	\$45.00
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GALLIPOLIS:

Entertainment.....	58.60
C V C Cadet Post 126.....	15.75
	74.35

HAMILTON:

Anderson & Shafer.....	10.00
Bentel & Margedout Co.....	3.00
Niles Tool Works.....	100.00
	113.00

LEETONIA:

Eagle, S Grant.....	10.00
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MINNEAPOLIS:

Dwyer, E W.....	5.00
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MORROW:

Swiggett, E T.....	15.00
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MOUNT VERNON:

Williams, G C.....	7.00
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NAPOLEON:

Tyler, J H.....	5.00
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NEWARK:

Citizens, per David A Allen.	94.15
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NEW VIENNA:

Base Ball Game.....	18.30
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NORTH LIMA:

A Little Girl's Entertain- ment.....	10.00
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OXFORD:

Unknown.....	10.00
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PIQUA:

Base Ball Game.....	100.00
St James Episcopal Church.	21.00
	121.00

SPRINGFIELD:

Teffel & Co, Jas.....	5.00
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TOLEDO:

Citizens, per "Blade".....	1428.72
Citizens, per Mayor J K Hamilton.....	402.55
First Congregational S S....	100.00
Sympathizer.....	2.00
	1933.27

TRIO:

Phillips, J W.....	2.50
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WASHINGTON:

Citizens.....	35.25
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YOUNGSTOWN:

Ford, F F.....	2.00
Radef & Shohem.....	75.00
	77.00

Total.....	\$9,903.78
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PENNSYLVANIA:

ALLENTOWN:	
Sager, Thos W.....	\$5.00
ALTOONA:	
Sherer, Rev J B.....	2.00
BEAVER:	
Citizens.....	18.85
BELLEFONTE:	
Citizens, per Miss Annie J Valentine.....	40.00
CAMBRIDGEBORO:	
Citizens.....	12.00
CHAMBERSBURG:	
Wood & Sons, T B.....	5.00
CHESTER:	
Chester Oil Co.....	200.00
Ferron, J E.....	1.00
First Presbyterian Church..	30.00
	231.00
DELAWARE WATER GAP:	
Shepperd, A R.....	30.00
EAGLEVILLE:	
Presbyterian Church S S....	25.00
EASTON:	
Citizens.....	139.50
Congregational Covenant of Peace.....	30.00
	169.50
FRANKLIN:	
First Baptist Church.....	68.02
GERMANTOWN:	
C A E.....	5.00
Sympathizer.....	5.00
	10.00
HARRISBURG:	
Hammelbaugh, D D.....	3.25
Harrishurg Car Mfg Co.....	5.00
	8.25
JOHNSTOWN:	
Roberts, D.....	5.00
Sunday-School Children.....	10.43
"Tribune".....	5.00
Unknown.....	5.00
	25.43
LEBANON:	
Coleman, Robert H.....	1000.00
LEWISTON:	
Stockpole, Geo F.....	11.00
MONTGOMERY STA:	
Houston, Levi.....	5.00
MONTROSE:	
Beach, H L.....	5.00

MUNICE:

Fulmer, J H..... \$5.00

PAXTON:

Trinity Church Offerings.... 25.00

PHILADELPHIA:

Barnett, G & H..... 5.00
 Bitting, C C..... 15.00
 Blumenthal & Co..... 50.00
 Cash..... 25
 Chambers Bros & Co..... 5.00
 Citizens, per Mayor E H
 Fitler..... 17500.00
 Green, F M..... 25.00
 Hainsicker, J W..... 5.00
 Hooper & Townsend..... 50.00
 Kending, John..... 20.00
 Lamberger & Co, L..... 50.00
 Lord, G W..... 5.00
 McIntyre, A..... 50.00
 Stock Exchange..... 250.00
 Thompson & Campbell..... 5.00
 Vroman, S B..... 50.00
 18085.25

PITTSBURG:

Calvary Episcopal Church... 148.10
 Citizens, per "Dispatch"... 1011.50
 Duncan & Son, Geo..... 50.00
 Henrich & Co..... 25.00
 Howard, F P..... 1.00
 Lockhard, Chas..... 100.00
 Miller, R..... 100.00
 Mutual Glass Co..... 25.00
 Nicola Bros..... 25.00
 Paul, J W..... 250.00
 Porter & Co, H K..... 100.00
 Reformed Presbyt'n Church 83.48
 Scott, John F..... 20.00
 Young Men's Hebrew Society 140.00
 2079.08

PLYMOUTH:

Citizens, per A K DeWitt.... 444.56

POTTSVILLE:

Second Presbyterian Church 25.00

SAYRE:

Citizens, per Julius Hayden. 105.80

SCRANTON:

Citizens, per "Republican" 576.66

STROUDSBURG:

Tanite Co..... 5.00

TIONESTA:

Citizens, per Jas F Brennan 66.00

UNIONTOWN:

McDowell, W A..... 5.00

WEST CHESTER:

Citizens, per M S Day..... 123.50

WILKESBARRE:

Citizens, per H J Denn/n... 643.10

Total..... \$23,860.00

RHODE ISLAND.

KINGSTON:

Potter, Wm H.....	\$25.00
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NEWPORT:

Citizens, per T T Pitman.....	926.00
Vanderbilt, F W (Rough Pt.).....	5000.00
	5926.00

PAWTUCKET:

Citizens.....	6.00
Streeter, N T.....	2.75
	8.75

PROVIDENCE:

Providence & Washington	
Insurance Co.....	200.00
Florida Rolling Exposition.....	62.00
	262.00

ROSELAND:

Stewart, W C.....	50.00
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WESTERLY:

Citizens, per "Tribune" Co.....	41.00
Public Schools.....	55.50
	96.50

Total.....	\$6,368.25
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SOUTH CAROLINA.

ABBEVILLE:

Ladies.....	\$55.00
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AIKEN:

Baptist Church.....	18.80
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ANDERSON:

Frierson, Miss F J.....	20.00
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BARNETTSVILLE:

Citizens, per Mayor Livingston.....	57.00
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BEAUFORT:

Proulean, A P.....	5.00
Thomas, M A.....	2.00
	7.00

CHARLESTON:

Citizens, per Chamber of	
Commerce.....	2089.76
Citizens, per "News and	
Courier".....	1056.31
Citizens, per Editor World.....	573.50
Citizens, per "Sun".....	5.00
Citizens, per E Willis, Treas.....	500.00
Citizens, per World Budget	
Co.....	191.65
Concert, per G D Bryan.....	339.00
Fanbey, D.....	3.00
Merchants' Exchange.....	300.00
Moore, E, Treas A T P A.....	550.00
Mutual Aid Association.....	100.00
Newton Beer's Theatrical Co.....	200.00
Wheeler, T M.....	20.00
	5928.22

CHESTER:

Chester "Luminaries".....	50.00
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COLUMBIA:

Citizens, per W J Cathcart.....	\$411.00
Citizens, per Mrs J M Mc-	
Bride.....	174.70
Club, per W J Cathcart.....	63.00
Crane, E D.....	10.00
Dibert, A C.....	25.00
Jackson, E.....	10.25
Jackson, Dr E E.....	6.43
Ladies' Entertainment.....	71.47
	771.85

FLORENCE:

Citizens, per Mayor W H Day.....	46.45
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GREENVILLE:

M E Church.....	9.20
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LAURENS:

Citizens, per Mrs J E Wilkes.....	105.75
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MARION:

Citizens.....	19.50
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NEWBERRY:

Citizens.....	115.50
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ROCK HILL:

Citizens.....	34.00
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SOCIETY HILL:

Baptist Church.....	17.80
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YORKVILLE:

Citizens, per Geo W Hart.....	100.00
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Total.....	\$7,356.07
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TENNESSEE.

BROWNSVILLE:

Citizens, per S F Thomas.....	\$57.00
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CHATTANOOGA:

Chattanooga Union R'y Co.....	72.60
Citizens, per News Pub Co.....	320.12
First Presbyterian Church.....	50.00
Spaulding, E A.....	5.00
Yellowstone Kit.....	100.00
	547.72

CLARKSVILLE:

Citizens.....	210.00
Ely, W J.....	1.00
	211.00

CLEVELAND:

Citizens.....	145.85
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DAYTON:

M E Church.....	8.00
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FRANKLIN:

Cum berland Presbyterian	
Church.....	22.10

GALLATIN:

Citizens.....	113.37
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TENNESSEE—Continued.

KINGSTON:

Citizens.....	\$15.69
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KNOXVILLE:

Citizens, per "Journal".....	36.00
First M E Church.....	20.00
Printers Tribune Office.....	10.00
Rhea, J L.....	5.00

LIMESTONE:

Citizens, per Geo R Duncan.....	8.00
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MARYVILLE:

Entertainment, per F P Hood.....	30.40
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MEMPHIS:

A A A Minstrel Co.....	484.15
B P O Elks.....	110.50
Chickasaw Guards' Entertainment.....	856.05
Citizens, per "Appeal".....	335.75
Citizens, per J W Cochran.....	88.35
Citizens, per Relief Committee.....	3000.00
Colored Citizens.....	345.25
Ferguson & Co, J T.....	25.00
Perkins, Jimmy.....	2.60

MURFREESBORO:

Baptist Church.....	9.20
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NASHVILLE:

Cash (3 items).....	9.00
Citizens, per "American".....	958.30
Concert, per "Democrat".....	145.50
Edgefield Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	26.00
Elm Street M E Church.....	5.00
First Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	48.38
Herman Bros & Lindauer.....	25.00
Hill & Granberry.....	5.00
Jewish Temple.....	210.35
Knox, Mrs Maria.....	1.00
McKendree Church.....	111.00
Merchants' Exchange.....	50.00
Moore Memorial Presbyterian Church.....	158.00
Nashville Lady at Knoxville.....	5.00
Nashville Milling Co.....	50.00
Park Avenue Church.....	6.05
Reeves & Co, J S.....	50.00
Rhea & Sons, B S.....	25.00
Sewell, A M.....	5.00
Taylor, Lytton.....	5.00
Unknown.....	2.00
Van Valkenberg, G S & E C.....	5.00
Vertrees & Vertrees.....	5.00

SHELBYVILLE:

D N Harwood.....	5.00
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SUNBRIGHT:

Citizens, per Chas Gerding, Jr.....	11.35
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TRENTON:

Christian Church.....	20.80
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TULSAHOMA:

Citizens, per A Powers.....	36.15
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Total.....	\$8,470.36
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TEXAS.

AUSTIN:

Miller, M C.....	\$10.00
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BELTON:

Citizens, per J M Thomson..	76.75
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BREMONT:

Union Meeting First Presbyterian Church.....	49.10
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BROWNSVILLE:

Citizens, per J Y Porter.....	77.30
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BRYAN:

Citizens.....	80.00
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CURRO:

Citizens.....	125.00
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DALLAS:

A S Lodge, per Dr E N Tillman.....	200.00
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DENISON:

Denison Rifles.....	95.45
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EL PASO:

Bartow, Mrs F O, Entertainment.....	150.00
Citizens.....	88.00

FORT WORTH:

Concert Proceeds.....	202.00
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GAINESVILLE:

Citizens, per C Hemming....	200.00
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GALVESTON:

Citizens, per "News".....	753.90
Citizens, per Albert Ware...	1200.00
Citizens of Galveston and Dallas.....	206.75

HOUSTON:

Citizens, per "Post".....	407.50
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HUNTSVILLE:

Citizens, per Mayor J H Bace	50.00
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ITASCA:

Citizens, per T C Phillips....	15.00
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JACKSON:

Presbyterian Church.....	19.48
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LOCKHART:

Field, W E.....	5.55
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TEXAS—Continued.

LOMETA:	
Langfield, F.....	\$25.00
PLANO:	
National Bank.....	34.50
SAN ANTONIO:	
San Antonio Rifles and Belknap Rifles.....	450.00
VICTORIA:	
Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.....	10.00
WACO:	
Citizens, per State Bank ..	168.50
M E Church, per H Bishop..	20.00
	188.50
Total.....	\$4,719.78

VERMONT.

BRATTLEBORO:	
Estey Organ Co.....	\$200.00
Jackson, J B.....	50.00
	250.00
MONTPELIER:	
Taintor, Mrs.....	25.00
Wasaman, Mrs W W	100.00
	125.00
ST. ALBANS:	
Christopher, John G.....	50.00
Christopher, Mrs Mary E....	50.00
Entertainment, per J G	
Christopher.....	20.00
	120.00
WEST RANDOLPH:	
Union Meeting of Churches.	12.21
Total.....	\$507.21

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA:	
Leadbetter, Thos.....	\$46.41
Ramsay, J W.....	20.00
	66.41
BUCHANAN:	
Ladies' Mite Society.....	12.05
Protestant Mission.....	1.85
	13.90
CHATHAM:	
Young Men's Prayer Meeting	12.00
DANVILLE:	
Acree, E F.....	5.00
Base Ball Club.....	32.60
Browden, A D.....	5.00
Cash (five items).....	13.00

DANVILLE—Continued.

Catlin, Mrs J T.....	\$1.00
Cheek, W F.....	10.00
Clarke, Mrs Ellen.....	2.50
Clarke, F.....	2.50
Danville Register.....	10.00
Frankfurter, Fannie.....	1.00
Frankfurter, Henrietta.....	1.00
Gravely & Miller.....	10.00
Johnson, John M.....	10.00
Schoolfield, Vass & Co.....	10.00
Stultz, Lisberger & Co.....	10.00
Withers, Col E B.....	5.00
	128.60
DEEP CREEK:	
Citizens.....	14.50
FARMVILLE:	
Citizens, per Wm G Venable	34.75
HAMPTON:	
Citizens, per Mayor J Brown	30.00
S S, Normal and Ag Inst....	15.18
	45.18
LIBERTY:	
Citizens, per P L Sanders....	50.25
LURAY:	
Hudson, H V.....	10.00
LYNCHBURG:	
Citizens, per Mayor N C	
Munson.....	350.75
Citizens, per "Advance"....	38.50
	389.25
MATHEWS C H:	
Westville Church.....	6.15
MOUNT JACKSON:	
St Andrews Episcopal Ch'ch	4.00
NORFOLK:	
Blanchard, J W.....	5.00
Citizens, per Mayor G R	
Banks.....	2337.76
Galenwood, Rev R.....	5.00
Howard Association.....	500.00
Officers and Men of U S S S	
"Pensacola".....	142.00
	2989.76
PETERSBURG:	
Citizens, per H C Handy....	588.33
PORTSMOUTH:	
Citizens, per J F Crocker....	833.18
PULASKI CITY:	
Langhorn, W D.....	1.50
RICHMOND:	
Bradford, W A.....	5.00
Citizens, per Mayor J Taylor	
Elison.....	1507.30
R E Lee Camp.....	1.50
Williams & Co, T C.....	50.00
	1563.80

VIRGINIA.—Continued.

ROANOKE:

Celia.....	.25	
Citizens, per O F Flippo.....	271.84	
Citizens, per "Evening Telegram.....	319.49	
Jamison, Mrs S W.....	5.00	
	<hr/>	396.58

SALEM:

Citizens, per E A Perry.....	177.33	
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STAUNTON:

Citizens, per Mayor Alex H Fultz.....	78.00	
Stonewall Brigade Band Concert.....	180.00	
	<hr/>	258.00

TIMBER RIDGE:

Wilson, S W.....	3.00	
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WHITE POST:

Waverly.....	4.00	
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WINCHESTER:

Citizens, per Mayor Wm M Atkinson.....	60.95	
Total.....	<hr/>	\$7,851.42

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON:

Presbyterian Church.....	8.55.00	
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HUNTINGTON:

Acme Base Ball Club.....	26.00	
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MARTINSBURG:

Berkley Lodge, 173.....	20.00	
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PARKERSBURG:

Citizens, per W A Cooper.....	495.00	
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PIEDMONT:

Fish, I.....	5.00	
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RONCEVERTE:

Citizens, per Mayor C B Smith.....	32.60	
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WHEELING:

Tanny, J B.....	5.00	
Unknown.....	5.00	
	<hr/>	10.00
Total.....	<hr/>	\$643.60

WISCONSIN.

JANESVILLE:

Payne, Wm.....	\$50.00
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MILWAUKEE:

A Friend.....	1.00
Akern & Son, J B.....	50.00
Alder & Sons Clothing Co, David.....	35.00
Allis & Co, Edward P.....	100.00
Andrews & Co.....	10.00
Apple, J.....	.50
Asmuth Malt & Grain Co....	25.00
Bacon, E P.....	50.00
Baer, Wm.....	5.00
Barber, Edw.....	10.00
Bartlett & Son, L.....	10.00
Baum & Fischer.....	1.00
Baumbach Co, The Chas.....	25.00
Baumbach, Ernest von.....	10.00
Bechtner, Paul.....	10.00
Becker, Washington.....	50.00
Bergenthal Co, The Wm.....	10.00
Black, John.....	25.00
Blade, A.....	5.00
Blade & Co, A.....	5.00
Blair & Andree Co.....	15.00
Bloch & Co, M.....	5.00
Bosworth & Sons, H.....	25.00
Brandt & Schuelte.....	5.00
Brayden, J A.....	5.00
Carpels & Co.....	5.00
Cash, W N.....	10.00
Chapin, C A.....	5.00
Chapman, T A.....	100.00
Children of a Family.....	2.00
Cohen, N.....	1.00
Cohen Bros.....	5.00
Coleman, J C.....	25.00
Crombie, Smith & Co.....	25.00
Cudahy, Patrick.....	25.00
Davis, Bros.....	5.00
Davis, M B.....	.50
Dohmen & Co.....	10.00
Dottenheim, H.....	2.00
Eisen, Arnold.....	5.00
Elliot & Co, Robert.....	50.00
Ferguson, D.....	50.00
Ferle, Wm Le.....	10.00
Filer & Stowell Co.....	367.00
First National Bank.....	150.00
Foley, John, Jr.....	5.00
Frank, N.....	1.00
Frankfurth Hardware Co, Wm.....	25.00
Freshl, C.....	5.00
Friedberg, J.....	1.00
Friedberg, S.....	1.00
Friend, Alb.....	1.00
Friend, D H.....	1.00
Friend, Elias.....	5.00
Friend, Isaac.....	2.00
Friseh, J P.....	2.00
Froedert, Jacob.....	10.00
Gardner & Co, A H.....	10.00
Gem Milling Co.....	10.00
George, John S.....	5.00
Gerlach & Co, Wm.....	25.00
Goll & Frank.....	25.00
Graff & Co, Wm.....	5.00
Green & Button Co.....	50.00

MILWAUKEE.—Continued.

Gugler Lithograph Co, The..	5.00
Hammel, H.....	5.00
Hartman & Co, F W.....	25.00
Hausen's Empire Fur Fac- tory.....	25.00
Hausen, Hop & Malt Co....	25.00
Hecht, Rabbi S.....	3.00
Heineman & Co, Geo H.....	10.00
Heineman, Mrs.....	1.00
Heller.....	3.00
Herman & Co, M.....	15.00
Herman, S.....	3.00
Hirsch, J.....	2.00
Hoeger & Son, J B.....	5.00
Hofflin, M.....	5.00
Holtz, Peter A.....	10.00
Holton, E D.....	20.00
Hoyt, F.....	10.00
Inbusch Bros.....	10.00
Inbusch, J D.....	25.00
Johnston, John.....	50.00
Joy, Norris & Co.....	15.00
Karger, S.....	5.00
Kancheimer, Wm.....	1.50
Kelly & Co, T L.....	10.00
Kessenger & Co, J P.....	5.00
Knowles, Geo.....	10.00
Kohn, Wm.....	1.00
Kiewert & Co, Chas L.....	5.00
Kiewert & Co, Emil.....	5.00
Krull & Volger.....	10.00
Landau, A.....	2.00
Landauer, Mrs B.....	2.00
Landauer & Co, M.....	10.00
Langon, W J.....	5.00
Layton & Co.....	100.00
Leudersdorf, B.....	25.00
Lind-ay Bros.....	10.00
Leuning & Co, A F.....	10.00
Mack & Co, H S.....	25.00
Manegold, Chas, Jr.....	25.00
Mariner, E.....	25.00
Marshall & Isley Bank.....	100.00
Martin, D A.....	5.00
Mathews, Bros.....	25.00
Mendel, Smith & Co.....	10.00
Merchants' Exchange Bank.	100.00
Miller, B K.....	25.00
Miller, M.....	2.00
Miller, Roswell.....	25.00
Milwaukee Brewers Asso.....	300.00
Milwaukee National Bank...	100.00
Mitchell, John L.....	200.00
Mohr, Mrs B.....	2.00
Mohr, Zinkersen & Co.....	15.00
Morgan, James.....	25.00
Myers, Mrs E.....	2.00
Myers, L.....	3.00
Nathanson, Mrs.....	2.00
National Exchange Bank....	100.00
Newbourn, Chas.....	2.00
Newman, J H.....	2.00

MILWAUKEE.—Continued.

Osterman, A.....	.50
Patlick, G.....	5.00
Patton, J E.....	10.00
Perelles & Sons, N.....	10.00
Pfeister, Guido.....	25.00
Pillsbury, O P.....	25.00
Plankenton Bank.....	100.00
Plankenton, John.....	25.00
Pollak & Straus.....	2.00
Preusser Char.....	25.00
Pritzloff Hardware Co, John.	25.00
Rice & Friedman, J H.....	15.00
Rich, A W.....	5.00
Riedeburg & Co, H.....	5.00
Rohlfing, Wm.....	5.00
Roundy, Peckham & Co.....	25.00
Sanderson & Co, E.....	50.00
Schoeffel, Geo J.....	5.00
Schuster, Geo J.....	5.00
Second Ward Savings Bank.	100.00
Shadbolt & Boyd Iron Co....	25.00
Shapman, L A.....	2.00
Shea, J J.....	10.00
Schoenfeld, J.....	1.00
Silber, Sidenberg & Hyman.	5.00
Silverman, Mrs E.....	3.00
Simonds & Co, Chauncey....	25.00
Singer, J E.....	25.00
Smith, Angus & Co.....	25.00
Smith, Mrs.....	1.00
South Side Savings Bank....	50.00
Spicer, M.....	.50
Stark Bros & Co.....	25.00
Stern, Bernard.....	10.00
Stern & Bro, H, Jr.....	25.00
Tibbits, G M.....	5.00
Toepfer & Sons, W.....	10.00
Tucker, J F.....	10.00
Waldo, R V.....	5.00
Walters, H H.....	5.00
Weil, B M.....	1.00
Wellaner & Co, Jacob.....	25.00
Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottom & Vilas.....	25.00
Ziegle & Co, Geo.....	20.00
Zinn, A C.....	25.00
	<hr/> 3973.50

RACINE:

Win-hip Mfg Co.....	2.00
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WAUKESHA:

Lee, J M.....	100.00
Total.....	<hr/> \$4,125.50

WYOMING.

SEATTLE:

Collins, C B.....	26.00
Total.....	<hr/> 26.00

BRITISH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.

Ontario.

BARRIE:

Concert, per C P Cooper.....	64.40
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WARWICK:

Kingstone, Chas J.....	20.00
Total.....	<hr/> \$84.40

EUROPE.

England.

LONDON:

Muir, A.	\$50 00
Walseley Bridger, per Berry & Anderson.	100.00
	<hr/> \$150.00

Germany.

DARMSTADT:

Brickwedel, C.	100 00
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Unknown States or Towns.

A Lady Residing on Mississippi River, near Vicksburg, Miss.	25.00
A Friend, per Mayor D T Gerow.	10.05
Brown, W B, per Col J J Daniel.	2.50
Carter & Co, J W.	5.00
Choral Union Association, per Wm Connor.	5.17
Hemans, C F, per Dr Neal Mitchell.	11.40
Improved Order Red Men of the U S, per Mayor D T Gerow.	70.00
Jones, C W, Jr.	10.00
Knox, H H.	25.00
Muller, S, per Dr Neal Mitchell.	5.00

Public Friend, per Col J J Daniel.	5.00
Staub, J H, per P McQuaid.	14.60
Unknown.	1.00
Unknown.	1.00
Unknown, per Chas S Adams.	1.00
Unknown, per Mrs T W Boyd.	2.50
Unknown, per Rev T H Lacy.	21.00
Unknown, per First National Bank of Jacksonville.	4.00
Unknown, per Dr Neal Mitchell.	2.00
Unknown, per P McQuaid.	2.00
Virginia. ....	.25
Widow's Mite, per Chas S Adams.	1.00
Total.	<hr/> \$193.97

LIST OF DONATIONS OF SUPPLIES.

COLORADO.

BURR CITY:

Lawson, Dr, 1 box mdse.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW LONDON:

Bass & Son, C D, 25 bbls crackers.

WINSTED:

New York World, 73 bbls apples.
Distributed through Special Correspondent.

FLORIDA.

ALTAMONTE:

Coombs, P B, 11 bbls lemons.

ANTHONY:

1 coop chickens.

ARMSTRONG:

Floyd, Miss, 2 bottles wine.
3 jars preserves.

APOPKA:

1 bbl lemons.

BAKER SPRINGS:

1 box mixed fruit.

CANDLER:

2 coops chickens.

CITRA:

Harris, J A, 5 boxes lemons.

DAYTONA:

Fruit in jars.

DELAND:

"Y," 1 basket flowers.
Wood & Bros, 2 boxes lemons.

DYAL:

Dyal, Mrs B G, 1 box eggs

ENTERPRISE:

Jones, Wm, 1 box lemons.
1 box lemons.

FORT PIERCE:

Citizens, 1 box lemons.

GAINESVILLE:

City Committee, 3 coops chickens,
3 boxes grapes.

GREEN COVE SPRINGS:

1 box lemons.
4 coops chickens.
1 bbl potatoes.

JACKSONVILLE:

Adams & Smith, 1,000 lbs meat.
Ashmead, Mrs W H, 2 boxes lemons.
Clark, Henry, lumber.
DeBary Line, rebate on freight.
Drew, Geo F, lumber
F R & N Co, 3 bbls lemons.
Greenleaf & Pomeroy, 1 box oranges.
Kornahrens, J H, 16 large fish.
Tysen, J R, 16 bbls potatoes.

LAKELAND:

3 boxes lemons.

LAWTEY:

Shipman, V J, 1 box fruit.

LEESBURG:

Collins, Mrs M W, 1 box lemons.
1 box lemons.

MALABAR:

Arnold, C F E, 1 bbl Lemons.

MICANOPY:

Trumbull, Theo, 1 coop chickens,
1 box eggs.

MONTICELLO:

Elliott, James O, 1 coop chickens.
1 box eggs.
1 case eggs.
3 coops chickens.

MT. CLAIR:

Gaity, J H, 1 box fruit.
Wearing, Mrs W C, 2 boxes lemons.

OCALA:

1½ coops chickens.

ORANGE BEND:

Freeling W, 4 boxes lemons.

ORANGE CITY:

Scott, James, 3 bbls lemons.

ORLANDO:

Taylor & Bowen, 11 boxes oranges.
Half bbl lemons.
3 boxes lemons.
1 bbl oranges.

PABLO BEACH:

Suskins, E, 1 box lemons.

PALATKA:

Hart, H L, 3 boxes oranges.
2 boxes oranges.

PITTSBURG:

Harrison, L H, 2 boxes sundries.

PORT TAMPA:

1 box lemons.

SANFORD:

1 box lemons.
14 boxes limes.
Buell, A D, 7 boxes lemons.
H R T, Jr, 6 boxes lemons.
Martin, A C, half box lemons.

SOUTH LAKE WEIR:

Smooks & Bro, 4 cases lemons.

STARKE:

1 box eggs.
6 coops chickens.

ST. LUCIE:

Russell, J E, 1 box lemons.

TALLAHASSEE:

1 box peas.
1 bbl peas.
Citizens, 1 coop chickens.

TITUSVILLE:

C E P, 2 bbls lemons.
H S W, 2 bbls limes.
1 bbl limes.

WELBORNE:

Mallery & Sons, W C, 1 coop chickens, 1 box eggs.

\$1,183.60

GEORGIA.

ACKWORTH:

McMillan, 2 coops chickens.

SAVANNAH:

Haynes & Elliott, 10 sacks grits, 10
Meal
1 box Lemons.
Savannah Steam Bakery, 2 bbls
bread.
5 boxes milk.
2 soup.

\$97.00

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO:

1 box sulphur.
Garber, 1 bbl bread.

HIGHLAND:

Helvetia Milk Co, 10 cases milk.

\$57.00

INDIANA.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Culver, Miss Eva, 1 box sundries.

LAFAYETTE:

1 box old clothing.

TERRE HAUTE:

Hudnut Milling Co, grits.

\$104.00

IOWA.

C S Beerbower, 200 bush Irish potatoes, 34 boxes sweet corn, 4 boxes prepared rye, 1 box Drum's coffee, half bbl oatmeal.

\$298.00

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS:

Demming Charcoal Co, 3 cases bottled charcoal.
1 box charcoal, express charges.

\$3 70

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE:

Latrobe, Mayor, 241 bbls flour, 321 bbls crackers, 544 sacks grits, 451 sacks meal, 34 boxes bacon, 250 bags meal.
Legg & Co, John C, 200 bbls flour.
S, F & W, 2 boxes cider, 60 lbs Monongracy's flour.
1 box tea.
1 clothing.
32 tierces shoulders.

\$8,793.69

MASSACHUSETTS.

ORLEANS:

Baily Canning & Preserving Co, 1
box clam juice.

WINCHESTER:

Littlefield, Mrs, 1 box clothing.

\$5.00

MISSOURI.

CARTHAGE:

Grace Church, 1 bbl clothing.

NEVADA.

CANDLERIA:

Shoof, Louis, 1 box India herb tea.

\$5.00

NEW YORK.

\$8.00

ALBANY:

"Little Gleaners," 1 box clothing.

BROOKLYN:

Morehouse, Dr CL, 1 box Y F Cure.

NEW YORK CITY:

Allison, Geo, 1 bbl apples.
Anglo-American Co, 5 boxes soup.
Barnes & Bro, A E, 50 pillow slips.
Bishop & Henderson, 1 bbl apples.
Brown, F A, 1 bbl cabbage.
Callahan & Kerni, 1 flake wheat.
Campbell, W, 1 bbl turnips.
Barling, C A, 1 bbl apples.
DeBary, F, 10 cases champagne.
Dormes, S B, 1 bbl onions.
Edwards & Wilson, 1 bbls turnips.
Gansevort Market Men, 39 bbls potatoes, 26 bags potatoes, 13 bbls apples, 18 bbls onions, 4 sacks onions, 4 cases tomatoes, 1 case C peas, 15 lbs tea, half case breakfast cocoa, 24 pillow slips, 5 cases lemons, 3 cases cheese, 3 bbls flour, 1 bbl squash, 1½ beans, 1 bushel split peas.
Hartson & Hubbard, 5 cases champagne.
Helvetia Milk Co, 10 cases milk.
Larabee, E J, 10 boxes crackers.
Mayor, 6 boxes soup.
Newton, J H, 1 bbl cabbage.
Palmer, G L, 30 baskets grapes.
Pyles, James, 4 boxes pearline,

NEW YORK.—Continued.

Roberts, J P, 1 bbl onions.
Shey, Peter, 1 bbl beets.
Smith & Co, G F, 4 champagne.
Stephens, J A, 11 bbls flour.
Wallace, T P, 1 bbl apples.
Wertheimer, A, 1 bbl turnips.
Williams & Bro, 1 bbl apples.
150 pillow slips.
100 sheets.
2 bbls old clothing.
1 bbl apples.
1 bbl turnips, onions and quinces.

SARATOGA:

Clark, F Y, and D Greenleaf, 24 cases mineral water.

SAYER:

Stone, R H, 2 bbls apples, 2 bbls potatoes.

\$2,690.26

NORTH CAROLINA.

Eary, Mr, 2 bbls sundries.

OHIO.

BLOOMINGBURG:

Dr J M Gillespie and Citizens, 6 boxes jellies, 10 boxes potatoes, 10 bbls apples, — beets, 1 box fruit, 2 boxes canned goods, 1 box Dried fruit, 1 box cabbage, 13 small sacks meal.

CINCINNATI:

Smith, Mrs C B, 1 box clothing.
2 boxes clothing.
1 package clothing.

CLEVELAND:

Citizens, 1 box clothing.
Smith, Mrs C B, 3 boxes sundries.

COLUMBUS:

2 cases mdse.

NEW RICHMOND:

Smith, Frank, 4 bbls Rex water.

WASHINGTON CH:

1 bag potatoes, 1 bbl Sweet Potatoes.

\$119.50

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA:

2 boxes clothing.
2 boxes sundries.
1 box sundries.
1 box old clothing.

\$12.00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GREENVILLE:

1 package clothing.
1 package clothing.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA:

1 box sundries, 1 case mace.

WISCONSIN.

RACINE:

1 box crackers.

\$3.00

UNKNOWN.

Through Caldson, Dr F, 1 box lemons,

Through Clinch & Branch, 1 box sundries.

Through Hunter, W D, 1 box sundries.

Through Mayor, 1 box lemons.

Through Owen, W B, 4 bbls lemons.

Four boxes eggs.

Five bbls potatoes, 1 bag.

Half bbl peas, 1 bag apples and potatoes.

Alabama Coal Co, lime.

Barnett, W H. 2 boxes lemons.

\$12.75

Grand Total,

\$13,467.50

RECAPITULATION OF DONATIONS.

STATES.	Cash Contribu- tions.	Donations of Supplies.	Total from each State.
Alabama.....	\$3,117.41		\$ 3,117.41
Arkansas.....	1,058.05		1,058.05
California.....	421.85		421.85
Colorado.....	1,595.30		1,595.30
Connecticut.....	5,728.20	\$ 75.00	5,803.20
Dakota.....	38.00		38.00
Delaware.....	3.00		3.00
District of Columbia.....	3,908.36		3,908.36
Florida.....	14,835.68	1,183.60	16,019.28
Georgia.....	14,828.90	97.00	14,925.90
Illinois.....	14,556.73	57.00	14,613.73
Indiana.....	822.68	104.00	926.68
Iowa.....	299.23	298.00	597.23
Kansas.....	209.25		209.25
Kentucky.....	6,984.88		6,984.88
Louisiana.....	7,144.67	3.70	7,148.37
Maryland.....	3,094.43	8,793.69	11,888.12
Maine.....	1,648.10		1,648.10
Massachusetts.....	18,521.42	5.00	18,526.42
Michigan.....	4,231.04		4,231.04
Minnesota.....	1,056.90		1,056.90
Mississippi.....	1,839.80		1,839.80
Missouri.....	12,563.81		12,563.81
Montana.....	89.85		89.85
Nebraska.....	620.30		620.30
Nevada.....		5.00	5.00
New Hampshire.....	676.39		676.39
New Jersey.....	6,926.45		6,926.45
New Mexico.....	129.50		129.50
New York.....	127,787.10	2,690.26	130,477.36
North Carolina.....	2,875.01	8.00	2,883.01
Ohio.....	9,903.78	119.50	10,023.28
Pennsylvania.....	23,860.00	12.00	23,872.00
Rhode Island.....	6,368.25		6,368.25
South Carolina.....	7,356.07		7,356.07
Tennessee.....	8,470.36		8,470.36
Texas.....	4,719.78		4,719.78
Vermont.....	507.21		507.21
Virginia.....	7,851.42		7,851.42
West Virginia.....	643.60		643.60
Wisconsin.....	4,125.50	3.00	4,128.50
Wyoming.....	26.00		26.00
Ontario, Canada.....	84.40		84.40
London, England.....	150.00		150.00
Darmstadt, Germany.....	100.00		100.00
Miscellaneous.....	193.97	12.75	206.72
Grand Totals.....	\$331,972.63	\$13,467.50	\$345,440.13

LIST OF FOREIGN MERCHANTS

FROM WHOM

SUPPLIES WERE PURCHASED.

Barnes, A E & Bro, New York, N Y, Furniture.....	\$183.00
Byrd & Denham, Tallahassee, Fla., General Store.....	19.75
Carter & Carter, Levyville, Fla., General Store.....	109.05
Carter, J R J, Levyville, Fla., General Store.....	22.75
Carter, N R, Levyville, Fla., General Store.....	72.91
Clafin, H B & Co, New York, N Y, Dry Goods.....	1,141.00
Clark, Holly & Ketcham, New York, N Y, Grocers.....	129.60
DeBary, F & Co. New York, N Y, Importers.....	401.00
Dunlap & Kicklighter, Gainesville, Ga, Produce.....	199.40
Eppens, Smith & Wieman, New York, N Y, Provisions.....	71.17
Epperson, W J, Bronson, Fla, Provisions.....	12.76
Ferris, F A & Co, New York, N Y, Provisions.....	89.93
Flannagan & Co, St Louis, Mo, Millers.....	1,591.99
Guckenheimer, S & Son, Savannah, Ga, Provisions.....	1,533.90
Hard Bros & Co, New York, N Y, Manufacturers.....	200.60
Hartman & Hubbard, New York, N Y, Importers.....	148.50
Herman & Kayton, Savannah, Ga, Provisions.....	12,539.78
Hudnut Milling Co, Terre Haute, Ind, Millers.....	765.00
Iowa Manufacturing Co, New York, N Y, Manufacturers.....	3.07
Jaffray, E S & Co, New York, N Y, Dry Goods.....	837.00
Lazelle, Dally & Co, New York, N Y, Drugs.....	407.23
Leggett, F H & Co, New York, N Y, Grocers.....	2,893.77
Lindsey & Morgan, Savannah, Ga, Furniture.....	26.25
McFerran, Shallcross & Co, Louisville, Ky, Provisions.....	391.26
Martin, John S & Co, New York, N Y, Commission Merchants.....	122.38
Matlage, C F & Co, New York, N Y, Provisions.....	2,471.79
Miller, A J & Co, Savannah, Ga, Furniture.....	31.25
Palmer, G S, New York, N Y, Produce.....	87.25
Plant Milling Co, G P, St Louis, Mo, Millers.....	2,178.53
Pyles, James, New York, N Y, Soap Manufacturer.....	7.50
Saxon, G W & Co, Tallahassee, Fla., Grocers.....	128.00
Sharpe, Taylor & Perkins, New York, N Y, Grocers.....	214.34
Stokes, Thos, New York, N Y, Provisions.....	799.30
Strother, H H, Daytona, Fla. Produce.....	9.50
Taylor & Hamilton, Morristown, Tenn, Produce.....	30.50
Thurber, Whyland & Co, New York, N Y, Wholesale Grocers.....	7,045.73
Vanderveer & Holmes, New York, N Y, Bakers.....	20.07
Wellhouse & Sons, Atlanta, Ga, Paper and Printers.....	61.03
Wile, Julius & Bro, New York, N Y, Importers.....	435.00
Zinmer, Boiles & Dinkak, New York, N Y, Produce.....	189.80
	<hr/>
	\$38,522.64

LIST OF LOCAL MERCHANTS

FROM WHOM

SUPPLIES WERE PURCHASED.

Alabama Coal Co, Coal.....	\$19.00
Anderson, Church & Co, Produce.....	89.70
Anderson, Isaiah, Produce.....	5.75
Andreu, D A, Variety Store.....	120.99
Arctic Ice Co, Ice Co.....	83.65
Avery, S G, Livery Stables.....	36.50
Backcock, Mrs D.....	12.00
Baxter & Dunn, Produce.....	30.00
Baya & Mead, Grocers.....	44.30
Baya, Wm, Produce.....	362.00
Benedict, C B, assignee, Hardware.....	114.47
Bennett & Wiles, Grocers.....	3.84
Bettelini, F, Liquors.....	6.75
Bicaise, F A, Variety Store.....	54.78
Bisbee & Marvin, Draymen.....	58.00
Blodgett, Moore & Co, Oils.....	201.04
Bogue, F E & Co, Furniture.....	696.30
Bowman, J H, Wood Dealer.....	120.24
Broward, M L, Shell.....	32.50
Bryan, J A, Shell.....	5,233.23
Byrne, Wm, Grocer.....	252.65
Campbell & Co, A, Butchers.....	926.18
Canepa, F, Grocer.....	8.55
Cashen, T V, Saw Mill.....	2,178.59
Church Year Publishing Co, Printers.....	112.50
Citizens' Gas Co, Gas Works.....	562.68
Clark, Henry, Saw Mill.....	278.07
Clark, John, Son & Co, Grocers.....	614.94
Clark & Loftus, Furniture.....	924.55
Clark, W B, Undertaker.....	360.00
Clarke, Wm, Plumber.....	94.17
Cleveland & Son, Furniture.....	205.00
Clyde S S Co, Clyde Line... ..	40.31
Cohn, Morris, Dry Goods.....	12.95
Cook, W J, Grocer.....	4.80
Cowan, A C, Books.....	48.44
DaCosta Printing and Publishing House.....	678.50
DeCottes, Geo A, Lumber.....	341.79
Delaporte, W T, Baker.....	1,029.95
Dell, W A, Druggist.....	453.92
Dey, J R, Undertaker.....	805.00
Diffenback, H, Liquors.....	15.75
Dilworth, J R, Dairy.....	9.40
Dobbins & Bro, Locksmiths.....	41.50
Dohm & Co, Butchers.....	6,157.14

Douglas, Jas, Stationer.....	7.15
Drew, H & Bro, Book and Stationer.....	620.23
Drew Hardware Co, Hardware.....	95.28
Drew & Hazeltine, General Merchants, &c.....	684.35
Dzialynski, M A, Auction and Commission.....	50.00
Elliott, C G, Grocer.....	1,234.66
Ellis & Hussey, Grocers.....	232.82
Emery's Branch Store, Boots and Shoes.....	9.25
English, Squire, Livery Stable.....	459.87
Everett Pharmacy, Drugs.....	27.55
Fairlie, Jas M & Bro, Drugs.....	1,389.31
Farwell, Jas A, Furniture.....	64.50
Florida Wagon Co, Wagons.....	140.00
Foster, Geo R & Co, Hay and Grain.....	32.55
Frank, Max, Dry Goods.....	50.58
Fries, A P & Co, Drugs.....	858.20
Garvin, W T, Shell.....	829.07
Genova, S, Grocer.....	119.16
Genovar, F D, Grocer.....	5.00
Gillen, E W, Butcher.....	94.80
Girvin, J W, Wood Yard.....	98.25
Grunthal, I & H, Grocers.....	228.98
Gugel, Fred, Butcher.....	546.40
Hall, Robt, Grocer and Dairy.....	3.85
Hall, W H, Grocer and Dairy.....	19.90
Harkisheimer & Co, Grocers.....	3,573.33
Harris, A H, Confectioner.....	5.45
Harris, Geo, Produce.....	5.00
Harris, Jas, Grocer.....	11.62
Harris, Jas, Jr, Grocer.....	11.62
Hartridge, M L, Livery Stable.....	3,471.25
Harwick, A A, Dairy.....	7.70
Haven, O P, Photographer.....	89.50
Hays, Mrs Thos, Cottage Restaurant.....	42.80
Hellen, W H, Liquors.....	3.50
Hay, Walter H, Drugs.....	2.65
Henning, E A, Produce.....	18.80
Herrick, Estate of, Livery.....	858.40
Herron, J H, Produce and Restaurant.....	63.00
Hess, Sig, Hats.....	19.00
Holt, P A, Grocer.....	33.15
Hooker, E E & Co, Spice and Coffee Mills.....	455.95
Hopkins, C, Grocer.....	286.05
Hubbard, S B & Co, Hardware.....	1,369.57
Huff, A E, Dry Goods.....	669.17
Huffman, Wm, Produce.....	48.90
Hughes, Geo, Drugs.....	123.86
Hughey, J A, Grocer.....	99.18
Jackson, H R, Produce.....	57.51
Jackson, Thos, Undertaker.....	336.00
Jacksonville Refrigerator Ice Works, Ice.....	381.49
Jacksonville Saddlery Co, Saddlery.....	6.50
Johnson, Geo C, Grocer.....	1,713.28
Jones, R H, Grocer.....	50.00
Keene, O L, Millinery.....	22.80

Kohn, Furchgott & Co, Dry Goods.....	\$179.47
Ladson, C J, Produce.....	3.75
Lee, Han, Restaurant.....	24.30
L'Engle, C S, Crockery.....	321.08
L'Engle, J C, Druggist, Coal.....	322.20
Lightbourne, A C, Grocer.....	13.25
Liody, W H, Baker.....	121.77
Lloyd, J F, Grocer.....	23.40
Lofton, Geo A, Drayman.....	54.00
Lytte, W H & Son, Grocers.....	148.97
McCallum, D J, Lime.....	2,281.50
McCann, W A, Wood Yard.....	33.75
McConihe, Geo L, Hardware.....	216.26
McGinnis, J H, Livery.....	824.50
McMurray, Thos, Livery.....	4,963.90
McNery, Thos, Grocer.....	62.81
McQuaid, P, Grain.....	67.00
Marshall, E E, Dairy.....	449.90
Martin, J H, Liquors.....	62.25
Marx Bros, Produce.....	415.65
Marvin, Denham & Co, Dry Goods.....	1,215.99
Mason, Harry, Liquors.....	840.20
Melton, S H, Fish and Oysters.....	715.72
Merriam, L, Butcher.....	36.00
Merrill-Stevens Engine Co, Founders and Machinists.....	63.25
Metropolis, Printers and Publishers.....	207.05
Middleton, W A, Butcher.....	20.70
Mims, M, Dairy.....	58.20
Moore, Thos, Carpenter.....	10.00
Mumby, Stockton & Knight, Crockery.....	1,395.54
Murphy, T, Foundry.....	21.33
New York Clothing Co, Clothiers.....	36.75
New York Co-Operative Laundry, Laundry.....	359.83
New York Steam Laundry, Laundry.....	196.53
Oldham, Richard, Livery.....	1,117.15
Onley, D W, Butcher.....	53.96
Ord & Merrill, Grocers.....	61.01
Ortagus, E, Boarding.....	19.00
O'Toole, M J, Grocer.....	36.28
Palmetto Pharmacy, Drugs.....	355.07
Peters, C, Soap Manufactory.....	140.00
Peterson, W R, Timer.....	27.50
Phillips, C G, Produce.....	22.80
Pomar, Chas, Drayman.....	6.40
Ponder, M, Grocer.....	6.00
Pratt, M E, Shell.....	129.55
Reed, W W, Produce.....	81.51
Reese, D, Millinery.....	19.00
Reuter, C, Drayman.....	7.20
Reynolds, Geo R, Grocer.....	18.90
Rivas, J & H, Livery.....	225.00
Rivas & Koopman, Grocers and Bakers.....	181.95
Robinson & Ball Drug Co, Drugs.....	1,477.57
Rogers, C B & Co, Grocers.....	1,528.19
Romero, Dr J L, Drugs.....	9.80

Ross, R G, Contractor	\$285.25
Scroggins, M, Dairy	1.20
S F & W Railway, Transportation Co.....	32.01
Simmons, W T, Boots and Shoes	22.50
Slager, Julius, Auction and Commission.....	15.00
Small, J C & Co, Grocers	23.19
Smith, C H & Co, Dairy and Butchers.....	395.76
Smith & Frazier, Grocers.....	9,153.56
Smith, H L, Dairy	31.85
Smith, J T, Dairy	565.71
Southern Bell Telephone Co.....	16.00
Squire, H J, Livery	38.00
St. James Hotel.....	26.50
Stockton & Co, Boots and Shoes.....	8.50
Sumner & Benton, Produce.....	589.28
Tall, A C & Co, Grocers.....	8.28
Thebaut, B.....	92.00
Thomas, S W, Produce	26.25
Thrasher, A. B, Agt, Livery	857.50
Times-Union, Printing and Publishing Co.....	961.15
Togni, J B, Liquors	688.10
Tracy, Thos, Boat Yard	6.00
Tucker, M, Grocer.....	48.31
Tully, J, Produce.....	317.25
Turner, Thos, Dairy.....	.70
Tuttle & Dudgeon, Provisions	13.20
Tyler, E M, Produce.....	13.50
Tyler, O Z & Co, Undertakers.....	1,344.00
Tysen, J R & Co, Wholesale Grocers.....	9,006.56
Vanderpool, E, Fish Dealer.....	4.50
Varty, M C, Dry Goods	5.25
Wall, T T, Dairy	22.10
Walzer, R, Trunks	3.50
Warrock & Co, Manufacturers.....	19.20
Watson, F C, Drugs.....	36.10
Webster, E P & Co, Drugs.....	2.75
Webster, C S & Co, Drugs	12.50
Weisenfeld, F, Grocer	22.74
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	168.93
White, B G.....	37.00
Wightman, W S, Grocer.....	2,573.86
Willard & Co, Grocers.....	77.83
Williams, H W, Carpenter.....	51.09
Wilson, Geo C, Grocer.....	913.35
Wilson, Geo E, Lime.....	4,456.95
Wineman, Philip, Jr, Drugs.....	16.35
Wood, W F, Jr, Produce.....	11.00
Wood, T H, Produce	12.85
Wright, Peter, Shell.....	38.70
Wright, W T, Shell.....	26.00
Yates & Smith, Undertakers.....	30.00
Zacharias, A, Clothing.....	108.00
Zahn & Rebston, Liquors.....	85.35

 \$100,367.62

LIST OF DEATHS.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Col.	No.
Aug 18...	Adams, Wm.....	House next Marine Hospital.....	w	6
Nov 11...	Alexander, C, baby of.....	Burbridge's Addition.....	c	402
Sept 26.	Allen, Mrs A S.....	Brooklyn.....	w	229
Oct 7....	Allen, Wm J.....	Ashley street.....	w	293
Oct 12....	Allen, J B.....	Springfield.....	w	319
Sept 11..	Arpen, Miss Annie.....	corner Washington and Bay.....	w	84
Sept 29..	Austin, Jane, infant of.....	Union, bet Hawk and Bridge....	c	250
Sept 14..	Bagwell, Benjamin.....	1 State street.....	c	118
Oct 13....	Bahlender, John.....	Campbell's Addition (St Luke's)..	w	323
Oct 1....	Baker, W N.....	State Bank of Florida.....	w	263
Sept 3....	Baldwin, W L.....	56 Laura street.....	w	37
Oct 3....	Barbour, Rev C D.....	322 W Monroe street.....	w	276
Oct 8....	Barnett, Mack.....	corner State and Third streets...c	c	306
Sept 11..	Bassby, Samuel.....	corner Brough and King sts....w	w	89
Sept 20..	Battermansky, M.....	Sand Hills.....	w	175
Oct 16....	Bell, Edward.....	East Jacksonville.....	c	331
Sept 29..	Bell, George.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	253
Nov 10....	Bell, George.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	401
Oct 29....	Bell, J N.....	Brooklyn.....	w	364
Sept 27..	Belotte, Louisa, Miss.....	139 E Adams street.....	w	237
Nov 9....	Bergman, Wm.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	396
Nov 15....	Berry, Mary.....	136 Ocean street.....	c	411
Nov 4....	Bliss, Stephen.....	126 Ocean street.....	c	379
Sept 13....	Bogart, J A.....	63 E Monroe street.....	w	106
Oct 13....	Boulanger, Thomas.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	321
Sept 10....	Bours, Mrs.....	87 E Adams street.....	w	81
Aug 31....	Bours, Miss Minnie.....	87 E Adams street.....	w	31
Sept 20..	Bowden, M R.....	corner Pine and Adams sts.....w	w	186
Sept 22..	Braddock, Geo.....	.....	c	204
Sept 23..	Branning, Georgiana.....	Hawk street, north of Orange....c	c	218
Sept 22..	Brenner, Louis.....	Campbell's Addition.....	w	205
Sept 26..	Breyhard, J U.....	84 E Church street.....	c	232
Nov 9....	Broctor, Buger.....	Somerville.....	w	394
Nov 5....	Bronson, Wm.....	150 Church street.....	c	381
Sept 22..	Brooks, Geo B.....	609 W Adams street.....	c	207
Sept 7....	Brotherton, Wm.....	101 Newnan street.....	w	57
Oct 24....	Broward, Mrs J B.....	South Jacksonville.....	w	349
Sept 3....	Brown, —.....	East Jacksonville.....	c	36
Sept 23..	Bruner, Louis.....	Campbell's Addition.....	w	211
Sept 17..	Bruner, Anna.....	Oakland.....	w	132
Oct 28....	Buckhalter, Peyton S.....	Sand Hills.....	w	361
Sept 26..	Butler, Albert, child of.....	Burbridge's Addition.....	c	235
Sept 29..	Buckston, Walter.....	Panama.....	w	255
Sept 25..	Burch, J L.....	Brick Yard.....	w	225
Oct 27....	Burch, Robert.....	corner Washington and Forsyth..c	c	359
Sept 28..	Burke, J V.....	corner Washington and Forsyth..w	w	245
Oct 5....	Burton, Minnie.....	77 W State street.....	c	285
Nov 19....	Butler, John.....	Division Lane, LaVilla.....	c	419

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Col.	No.
Sept 26..	Buxton, Mrs		—	233
Nov 7....	Cain, Sarah.....	Three-Mile Branch.....	c	383
Sept 16..	Carr, Edward.....	State street.....	c	126
Sept 5....	Carroll, John.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	43
Nov 8....	Carver, Dr F H.....	North Springfield.....	w	387
Dec 3....	Carver, Pelton.....	North Jacksonville.....	w	429
Sept 6....	Castellaw, Miss Castella.....	E Adams street.....	w	51
Sept 16..	Cauthorne, Harry.....	144 Washington street.....	w	127
Oct 12....	Chadwick, J L.....	74 Catherine street.....	w	373
Oct 12....	Chadwick, Mrs L S.....	77 Catherine street.....	w	318
Oct 19....	Chambers, Mrs L E.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	340
Sept 14..	Chatman, Mr.....	near Evergreen Cemetery.....	w	115
Sept 27..	Christopher, Antonio.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	236
Sept 22..	Christopher, Mr.....		w	208
Sept 10..	Christopher, Mrs.....		w	80
Sept 24..	Cingis, Antonio.....	corner Church and Washington..	w	220
Nov 2....	Civalle, V.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	374
Oct 19....	Clark, Harriet, child of.....	136 Ocean street.....	c	341
Aug 28....	Clark, Thos H.....	48 West Beaver street.....	w	19
Sept 11..	Coffee, J R.....	East Duval street.....	w	86
Sept 14..	Coleman, Lula E.....		w	117
Oct 9....	Conrader, Mrs.....	East Bay street.....	w	309
Oct 16....	Cooper, W C, daughter of.....	Springfield..	w	332
Oct 30....	Cornish, S S.....	St Nicholas.....	w	308
Sept 18..	Cowelly, Mrs.....		—	151
Aug 26..	Craugh, Wm.....	34 W Union street.....	w	14
Sept 24..	Crawford, John.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	230
Sept 9....	Croisant, C.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	70
Sept 9....	Crow, J J.....	Monroe street.....	w	73
Aug 30..	Crowley, Mrs D J.....	35 E Adams street.....	w	26
Dec 1....	Cummings, Anna.....		c	428
Sept 28..	Curry, Miss Fannie.....	106 Ward street.....	w	249
Sept 24..	Cuzner, Miss Frances A.....	Oakland.....	w	222
Aug 30..	Dancy, Lafayette E.....	97 W Beaver street.....	w	25
Oct 3....	Daniel, Col J J.....	Palermo.....	w	280
Sept 7....	Davenport, Mrs.....	Brooklyn.....	c	59
Sept 10..	Davidson, E L.....	72 W Forsyth street.....	w	79
Sept 28..	Davis, Jack.....	Dew Drop Alley.....	c	246
Aug 29..	Davis, Mrs Mary.....	107 W Forsyth street.....	w	24
Oct 9....	Deans, George Wheaton.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	308
Oct 24..	Dees, Benjamin H.....	Burbridge Addition.....	c	352
Oct 7....	DeForest, Chas L.....	Sand Hills.....	w	295
Oct 6....	Degenhart, Mrs Mary.....	Oak street, Brooklyn.....	w	290
Nov 19..	Derry, Edward B.....	Fairfield.....	w	407
Sept 11..	Dey, Isadore.....	West Jacksonville.....	c	91
Nov 4....	Dilworth, J D.....	Fairfield.....	w	378
Aug 26..	Dixon, E W.....	corner Ocean and Adams.....	w	13
Oct 31..	Dobson, Dora.....	Hawk and Ward streets.....	w	369
Aug 17..	Donovan, Frank.....	Grand Union.....	w	5
Sept 21..	Doyle, Mrs John.....	corner Washington and Duval..	w	200
Oct 3....	Dunn, S.....	St Nicholas.....	w	277
Sept 28..	Eddy, Dr E T.....	Bay State Cottage.....	w	248
Nov 13..	Edmonson, H.....	310 W Church street.....	c	406

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Col.	No.
Oct 5...	Edmundson, James.....	310 W Church street.....	c	286
Sept 22..	Elliott, Chas G.....	Riverside.....	w	206
Oct 8....	Elliott, Mrs J L.....	Springfield, Fourth street.....	w	304
Oct 10...	Elliott, J L.....	Springfield, Fourth street.....	w	311
Sept 14..	Ely, F W.....	Riverside.....	w	114
Sept 27..	English, Alice.....		c	241
Nov 21...	Evans, John.....	Burbridge Addition.....	c	421
Oct 17...	Fairlie, J M.....	East Jacksonville.....	w	336
Oct 7....	Fairlie, Mrs M S.....	East Jacksonville.....	w	289
Sept 18..	Farmer, Walter G.....	Chaseville.....	w	141
Oct 29...	Fennell, Mrs Mary.....	207 W Church street.....	w	367
Aug 27...	Fisher, Albert.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	16
Aug 28...	Fleming, Louisa.....	Oakland.....	w	18
Sept 12..	Fleming, Louis I, Jr.....	58 E Monroe street.....	w	97
Sept 14..	Fleming, Louis I.....	58 E Monroe street.....	w	112
Sept 13..	Floody, Mrs Thomas.....	corner Pine and Monroe streets..	w	105
Nov 14...	Floyd, Mamie.....	125 Julia street.....	c	409
Sept 18..	Foley, Mrs.....	317 W Church street.....	w	155
Sept 27..	Ford, W F.....	Sand Hills.....	w	239
Aug 23..	Fort, Mrs Lucy.....	48 W Beaver street.....	w	10
Sept 19..	Foster, Frank.....	Campbell's Addition.....	w	169
Sept 21..	Foster, J W.....		w	194
Sept 19..	Foster, Mr.....	E Adams street.....	w	159
Sept 18..	Frazier, Nellie, child of.....	E Union street.....	c	145
Sept 25..	Frippe, Arthur.....	East Jacksonville.....	w	226
Aug 13...	Gelder, Thomas.....	Ocean st, bet Bay and Forsyth...	w	4
Nov 14...	Gibson, Alexander.....	South Jacksonville.....	c	408
Sept 17..	Gilbert, Ruth.....	819 Ward street.....	c	121
Nov 15...	Goodrich, Joseph.....	South Jacksonville.....	c	410
Oct 1....	Gordon, A Wood.....		c	267
Oct 1....	Gordon, Primus.....	LaVilla.....	c	266
Sept 18..	Gorgon, J.....	Sand Hills.....	w	143
Sept 21..	Gould, Dr Francis J.....	N Hogan street.....	w	201
Sept 30..	Governor, Mrs H.....	Hansontown.....	c	258
Sept 7...	Grace, Mrs Robert.....	107 W Forsyth street.....	w	55
Sept 18..	Grant, Simon.....	cor Washington and Forsyth sts..	c	146
Nov 21...	Grant, Sophia.....	LaVilla.....	c	422
Sept 18..	Graves, James.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	157
Sept 14..	Gray, E.....	LaVilla.....	w	113
Nov 8....	Green, Mamie.....	8 Hawk street.....	w	386
Oct 26...	Green, John D.....	corner Ward and Hawk streets..	w	355
Nov 10...	Green, May R.....	Church and Catherine streets....	c	400
Sept 12..	Griffin, Annie, child of.....	Oakland.....	c	103
Oct 6....	Griffin, Maggie.....	Brooklyn.....	c	291
Sept 19..	Grunthal, Hugo.....	corner Bay and Hogan streets...	w	160
Oct 10...	Halbrook, C L.....	Riverside.....	w	312
Oct 15...	Hall, Aaron.....	First street, LaVilla.....	w	330
Sept 30..	Hall, James.....	West Brooklyn.....	w	261
Sept 25..	Hall, Mrs.....		c	224
Oct 18...	Halliday, Edward B.....	St Nicholas.....	w	337
Oct 14...	Hamilton, Miss R.....	Wilson & Hunting's Mill.....	w	327
Nov 19...	Haney, W A.....	East Jacksonville.....	w	416
Sept 8...	Hanne, Wm.....		w	68

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Col.	No.
Oct 8...	Hare, Mrs C.....	three miles on Plank Road.....	w	305
Nov 1...	Harris, James.....	Middleburg Road.....	w	371
Nov 7...	Hastings, Carrie.....	Brooklyn.....	w	384
Sept 26	Hattel, Chas.....	Sand Hills.....	w	234
Oct 1...	Hatty, Dan.....	.....	c	269
Sept 18...	Haveland, Miss Ida C.....	29½ Laura street.....	w	154
Oct 8...	Hay, Roberta.....	Hardy's Quarters, E Jacksonville.	w	303
Sept 17...	Hayes, Thomas.....	E Bay street.....	w	136
Sept 27...	Hellen, J H.....	95 W Bay street.....	w	240
Sept 21...	Helmsley, —, child of.....	.....	—	188
Oct 15...	Hemstreet, R.....	Fairfield.....	w	328
Oct 27...	Hendricks, Mrs E.....	South Jacksonville.....	w	357
Sept 5...	Hernandez, L R.....	Brooklyn.....	w	42
Sept 20...	Hernandez, Mrs Theo B.....	.....	w	185
Sept 27...	Herrick, Alvia.....	Fairfield.....	w	242
Sept 2...	Herrick, C D.....	167 Pine street.....	w	35
Sept 14...	Herrick, Mrs C W.....	167 Pine street.....	w	110
Sept 6...	Herrick, Miss Millie.....	167 Pine street.....	w	53
Sept 7...	Herrick, Mrs W D.....	167 Pine street.....	w	58
Sept 17...	Herrick, W D.....	167 Pine street.....	w	137
Oct 3...	Hill, Hattie.....	148 Ocean street.....	c	274
Sept 16...	Hines, Harry.....	Julia and Monroe streets.....	w	125
Sept 20...	Hinkley, Charles.....	South Jacksonville.....	w	177
Sept 24...	Holland, Mrs, infant of.....	.....	—	219
Sept 29...	Hollenback, George.....	Newnan and Forsyth streets.....	w	251
Oct 7...	Hood, Jennings.....	Sand Hills.....	w	294
Aug 24...	Hooker, John J.....	Springfield.....	w	11
Sept 1...	Hopkins, Mrs Fannie.....	Newnan, bet Adams and Monroe	w	33
Sept 21...	Houlahan, Miss Ella.....	East Jacksonville.....	w	191
Sept 28...	Houlahan, Miss Julia.....	Laura and Forsyth streets.....	w	247
Sept 23...	Howe, George T.....	St Nicholas.....	w	214
Nov 18...	Hufbauer, Louis.....	South Jacksonville.....	w	415
Oct 17...	Hufbauer, Mary M.....	South Shore.....	w	333
Oct 12...	Huger, Edward W.....	Hawk street, north of Orange...	c	320
Oct 13...	Hunter, Mrs M.....	Panama Park.....	w	322
Sept 18...	Jacobs, Mr.....	.....	w	139
Sept 18...	Jacoby, J L.....	128 Pine street.....	w	150
Oct 12...	Jenkins, Jessie.....	South Jacksonville.....	c	317
Sept 10...	Jenkins, Mrs Laura.....	.....	w	77
Sept 21...	Jenkins, Edward.....	Sand Hills.....	w	196
Oct 4...	Jones, Berry.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	c	281
Sept 26...	Johnson, Carl.....	Riverside.....	w	231
Oct 3...	Johnson, David.....	Brooklyn.....	c	278
Oct 11...	Johnson, R N.....	West Brooklyn.....	c	314
Sept 18...	Jones, Julia.....	W Orange street.....	c	144
Sept 18...	Jones, Margaret.....	Burbridge's Addition.....	w	140
Sept 13...	Jones, Wm A.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	104
Nov 3...	Joyce, Julian.....	west of soap works.....	w	375
Sept 11...	Keller, Leila.....	Springfield.....	w	85
Sept 9...	Kelley, Patrick.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	69
Sept 14...	Kelley, Mrs Patrick.....	Sand Hills.....	w	119
Sept 12...	Keys, Hugh.....	Sand Hills.....	w	95
Oct 7...	Keys, James.....	Third street, Springfield.....	w	298

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Col.	No.
Sept 16..	Kimball, Harry.....	W Adams street.....	w	123
Sept 6..	King, Arthur.....	cor Maggie and Nellie, E Jack'lle	w	54
Oct 23..	Kline, Mamie.....		w	348
Sept 12..	Kuntz, Mr C A.....	Baldwin's Block.....	w	98
Sept 21..	Lennon, Susie.....	E Bay street.....	w	192
Sept 8..	Landis, Isaac.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	66
Oct 7..	LaTourette, D.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	301
Sept 20..	Lawrence, L.....		—	184
Sept 8..	Leite, O J.....	Springfield.....	w	65
Sept 14..	L'Engle, Henry A.....	cor Market and Church streets..	w	111
Sept 8..	Leonard, Dr W N.....		w	67
Sept 20..	Long, Willie.....		c	181
Sept 18..	Lopez, Peter.....	Evergreen Road.....	w	142
Sept 17..	Lord, Sarah E.....	Campbell's Addition.....	w	133
Sept 6..	Lorrimer, R A.....	Newnan, bet Adams and Monroe.	w	47
Sept 9..	Love, E B.....	W Adams street, LaVilla.....	w	72
Oct 19..	Lowe, Wm.....	Sand Hills.....	w	338
Sept 6..	Lucas, Edward.....	corner Monroe and Cedar streets	w	48
Aug 30..	Luidgi, David.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	27
Aug 12..	McClelland, Mrs W S.....	Lafayette House.....	w	3
Sept 27..	McCormick, D B.....		w	238
Sept 21..	McCreary, Laura.....		w	190
Sept 5..	McCullar, Mrs Lucy.....	89 Cedar street.....	w	40
Oct 27..	McDugal, Hugh.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	360
Sept 7..	McElligott, Oswald.....	West LaVilla.....	w	61
Sept 20..	McKeetchan, Hicks.....	Brooklyn.....	c	344
Sept 10..	McKinnin, J L.....		w	78
Sept 18..	McNear, Mr.....	corner Julia and Church streets..	w	149
Sept 20..	Macfarland, Taylor.....		c	183
Aug 28..	Marshall, Thomas.....	105 Pine street.....	w	20
Oct 20..	Marshall, —.....	Campbell's Addition.....	w	342
Oct 7..	Martin, Edward.....	124 Julia street.....	w	297
Oct 6..	Martin, Rosalie.....	West Brooklyn.....	w	289
Aug 24..	Martini, Frank.....	cor Washington and Bay streets.	w	12
Oct 9..	Marvin, Frank.....	cor Liberty and Adams streets..	w	307
Oct 28..	Mason, Lizzie.....	Burbridge's Addition.....	c	362
Sept 16..	Mathews, Mrs James M.....	35 W Beaver street.....	w	130
Sept 12..	Maurice, Margaret.....	Campbell's Addition.....	w	99
Aug 27..	Mays, Burton.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	c	17
Sept 16..	Mechare, Abram.....		—	124
Sept 1..	Merritt, W J.....	LaVilla.....	w	32
Sept 28..	Miller, Mariah.....	106 Ward street.....	w	244
Sept 30..	Miller, Shadrach.....	cor Perry and Dew Drop Lane..	c	257
Nov 15..	Miller, W A.....	South Jacksonville.....	w	412
Nov 9..	Mims, Lucius.....	Soap Works.....	c	391
Aug 19..	Minton, J M.....	142 W Adams street.....	w	7
Sept 9..	Mitchell, Amelia.....	Monroe and Cedar streets.....	c	76
Sept 6..	Monamburger, Miss Charlotte,	West Riverside.....	w	46
Sept 16..	Morant, Miss Kate.....	West Jacksonville.....	w	128
Sept 7..	Morgan, A C.....	East Jacksonville.....	w	60
Oct 6..	Morgan, Mrs A E, infant of..	Monroe and Second streets.....	w	292
Sept 8..	Morgan, Alfred.....	126 Newnan street.....	w	64
Sept 19..	Mosely, Eliza.....		c	166

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Col.	No.
Sept 18..	Moss, W H.....	44 W Union street	w	138
Oct 17..	Mueller, Gustave.....	Sand Hills.....	w	334
Sept 6..	Mulroy, Richard.....	79 W Bay street.....	w	52
Oct 1....	Murnahan, D H.....	Fairfield.....	w	271
Oct 2....	Nedham, Lewis, child of.....	Oakland.....	—	273
Sept 16..	Nelson, Louis.....	311 Bridge street.....	w	122
Nov 2..	Nelson, Nels.....	South Jacksonville.....	w	372
Sept 26..	Newman, Jenny.....	Monroe and Division Lane.....	c	228
Sept 11..	Nolan, James.....	3 W State street.....	c	88
Sept 19..	O'Brien, John.....	.....	w	168
Sept 18..	O'Dea, R.....	35 W Duval street.....	w	152
Sept 19..	Ohler, C.....	.....	w	172
Oct 1....	Oldfield, Mrs A.....	.....	w	268
Sept 19..	Oldfield, Mr.....	Soap Works.....	w	171
Nov 8....	Oliver, Mr, child of.....	Brooklyn.....	w	388
Nov 12..	Owen, Amanda.....	South Jacksonville.....	c	403
Sept 19..	Owston, Miss Frances W.....	cor Ashley and Market streets...	w	158
Oct 14..	Paine, Willie.....	Plank Road.....	c	325
Sept 21..	Palmer, W P.....	.....	w	193
Oct 14..	Pangburn, W S.....	Sand Hills.....	w	326
Sept 29..	Pearce, Mary.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	c	252
Oct 22..	Pearl, W H.....	Sand Hills.....	w	347
Aug 10..	Perkins, J J.....	S W cor Ocean and Forsyth sts...	w	1
Sept 17..	Peters, C.....	W Monroe, LaVilla.....	w	135
Sept 6..	Peterson, Chas A, Jr.....	Campbell's Addition.....	w	49
Sept 13..	Peterson, Mrs Chas.....	Campbell's Addition.....	w	107
Nov 4....	Peterson, Gustave J.....	Evergreen Cemetery Road...	w	377
Dec 1....	Phillips, Lizzie.....	cor State and Bridge streets.....	c	427
Oct 29..	Phillips, Thomas.....	cor Third street and R R Ave...	w	365
Sept 5....	Pierson, E R.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	44
Oct 3....	Poinsett, Mrs, infant of.....	Laura street.....	w	279
Aug 27..	Pollard, C H.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	15
Sept 12..	Poythress, Walter E.....	Sand Hills.....	w	94
Nov 9....	Prater, Badger D.....	Summerville.....	c	390
Oct 28..	Preston, Mack.....	Ashley and Third streets.....	c	363
Oct 15..	Pybus, J P.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	329
Sept 30..	Pyles, W T.....	Shell Road.....	w	260
Sept 21..	Reagan, Mr.....	Sand Hills.....	w	195
Sept 19..	Rebston, Miss Maggie.....	W Forsyth street.....	w	161
Nov 10..	Reese, Miss Edith.....	St Johns Mills.....	w	398
Oct 11..	Register, Maria.....	West Brooklyn.....	c	315
Aug 23..	Reigles, Nellie.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	9
Sept 19..	Richard, Rurcius.....	Soap Works.....	c	170
Oct 6....	Richardson, Chas.....	Catherine street.....	c	288
Nov 12..	Ricker, James.....	Hawk street, LaVilla.....	w	404
Oct 12..	Riley, Rebecca.....	Mixentown.....	c	316
Sept 24..	Roach, M D, Sr.....	East Jacksonville.....	w	221
Aug 29..	Roberts, Hugh D.....	107 W Forsyth street.....	w	22
Oct 13..	Roberts, Mrs Tom, infant of.....	North Jacksonville.....	w	324
Sept 29..	Robinson, Alfred.....	211 Hogan street.....	c	254
Sept 14..	Robinson, Harry L.....	cor Duval and Libertystreets...	w	108
Sept 15..	Rochard, Abraham.....	Soap Works.....	c	120
Sept 8....	Rodgers, Miss.....	cor Ashley and Hogan streets...	w	63

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Col.	No.
Oct 1....	Rolax, H.....	South Shore.....	c	262
Sept 23...	Ross, Rev W P.....	Oakland.....	c	217
Dec 5....	Rudolph, H A.....	LaCourse Brick Yard.....	w	430
Oct 5....	Russon, Albert.....	Brooklyn.....	w	282
Sept 20...	Ryan, John.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	174
Aug 31...	Ryan, Thomas.....	.....		30
Aug 30...	Sampson, Rev W W.....	40 W Union street.....	c	259
Oct 24....	Sandy, W P.....	cor Monroe and Clay streets.....	w	351
Nov 25....	Saunders, Wm J.....	Arlington.....	w	425
Sept 20...	Scott, Harry.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	c	180
Oct 21....	Scott, Mattie.....	210 Ward street.....	c	345
Sept 20...	Seeley, John.....	309 W Bay street.....	w	173
Sept 21...	Seeley, John E.....	309 W Bay street.....	w	198
Sept 23...	Seether, Mrs.....	Soap Works.....	w	210
Oct 29....	Sellers, Joseph H.....	North Springfield.....	w	366
Nov 9....	Sells, Berry.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	c	389
Sept 12...	Sembler, Chas.....	Sand Hills.....	w	96
Sept 9....	Sharpe, Rev J H.....	E Duval street.....	w	74
Nov 12....	Shephard, James.....	Fairfield.....	w	405
Oct 5....	Sherman, Ellen.....	Waycross House.....	w	283
Sept 20...	Sherman, Nathaniel.....	bet Third and State streets.....	c	176
Dec 1....	Simpkins, Wade.....	326 W Bay street.....	c	426
Sept 28...	Simmons, W Z.....	Riverside.....	w	215
Sept 11...	Simmons, —.....	.....	c	93
Aug 29....	Sister Rosa de Lima.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	21
Sept 18...	Sliddell, George.....	Brooklyn.....	w	156
Nov 10....	Smith, Bertha May.....	Riverside.....	w	397
Nov 23...	Smith, Charles.....	West Riverside.....	w	424
Sept 2...	Smith, C H.....	12 Clay street.....	w	34
Sept 18...	Smith, Mrs H E.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	153
Sept 23...	Smith, H L.....	Fernandina Junction.....	w	216
Nov 6....	Smith, Howard.....	12 Clay street.....	w	382
Sept 19...	Smith, Mrs James.....	.....	w	163
Oct 9....	Smith, J N.....	Winter Home, W Forsyth st.....	w	310
Sept 20...	Smith, Julia.....	Sand Hills.....	w	187
Sept 21...	Smith, Miss Lula.....	Sand Hills.....	c	197
Sept 23...	Smith, Mrs.....	Campbell's Addition.....	w	213
Oct 10....	Smith, Mrs Mary J.....	77½ W Bay street.....	w	313
Sept 12...	Smith, Rev T M.....	East Jacksonville.....	w	100
Aug 29....	Smith, Wm.....	Grand Union.....	w	23
Nov 23...	Snead, Katie.....	cor Duval and Clay streets.....	w	423
Sept 13...	Snyder, Mrs Edith, child of.....	near Soap Factory.....	w	147
Nov 17...	Somerville, Mrs Capt.....	St Nicholas.....	w	414
Sept 18...	Spearmen, Mrs H B.....	Springfield.....	w	148
Nov 20...	Spiers, Wm.....	Brooklyn.....	w	420
Oct 5....	Stanley, H, infant of.....	cor State and Bridge streets.....	c	287
Oct 7....	Steinhauser, George.....	Burbridge's Addition.....	w	296
Sept 5....	Storek, Joseph.....	120 E Forsyth street.....	w	41
Sept 4....	Storek, Mrs Joseph.....	120 E Forsyth street.....	w	39
Sept 9....	Storek, Julia.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	71
Sept 25...	Stone, Miss Florence.....	63 Laura street.....	w	227
Sept 21...	Stratton, John.....	Brooklyn.....	w	202
Nov 10...	Summerall, Clayton.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	399

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Col.	No.
Oct 27..	Sunmerall, Julian.....	Three-Mile Branch.....	w	358
Aug 31..	Thomas, Andrew.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	c	29
Sept 24..	Thomas, Joseph.....	.....	c	223
Sept 23..	Thomas, Mabel.....	108 Bridge street.....	c	209
Sept 19..	Thompson, George.....	West Fire Station.....	w	164
Sept 22..	Thompson, Jennie.....	.....	w	203
Oct 21..	Thrasher, A B.....	cor Hogan and Ashley streets...	w	343
Sept 16..	Ticnning, Henry.....	145 W Bay street.....	w	129
Nov 5...Tousey, Elvie.....	.....	Camp Mitchell.....	w	380
Oct 26...Tousey, George.....	.....	413 W Adams street.....	w	356
Oct 1...Trender, Paul.....	.....	.....	w	270
Oct 17...Tresback, R W.....	.....	Brooklyn.....	w	335
Oct 7...Tribe, Mrs Felix.....	.....	8 Phelps street, Springfield....	w	300
Oct 25...Tribe, Felix.....	.....	Sand Hills.....	w	353
Oct 1...Tucker, Mack.....	.....	W Ashley street, near Bridge...	w	264
Nov 7...Tue'er, W.....	.....	Plank Road.....	w	385
Sept 20..	Turner, Arthur.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	c	182
Aug 10...Tuttle, Lucius R.....	.....	Pablo Beach.....	w	2
Sept 3...Tyler, George W.....	.....	NW cor Washington and Bay sts	w	38
Sept 20..	Tyler, Mrs Fannie.....	cor Liberty and Church streets..	w	179
Oct 21...Ulmo, E S.....	.....	Liberty st, near Lane and Beaver	w	346
Nov 15...Vance, Emma.....	.....	Brooklyn.....	c	413
Sept 11..	Vaughn, Rodger.....	Hart's Block.....	w	90
Nov 3...Vellani, Joseph.....	.....	Burch's Brick Yard.....	w	376
Nov 9...Vellani, Mrs Parcera Ada.....	.....	Burch's Brick Yard.....	w	393
Nov 13...Venazi, A.....	.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	407
Sept 14..	Wallace, J W, infant of.....	N Laura street.....	w	116
Sept 19..	Wallace, Mrs J W.....	121 Pine street.....	w	162
Oct 19...Walter, J.....	.....	134 State street.....	w	339
Aug 21..	Wanklyn, E K.....	48 W Beaver street.....	w	8
Sept 19..	Warren, Hennie.....	.....	w	167
Sept 7...Washington, Mrs Rosa.....	.....	King's Road.....	c	62
Oct 7...Weisman, Wilson.....	.....	Elgin House.....	w	302
Oct 24...Welch, Ethel May.....	.....	Springfield.....	c	350
Sept 11..	Weston, Mrs.....	E Monroe street.....	w	87
Sept 14..	Weymouth, Mrs C K.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	109
Sept 16..	Weymouth, C H.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	121
Oct 3...White, Edna.....	.....	Sand Hills.....	w	275
Sept 11..	White, J W.....	Sand Hills.....	c	83
Oct 5...White, Lucy.....	.....	King's Road.....	c	284
Oct 1...White, Thomas.....	.....	near Evergreen Cemetery.....	w	265
Nov 1...Whitmore, Mrs G W.....	.....	Springfield.....	c	370
Sept 23..	Whitner, A C.....	King's Road.....	w	212
Sept 11..	Whittier, H J.....	East Jacksonville.....	w	92
Sept 7...Williams, Dr Cone.....	.....	63 E Adams street.....	w	56
Sept 30..	Williams, Edward.....	East Jacksonville.....	c	256
Sept 27..	Wilson, Annie.....	.....	c	243
Sept 12..	Wolff, Carrie.....	Shell Road.....	w	101
Sept 12..	Wolff, Maggie.....	Shell Road.....	w	102
Sept 6...Wolff, Pollina.....	.....	Shell Road.....	w	45
Oct 25...Wood, Alex.....	.....	South Jacksonville.....	w	354
Oct 1...Wood, Anson.....	.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	272
Nov 19...Woods, George N.....	.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	418

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Col.	No.
Sept 17..	Wright, Caroline.....	123 Ocean street.....	c	134
Sept 10..	Wright, J C.....	St Luke's Hospital.....	w	82
Nov 9....	Wright, Susan.....	Panama Road.....	w	392
Nov 9....	Young, Charlotte.....	Brooklyn.....	c	395
Aug 31 ..	Young, G W.. ..	East Jacksonville.....	w	28
Sept 20..	Zahm, Mrs.....	bet First and Hawk, on Church..	w	178
Sept 6..	Zander, F.....	26 Hogan street.....	w	50
Sept 21.	Zeither, Mrs Susan .....	.....	w	189

Table showing the mean daily barometer, thermometer, maximum and minimum temperatures, mean daily relative humidity, daily precipitation, prevailing direction of wind and character of weather for each day, etc., during the month of August, 1877 and 1888 at Jacksonville, Florida.

Date.	Barometer		Thermometer.			Relative Humidity		Precipitation		Prevailing Direction		Character of Day.		Remarks.	
	Reduced to Sea Level.		Daily Mean.			(Per Cent.)		(Inches and Hundredths.)		of Wind.		of Day.			
	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1888.
1	29.91	30.05	82	89	75	76	71	57	T	NE	SE	Fair		Heavy showers	
2	29.90	30.08	81	89	77	72	78	.00	T	NE	SE	Fair			
3	29.88	30.06	83	90	72	70	84	.00	T	SE	SE	Fair			
4	29.91	30.02	84	90	74	77	74	.00	1.13	NE	SW	Cloudy		Very heavy rain	
5	29.96	30.30	84	92	77	68	82	.00	.11	NE	SW	Fair		in afternoon	
6	29.98	30.01	85	90	77	66	80	.00	.11	E	SW	Fair		Thunder storm	
7	29.91	30.05	86	93	75	70	70	.31	T	S	SW	Fair		Thunder storm	
8	29.92	30.04	83	92	76	76	76	.03	T	S	SW	Fair		Thunder storm	
9	29.88	30.08	83	92	78	73	78	.10	.00	SW	SE	Fair		Thunder storm	
10	29.96	30.17	86	95	73	69	78	.00	.07	SW	NE	Fair		Thunder storm	
11	30.05	30.15	84	90	70	65	76	.00	T	E	E	Clear		Thunder storm	
12	30.06	30.15	82	89	72	71	78	.00	T	E	E	Clear		Thunder storm	
13	29.98	30.08	83	92	74	77	84	.00	.00	SE	E	Fair			
14	29.93	30.15	78	89	73	82	84	1.09	.00	SW	NE	Fair		Thunder Storm	
15	29.92	30.17	80	90	75	76	80	.00	1.17	SW	NE	Cloudy		and heavy rain	
16	29.97	30.15	82	90	75	76	80	.00	.11	W	NE	Fair		High SE wind	
17	29.90	30.13	76	80	74	68	78	.00	.53	SW	E	Clear		High SE wind	
18	30.00	30.13	80	90	73	75	81	.48	.05	NE	E	Cloudy		Thunder storm	
19	29.97	30.11	76	80	70	76	78	.00	.00	NE	SE	Fair		E. wind soon	
20	29.99	30.08	78	81	70	73	76	.00	.00	NE	SE	Fair		after midnight	
21	29.99	30.02	78	82	73	74	78	.19	.00	NE	SE	Fair			
22	29.97	30.03	76	79	72	76	84	.64	.01	NE	SW	Fair			
23	30.00	30.11	78	87	71	83	80	.11	.68	S	SW	Cloudy		Thunder storm	
24	30.06	30.15	83	89	75	60	71	.23	.02	SW	NE	Fair		Thunder storm	
25	30.06	30.15	75	76	68	84	76	.23	.00	SW	NE	Cloudy			
26	30.07	30.12	78	76	67	83	78	.22	.10	NE	NE	Cloudy			
27	30.14	30.09	81	78	73	72	74	.79	.01	NE	NE	Fair			
28	30.18	30.02	80	78	76	78	84	.06	.70	NE	E	Clear		Thunder storm	
29	30.14	29.98	81	78	77	75	81	.02	.04	NE	S	Clear		and heavy rain	
30	30.00	29.99	82	79	74	69	80	.00	.17	NE	SE	Fair		Thunder storm	
31	30.06	30.02	83	79	75	68	82	.00	T	E	SE	Clear		Thunder storm	
30.00	30.06	81	80	95	67	74	79	4.82	4.89	NE	S				

T indicates trace of precipitation.

Table showing the mean daily barometer, thermometer, maximum and minimum temperatures, mean daily relative humidity, daily precipitation, prevailing direction of wind and character of weather for each day, etc., during the month of September, 1877 and 1888 at Jacksonville, Florida.

Date.	Barometer		Thermometer.				Relative Humidity		Precipitation		Prevailing Direction of Wind.		Character of Day.		Remarks.	
	Reduced to Sea Level.		Mean Daily.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Inches and Hundredths.		Wind.		Day.			
	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.
1	29.96	30.01	80	79	96	91	69	76	2.00	2.00	T	W	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
2	29.90	30.05	82	76	91	92	71	73	.00	.00	.32	W	Cloudy	Cloudy	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
3	30.00	30.07	77	74	84	89	68	72	.00	.00	.32	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
4	30.06	30.03	79	80	85	80	68	72	.00	.00	.32	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
5	30.03	30.00	80	80	90	89	71	72	.00	.00	.06	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
6	30.08	30.03	86	78	90	86	72	76	.00	.00	.06	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
7	30.08	30.03	84	78	94	87	71	73	.00	.00	.17	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
8	29.96	29.93	82	75	89	82	71	73	.00	.00	.17	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
9	29.96	29.83	81	77	90	87	71	73	.00	.00	.17	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
10	29.97	30.01	82	74	93	84	73	68	.00	.00	.17	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
11	29.97	30.10	82	74	92	83	72	70	.00	.00	.17	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
12	29.96	30.07	79	74	92	83	72	70	.00	.00	.17	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
13	29.94	30.01	81	73	88	86	72	72	.00	.00	.17	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
14	29.98	30.01	79	74	88	86	72	72	.00	.00	.17	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
15	29.96	30.01	82	76	91	88	71	72	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
16	29.96	30.02	81	78	90	86	73	72	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
17	29.96	30.02	81	77	88	89	73	74	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
18	29.98	30.03	81	77	88	92	71	72	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
19	29.77	30.13	82	78	89	91	73	74	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
20	29.75	30.10	82	78	89	91	73	74	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
21	29.82	30.01	80	76	86	84	69	71	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
22	30.01	29.97	75	76	85	82	69	72	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
23	30.08	29.93	77	76	84	82	70	66	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
24	29.97	29.86	75	75	84	82	71	62	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
25	29.98	29.85	75	76	84	82	71	62	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
26	29.93	29.94	76	71	80	85	74	60	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
27	29.86	30.03	76	70	82	83	70	65	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
28	29.93	30.12	73	73	65	81	69	58	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
29	29.98	30.19	73	73	60	79	67	55	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
30	29.94	30.21	73	73	60	79	67	55	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n
31	29.97	30.02	73	74	96	92	67	55	.00	.00	.04	NE	Fair	Fair	Thunder storm	Thunder storm & very heavy r'n

*Dew.

T indicates trace of precipitation.

Table showing the mean daily barometer, thermometer, maximum and minimum temperatures, mean daily relative humidity, daily precipitation, prevailing direction of wind and character of weather for each day, etc., during the month of October, 1877 and 1888, at Jacksonville, Florida.

Date.	Barometer		Thermometer.				Relative Humidity		Precipita'n		Prevailing		Character		Remarks.
	Reduced to						Per Cent.)		(Inches and		Direction		of Day.		
	Sea Level.		1877.	1888.	Maximum	Minimum	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	
1	29.91	30.10	76	62	77	75	68	50	3.29	*T	NE	E	Cloudy	Clear	
2	29.77	29.93	78	68	81	80	73	57	.97	.00	E	SW	Cloudy	Fair	
3	29.56	30.04	77	64	80	72	75	60	1.18	.00	SE	NW	Cloudy	Clear	
4	29.70	30.10	76	68	81	79	72	39	.00	*T	W	NE	Clear	Fair	
5	30.01	30.02	67	74	75	83	62	66	.00	.00	N	NE	Clear	Fair	
6	30.24	29.80	65	72	73	84	59	70	.47	.00	NE	NE	Fair	Cloudy	
7	30.19	29.86	69	70	75	82	56	83	.76	.04	SE	NW	Fair	Fair	
8	30.06	29.88	73	64	84	78	65	66	.70	.43	SE	NW	Fair	Clear	
9	30.14	29.92	70	66	76	80	65	59	.00	.00	NE	SE	Fair	Fair	
10	30.14	29.80	69	66	78	68	64	61	.00	2.02	SE	NE	Cloudy	Cloudy	
11	30.14	29.72	68	66	81	74	56	56	.73	.45	NE	N	Clear	Fair	
12	30.18	30.00	69	63	78	70	56	35	.67	.00	NE	W	Clear	Clear	
13	30.19	30.10	75	63	77	74	59	52	.70	.00	NE	W	Fair	Clear	
14	30.19	30.10	74	63	76	65	54	63	.74	.00	NE	NW	Fair	Clear	
15	30.21	30.10	74	63	81	76	70	55	.75	.15	*T	NE	N	Cloudy	
16	30.13	30.13	72	68	80	83	67	59	.81	.04	*T	SE	SW	Fair	
17	30.05	30.20	73	70	80	84	65	63	.80	.81	*T	NE	SW	Clear	
18	30.02	30.26	73	68	82	80	66	60	.84	.1	*T	E	NE	Clear	
19	30.02	30.20	75	66	85	82	66	58	.71	.94	*T	SE	NE	Fair	
20	29.96	30.06	74	70	83	83	69	64	.83	.15	*T	S	SE	Cloudy	
21	30.02	30.16	63	71	76	68	60	64	.86	.00	W	NE	Fair	Cloudy	
22	30.02	30.16	63	73	71	84	56	66	.63	.92	.00	N	NE	Fair	
23	30.20	30.09	62	73	72	86	50	66	.68	.00	*T	NW	S	Fair	
24	30.16	30.10	68	68	76	84	56	66	.81	.89	.00	NE	NE	Fair	
25	30.02	30.06	77	73	85	82	68	68	.92	.01	.4T	S	NE	Fair	
26	29.79	30.02	76	75	84	86	72	70	.83	.02	.18	SE	SE	Cloudy	
27	30.01	30.06	70	72	79	85	66	69	.90	1.18	.00	SW	S	Fair	
28	30.15	30.10	70	73	80	79	59	69	.77	.96	.00	W	S	Clear	
29	30.16	30.20	73	60	82	72	64	57	.82	.04	*T	NE	NE	Clear	
30	30.03	30.22	75	64	83	74	67	56	.78	.80	.00	S	N	Fair	
31	29.91	30.27	74	68	84	79	70	60	.92	.11	*T	W	NE	Fair	
												</			

*Dew. + Fog. T Indicates trace of precipitation.

Table showing the mean daily barometer, thermometer, maximum and minimum temperatures, mean daily relative humidity, daily precipitation, prevailing direction of wind and character of weather for each day, etc., during the month of November, 1877 and 1888 at Jacksonville, Florida.

Date	Barometer		Thermometer.				Relative Humidity		Precipitation		Prevailing Direction of Wind.	Character of Day.	Remarks.	
	Reduced to Sea Level.	Sea Level.	Mean Daily		Minimum		Per Cent.		Inches and Hundredths.					
			1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.	1877.	1888.		
1	29.94	30.22	71	74	80	62	64	81	70	.01	E	NE Clear	Fair	
2	29.92	30.22	74	68	84	65	61	76	88	+.01	SW	NE Fair	Clear	
3	30.18	30.07	60	67	68	53	64	61	92	.00	NE	NW Clear	Fair	Dense fog.
4	30.20	30.12	65	69	75	55	64	72	87	.00	NE	NE Clear	Clear	
5	30.04	30.20	71	66	80	64	63	87	96	.11	NW	NE Cloudy	Fair	
6	30.14	30.14	66	69	70	64	65	92	.00	NE	N	N Cloudy	Cloudy	
7	30.07	30.03	68	72	73	81	68	87	90	1.05	NE	NE Cloudy	Fair	
8	30.06	30.00	74	74	79	82	71	92	88	1.49	T	SE-SW Fair	Cloudy	Very heavy rain
9	30.01	30.00	61	72	74	54	70	62	85	.00	SW	SE-SW Fair	Cloudy	
10	30.18	29.98	51	60	58	60	44	65	76	.00	NW	N Clear	Clear	
11	30.29	30.16	50	50	64	41	40	65	84	.00	NE	N Clear	Clear	Light frost in
12	30.31	30.24	52	58	64	46	61	73	76	.00	NE	NE Clear	Cloudy	places first of
13	30.31	30.24	58	70	69	76	66	78	85	.00	NE	NE Clear	Cloudy	early morning
14	30.32	30.02	64	70	75	54	66	73	92	.01	E	NE Fair	Cloudy	first of season.
15	30.24	30.06	66	64	77	68	58	64	84	.02	E	NE Fair	Cloudy	
16	30.17	30.16	67	62	76	76	62	83	94	.00	NE	NW Fair	Fair	
17	30.12	30.26	65	60	77	71	56	54	71	.01	NE	N Clear	Clear	
18	30.17	30.26	62	63	74	70	55	60	90	.00	NE	N Clear	Cloudy	
19	30.18	30.15	65	60	75	64	53	81	92	.00	NE	NE Fair	Cloudy	
20	30.15	30.12	69	60	74	64	65	88	94	.08	E	NE Cloudy	Cloudy	
21	29.92	30.16	69	49	72	51	66	47	86	1.16	SE	N Cloudy	Cloudy	Heavy rain.
22	29.88	30.13	63	46	68	49	60	46	85	.00	SW	NE Cloudy	Cloudy	
23	29.88	30.20	61	46	64	50	39	42	79	.01	W	N Cloudy	Cloudy	
24	29.95	30.16	56	45	61	51	40	67	76	.00	W	N Clear	Clear	Light frost in su
25	29.83	30.07	58	48	68	61	44	43	79	.00	SE	N Clear	Clear	burbs.
26	29.90	29.90	59	48	67	62	52	38	64	.00	W	W Clear	Clear	White frost.
27	30.04	29.88	63	50	74	65	51	42	83	.00	SE	SW Fair	Cloudy	Light frost.
28	29.97	29.96	61	50	66	56	45	90	94	.51	N	W Fair	Clear	
29	30.02	30.06	49	46	58	57	42	41	82	.06	NW	W Fair	Clear	Light frost.
30	30.29	30.10	59	48	46	31	40	38	78	.00	NW	W Clear	Clear	Light frost.
31	30.08	30.11	62	60	84	83	74	86	4.49	4.16	NE	N		

* Dew † Frost. ‡ Indicates trace of precipitation.

Table showing the mean daily barometer, thermometer, maximum and minimum temperatures, mean daily relative humidity, daily precipitation, prevailing direction of wind and character of weather for each day, etc., during the month of December, 1877 and 1888 at Jacksonville, Florida.

Barometer Reduced to Sea Level.	Thermometer.			Relative Humidity		Precipita- tion in Inches and Hundredths		Prevailing Direction of Wind.		Character of Day.		Remarks.
	Mean Daily			Maximum	Minimum	Per Cent	Hundredths	Direction	Character	Day.		
	1877.	1878.	1879.									
1	30.29	30.10	41	54	45	30	.00	W	N Clear	Cloudy		
2	30.40	30.14	42	56	46	34	.00	NE	N Clear	Cloudy		
3	30.38	30.23	43	57	46	34	.00	E	NW Clear	Cloudy		Heavy Frost.
4	30.30	30.12	44	59	46	34	.00	E	NW Cloudy	Cloudy		
5	29.97	30.05	44	67	46	34	.12	NW	NW Cloudy	Clear		
6	30.31	30.14	47	66	47	40	.01	NW	W Fair	Clear		Heavy Frost.
7	30.46	30.32	47	55	47	36	.01	N	N Clear	Clear		
8	30.34	30.23	49	60	46	35	.01	N	NE Fair	Cloudy		
9	30.35	30.34	49	60	52	62	.00	N	E Clear	Fair		
10	30.41	29.69	54	61	66	70	.17	NE	W Clear	Fair		
11	30.43	29.92	55	56	68	66	.44	SE	NW Fair	Clear		Heavy Frost.
12	30.32	30.08	54	48	69	39	.12	NW	NW Fair	Fair		Heavy Frost.
13	30.30	30.12	55	52	71	41	.48	W	NW Fair	Clear		
14	30.37	30.40	55	42	68	38	.82	N	N Fair	Fair		
15	30.37	30.40	50	52	71	46	.00	E	NE Fair	Fair		Heavy white frost.
16	30.33	30.07	59	66	72	33	.00	NE	SE Clear	Cloudy		
17	30.28	29.78	60	58	71	46	.00	NE	W Clear	Fair		Heavy rain, west- erly gale.
18	30.25	30.04	61	46	71	35	.04	SE	W Clear	Clear		Frost.
19	30.26	30.25	60	42	61	32	.36	SE	NW Cloudy	Clear		Light Frost.
20	30.19	30.35	61	36	67	36	.07	NE	NW Cloudy	Clear		Killing frost & ice
21	30.17	30.28	66	36	72	32	.12	E	NW Cloudy	Clear		Frost.
22	30.22	30.42	66	41	74	35	.66	E	NE Cloudy	Cloudy		
23	30.19	30.44	66	52	72	35	.83	E	NE Cloudy	Fair		Heavy frost.
24	30.05	30.38	67	54	73	68	.63	E	NE Cloudy	Clear		Heavy frost.
25	29.87	30.28	67	56	74	71	.62	W	NE Cloudy	Clear		
26	29.81	30.29	68	62	63	74	.54	W	W Fair	Fair		
27	29.91	30.10	67	58	64	70	.51	W	W Fair	Fair		
28	29.90	30.32	67	44	64	58	.48	NE	N Fair	Clear		Frost.
29	29.87	30.40	62	52	68	66	.58	W	NE Cloudy	Fair		
30	29.63	30.40	53	36	59	69	.46	W	NE Fair	Cloudy		
31	29.86	30.25	48	30	53	70	.41	W	NE Cloudy	Cloudy		
30.18	30.18	51	51	74	29	83	3.32	NE	NE			

*Dew.

† Frost.

T Indicates trace of precipitation.





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